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POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Senator Doolittle's Harangues in Indiana.

His Argument in Favor of National Dishonor.

The Great Republican Meeting at Lafayette.

The Aims and Principles of the Two Parties Contrasted.

INDIANA.

The Issue as Presented in Indiana—Senator Doolittle and His Speech—His Unfairness, Inconsistencies and Eloquence—Baker and Cumback at Lafayette—Eloquent Discourse of Col. Cumback—The Difference Between the Parties.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Thursday P. M., Sept. 17, 1868.

Since I last wrote you I have traveled 400 miles over Indiana. I have witnessed several large and imposing political demonstrations of both parties. Two days ago, in this city—the home of Senator HENDRICKS—the Democracy assembled in mass convention. It had been announced widely and thoroughly, and no effort or expense had been spared to make the rally one of imposing dimensions. The names of a prominent United States Senator, who won all his fame in the front rank of the "Black Republican" Party, of the candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket in 1864 in this State, and of popular local politicians, were paraded in flaming posters. In point of numbers and display, they certainly succeeded. Ten or twelve large wagons, gaily decorated, drawn by fantastically caparisoned horses, and occupied by misses and young ladies attired in white, or red, white and blue; a reasonable supply of fife-and-drum music; a sufficiency of bunting, and some thousands of people in vehicles, organized bands of "Finnegan" railroad builders and laborers, called "White Boys in Blue," (not one in twenty of them having served in the *United States* army)—these made up the processions. The Democratic organs estimate the number who rallied at 12,000. I am willing to give them credit for coming within one-third of the truth, and compared with the late grand Union display at Indianapolis, or the previous Republican rally at Greensburg, this State, I should give the forlorn Barefooted the benefit of having done well in marshaling here the large number of 8,000. The principal speaker was

SENATOR DOOLITTLE,

of Wisconsin, who, in the ace of a long record of "Abolitionism" and "Black Republicanism," is swinging around the Copperhead circle, from La Crosse, where "Brick" POMEROY lives, to the home of CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM. After the usual delay in parading the big wagons, and displaying to the best advantage some miles of procession, the greater body of the people presented themselves, in a wooded land near the city, for instruction in the latest evolutions and *present* principles of modern shamocracy. Providence had smiled on their work till noon-time. The day was clear, and previous Autumn showers had given the atmosphere a refreshing and invigorating character. Everybody thought a good time would there be, as volley after volley of demagoguery would be fired from the mouths of Messrs. DOOLITTLE, MCDONALD and RAY. But Providence could not continue so complaisant a smile when a scene of hypocrisy was presented such as would make Munchausen himself blush. Mr. DOOLITTLE had not proceeded thirty minutes in his speech before there burst from the frowning skies a storm so drenching and so earnest that, when it ceased, speakers had lost all their eloquence, the hearers all their patience, and drenched, irascible as wet biddies, and discouraged, the grand mass meeting had been thoroughly torn to atoms and sent seeking shelter. I tell you, it is no practical joke, however ludicrous the contemplation and sight may be, to have 8,000 men, women, misses and children drenched from head to foot. But I could not help laughing, under the water trickling down my neck, at the comical appearance of Senator DOOLITTLE standing there in the midst of the pouring rain, with hat on and bundled up in an overcoat already soaked through, the streams of water running from the end of his nose and off the tips of his fingers, his linen pants as flabby as the principles he was trying to induce himself to believe—standing there trying to conquer the opposing elements with sick Copperhead logic, and to cram down the as yet dry throats of wet men the *new* doctrines of the chameleon Democracy.

I remembered the other DOOLITTLE—Senator DOOLITTLE—on the velvet floors of the United States Senate Chamber. Looking on this picture, then on that, would have convulsed any one of his Senatorial compeers with laughter. Finally, when his audience had quite wholly deserted the grounds and sought some temporary shelter, he desisted, and under the umbrella of your correspondent awaited the cessation of the storm. All tried to make the best of an unlucky event, and while the water literally drenched all of us, the ladies, all on the stand being Republicans, advocated in humorous sallies the cause of the hero of the Appomattox. A wag suggested that the most atmospheres mixed with the news from Maine was a down-per on Democratic prospects! Senator DOOLITTLE looked an affirmative response; but —Would you like to see how the Senator presents the Copperhead case? I beg the privilege of inserting here the exordium. Of course Senator HENDRICKS reciprocated. It is to be hoped the mutual admiration arrangement may work admirably. Mr. DOOLITTLE began as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, FELLOW-CITIZENS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF INDIANA: I THANK you for this most cordial greeting, which you extend to me at the home of THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, your candidate for Governor. I respond to this greeting with all my heart. I rejoice to do so in the home of Mr. HENDRICKS, where you have known him from his boyhood, and watched his course, and taken pride in his advancement from that moment to the present hour.

I can hardly mention his name without feeling my heart swell with emotions of admiration, as well as affection, for his character and his ability. I have been with him in the Senate of the United States, in the midst of the most trying scenes, and I have come to know him well, and to love him too. And, as I said on another occasion in Indiana, when his name was mentioned, it rejoices me with my whole heart to pay him all the tribute of respect which one man can give to another.

He is endowed by nature with a high order of ability; he is endowed with a generous heart, and, above all, with an integrity of purpose and character which no circumstances of temptation can make swerve one hair's breadth from what he believes to be right; and that high element in human character is that which challenges from me the highest admiration and the highest tribute which I can possibly give. And I say once more, I respond with my whole heart to the greeting which you give me at the home of Mr. HENDRICKS, in the State of Indiana.

I could not, if I would, follow him through his long speech. After the storm had abated, an adjournment was had from the grove to the city, and in the public square the Senator concluded his address. While he does not indulge in those infamously false statements constituting the bulk of Democratic argument, nor those diabolical and wretched appeals to the passions and prejudices of degraded people on the negro question, arraying race against race, he is equally culpable, and deserves censure as bitter and unrelenting as that heaped by a loyal people upon the most impiscable demagogue in the Union. How can this be?

In the first place, he made an effort to show that the charge that the Democracy is the "rebel" party is untrue, and that the soldiers of the Union army are almost unanimously supporting the cause of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. How morally matter he was on this point, this paragraph from his remarks will show:

"But, fellow-citizens, before I begin the discussion of these questions, allow me to congratulate you and to congratulate myself upon the thankworthy fact that, in the midst of the excitement, I am told that there are nearly 500 soldiers who fought to put down the rebellion, who are present this day to take part in the proceedings here—almost a regiment of soldiers who fought to put down the rebellion—or in this township of Liberty. In this county, I am told that out of seventy-five or eighty soldiers, seventy of those soldiers stand with me contending for the Constitution and the Union, as they fought for the Constitution and the Union in the field; while of that number of soldiers there are about six, eight, or ten at most, who unite themselves with those who are opposed to us in this contest."

And the question will bear the quotation of another short paragraph:

"WHY, fellow-citizens, I could appeal to other facts within your own knowledge, bearing on this question. I will bring the question home to you, in your own neighborhoods, in every town, and village, and city, and hamlet in this whole country, and, in this whole section of Indiana. Are there not as many Democratic soldiers that enlisted to fight the battles of the country as there were Republicans? [Voices—'More, more; three to one.'] Three to one in some townships."

Now, every sensible man knows that Senator DOOLITTLE essayed to convey to his hearers a statement professing to be true, which is simply a lie. I know that is strong language, but does not the whole record of the Democratic Party bear witness thereto? A Democrat, during the war, who didn't oppose "this infamous Abolition conflict," had no more (Democratic) vitality than a fish. A few Democratic leaders and journals were spasmodically patriotic. But beyond the public record of the men, journals and conventions of that hypocritical organization during the war, to prove that Senator DOOLITTLE's general statement falls far short of the truth, the record made by the soldiers themselves, when voting in the field, is certainly incontrovertible. I will only refer to the soldiers' vote of Ohio—a State the Democrats say they will carry this year—and I give the vote at both elections in 1864:

Soldiers' vote for LINCOLN	40,977
Soldiers' vote for MCCLELLAN	9,765
Republican majority	31,221
Soldiers' vote for Republican State ticket	32,781
Soldiers' vote for Democratic State ticket	4,599
Republican majority (October)	28,182

Follow this brief array of facts with Mr. DOOLITTLE'S question: "Are there not as many Democratic soldiers who enlisted to fight the battles of the country as Republicans?" Does it not make us feel as Grace Greenwood's little girl tells when she saw ABRAHAM LINCOLN for the first time, when she exclaimed, "Way, mamma, he's only a man!" Do we not involuntarily exclaim of Senator DOOLITTLE, "Why, he's only a demagogue!"

On finance, Mr. DOOLITTLE discoursed at length. This question, and that of reconstruction, he regarded as the vital issues of the campaign. The following excerpt may be interesting to the country, taken in conjunction with the facts:

"On the question of finance, the platform adopted by our friends in the City of New-York is clear, distinct, unequivocal. It speaks in a language which all can understand, with no double tongue, wearing no cloak, no disguise. It speaks the same language in New-England that it does in the West—the same language in the North which it does at the South."

This he follows with a vigorous argument in favor of national repudiation. He calls it greenback payment. What do the Wall-street and New-England bondholders think of *this* interpretation of that platform which "speaks the same language in New-England that it does in the West?" He was explicitly in favor of forcing the holders of the Five-twenty bonds to take greenbacks in pay—the nonsensical will-'o-the-wisp Pendletonian theory. The Senator devoted much time and expended much eloquence in showing that the "equal taxation" resolution of the New-York platform does not mean "equal taxation." Yet this is a segment of that magnificent platform that speaks in such "clear, distinct, unequivocal" language. Where it demands the "equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value," it does not mean any such thing, but means, in Mr. DOOLITTLE'S language, "that the burdens of the Government shall be equally borne, in proportion to the ability of each man to pay. Just as the blessings of government, like the dews of heaven, fall upon all unseen and unfelt, save in the richness and beauty which they contribute to produce, so should the burdens of government rest upon all alike, and bear upon every man just in proportion to his ability to maintain them. That is the substance of this declaration."

If anybody can see how this clause of the Democratic platform can be twisted to mean any such thing as DOOLITTLE tries to make it, he has a more searching and elastic perception than I have. The fact is, the Senator is trying to pull the wool over the eyes of the Western masses, who are extremely restive under this "equal taxation" resolution. I cannot follow Mr. DOOLITTLE through the long and compactly illogical argument on the question of national finance. He touched upon all phases of the subject, and taken as a whole, if his hearers were not left in the depair of "confusion confounded," I can't imagine who could be. A dozen Philadelphia lawyers could not have brought cogent order out of his oratorical chaos.

He was no less copious upon reconstruction. It would be unjust alike to Mr. DOOLITTLE and myself, did I undertake to depreciate the Senator's power of eloquence. Were he only on the juster side in this great contest, his knowledge and genius and generosity would bring down the smiles of heaven in approbation of his work. In attempting to show that the Republican Party had treated the rebels of the South with more cruelty and vengeance than was ever heaped by a conqueror upon a conquered—or, in his own language, that "they have not been governed by any code which is recognized among men, not even by the code of the pugilist, who refuses to strike his adversary when he is down," and that "they have not been governed by that highest code known to man, the Christian code"—he spoke in a strain of impassioned eloquence worthy of impartial admiration. I quote one passage:

"When the people of Latium rebelled against Rome, and the Roman army had been sent to put down the rebellion, and had succeeded in its mission, the question arose in the Roman Senate, "what shall be done with Latium and the people of Latium?" There were those like THADDEUS STEVENS of the present day, who said, "confiscate their property." There were others who said, "subject them to vassalage forever; make them substantially your slaves."

But there rose, in that old Roman Senate, CAMILLUS, whose name has become immortal, and whose speech of a single line is enough to make his name immortal. He said, "Senators, let us make them our fellow-citizens, and thus add to the power and the glory of Rome." [Cheers.] His advice was followed, and the people of Latium were restored as fellow-citizens, and added to the power and the glory of Rome.

This policy he claimed that the Republicans *should* have adopted toward the Southern people, but that they did not. On the whole reconstruction question, with all his eloquence, Mr. DOOLITTLE was unfair. The negro question has its share of attention. In nothing was he more unfair than in the assumption that we had enfranchised the "half-civilized" nigger, while in our Reconstruction laws we declare "that large numbers, hundreds of thousands in all of the most intelligent white men, without any trial or conviction, shall be disfranchised, and shall never vote nor hold office in the States of the South." Much was said of Radical horror in "forcing nigger suffrage" upon the Southern people, and of Republican wickedness in disfranchising certain perjured white men; but not a word did we have in praise of the loyalty and patriotism which entitled the colored man to their suffrage, or the overt, bloody and wicked treason and perjury that the Southern white men committed, which brought upon them the mild, punishment of political disability. Thus we find a Senator petitfogging a case in a manner which would disgrace a third-rate barrister. Mr. DOOLITTLE then argued that the present Johnson policy was exactly Mr. LINCOLN'S policy; that Mr. LINCOLN would be against the Republican Party and with WADE HAMPTON, CLEMENT L. VALLANDINGHAM, HORATIO SEYMOUR and Gen. FORREST, if living; that because Gen. GRANT found the leading men of the South whipped into peace three years ago, they must therefore be just as peaceable now; and that to be a patriot one must be anti-nigger and pro-rebel.

When the Senator closed his exhaustive speech, Mr. MCDONALD, candidate for Governor of Indiana against Senator MORTON in 1864, delivered himself of a short address. He is the acting Chairman of the Central State Democratic Committee; is a big gun, and, next to HENDRICKS, the leading orator. There are a good many New-Englanders in New-York, and in Connecticut and New-Jersey. The Democracy hope—or say they hope—to carry those States in November. That they may see how a genuine Frank Blair Democrat talks, I venture to inject here the whole of MCDONALD'S speech, for I know it will be peculiarly refreshing. He said:

The election returns from the State of Maine demonstrate this fact: That the Democratic votes polled this year have largely increased since last year. The Republicans are fond of saying that they vote as they shoot. They shot for high tariffs, for the exemption of the bonds from taxation, for the payment of the bonds in gold. New-England is interested in that; our interests are directly the reverse. Now, if New-England sees proper to still continue under Radical rule, let us vote as we shoot, too. Let us vote our interests, for I say to you, until we take from New-England the control of public affairs of this country, and transfer it to the great Northwest, we will be but sewers of wood and drawers of water to the monied aristocracy of that part of the country. Every partiality of legislation for the last five years, except that which has been devoted to the benefit of the negro race, has been for the benefit of New-England, her issues and her bondholders. [Applause.] So far, therefore, from treating the slightest degree of discouragement, the Maine election ought to point out to us that if they vote their interests we must vote ours also; and if we do that there will not be a Radical electoral vote in the Northwest. [Loud applause.]

After this exhibition of the genuine Copperhead style of conducting the canvass in the West, would not the readers of the TIMES relish a condensed loyal speech? Last night I happened to be 100 miles north of here in the Mite City of Lafayette, in the Wabash Valley. I learned that the two standard-bearers on the State ticket of Indiana, Messrs. BAKER and CUMBACK, candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, would cross their lines of advance there, Gov. BAKER *en route* to meet Senator HENDRICKS in joint debate at South Bend (Mr. COLFAX'S home) to-day, and Col. CUMBACK going westward to fill an engagement, and they had been prevailed upon to await late trains and address the people. The meeting was entirely impromptu, and in numbers and enthusiasm was equal to any night demonstration I have witnessed during the campaign in a city of no larger population. It was truly the "spontaneous combustion" we occasionally hear of from the lips of eloquent politicians. A capacious Opera House was literally packed with the intelligent ladies and gentlemen of the city. Several companies of Boys in Blue, Grant Tanners and Carpet Baggers paraded the streets with torches gleaming and music and banners. They entered the large hall amidst the wildest welcome, and throughout the enthusiasm was all an enthusiast could wish. Gov. BAKER had already spoken during the day, and was hoarse and indisposed. Moreover, he must travel all night in order to reach South Bend and join Senator HENDRICKS in debate. Hence the burden of the evening's speech fell upon

HON. WILL CUMBACK,

the eloquent candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. His introduction was the occasion of vociferous applause. In the brief space of a part of a letter it is a mockery to presume upon doing justice to so able and eloquent and effective a speech. Col. CUMBACK followed a line of argument which at once disarms the "catch thief" cry of desperate Copperheadism, and puts the wily "oily gammons" of the Democracy on the defensive. He first made an exhibit of the workmanship of the Republican Party. In his hands there shall be no "bygones be bygones." DOOLITTLE wished to "let the dead past bury its dead." CUMBACK says: Let our glorious record be the brightest pages of American history!

He wished to know what the Republican Party had done to *entitle* it to the trust and confidence of the American people, not what it had done to meet the condemnation of the same. He then proceeded to show some of its work. It had made certain pledges. Had it broken one of them? DOOLITTLE thought it had fulfilled none. Col. CUMBACK said that before the Republican Party gained power in the nation, it pledged the people that it would uphold the flag, typical of liberty and unity; that it would defend freedom in the Territories; would guarantee to every citizen of the nation the rights of free speech and a free Press; would restore the pristine supremacy of the Constitution over the whole country. He appealed to his intelligent audience if every one of these pledges had not been scrupulously fulfilled. Aye, more than fulfilled! The gods, wishing to destroy the slave-holding aristocracy of the South, first made them mad, and the great Republican Party was the chosen instrument in the hands of God to crush the hydra-headed institution of slavery, and wipe out forever the stains and infamies of that curse. Certainly the Democracy would not claim to have participated in the diabolical work of abolition. He had heard no Democrat say he was glad slavery was no more. But he had heard of one—Hon. DANIEL W. VOORHEES—who, the other day, confessed that he was not sorry it was numbered among the things that were. Col. CUMBACK thought if he was not sorry on that score, what must be the feelings of a good Christian who has hated slavery all his life! The record of the Republican Party he thought glorious in every particular. It had grappled with a monster heresy insidiously undermining our liberties and implanting a political leprosy on all our soil which would have ultimately diseased the whole body politic and destroyed the Republic; it had met, armed and organized rebellion, and after winning half of the Northern Democracy to loyalty and patriotism, conquered the Southern half; it had liberated a whole race of human beings, and after enclothing them with equal citizenship, had started them on the fair road to intelligence and prosperity; it had given impetus to a broad and generous system of national public improvements, such as the Pacific Railway; had established a uniform system of national currency, sweeping from the country the wild-cat Democratic banking swindles, and in every respect had met and conquered greater obstacles and made more original progressive movements than any party the world ever before contained. He challenged the inspection of our record. But turning to the infamous and damning record of the Copperhead Democracy of the country; to its championship of the "sum of all villainies," slavery; to its black and bloody rebellion; to its unquenching hatreds and animosities; to its mulish, stubborn opposition to all progress, and to its multiplied crimes and iniquities during and since the rebellion, no wonder it desired bygones to be bygones.

Col. CUMBACK drew a vivid picture of the diametrically opposed attitudes of the respective parties—thee one, the Republican, believing that loyalty and patriotism should be respectable and control the Southern States, and believing that a loyal colored man was a fitter person to exercise the franchises of a citizen of the United States than a disloyal and rebellious white man; the other the Democratic, believing that treason should be respectable, that negroes had no rights which rebels or anybody else are bound to respect, and that the men like HAMPTON, and FORREST, and BRADFORD should again control the Southern States, and bestow upon their loyal people in the high place of the General Government. He thought if we could not have indemnity for the past, we could at least demand security for the future. The Democracy met in Chicago in 1864, and in stentorian tones declared the war for the Union a failure. Recoiling a bit of that party's record, Col. CUMBACK found that the failure that year was not the scarecrid "war," but GEORGE H. PENDLETON and Gen. MCCLELLAN. He would not have it forgotten that HORATIO SEYMOUR was President of the Convention which made such a disastrous declaration.

During his hour's speech Mr. CUMBACK indulged in an immovable wit, whole humorous and sarcastic hits. The Democrats had charged us with having two "niggers" in the Chicago Convention. He did not deny that two gentlemen of color sat there. They were half African and half Democrat.

The "Seymo and Blair" Convention at New-York constituted a full-blooded negro convention to its last ultimatum, one whole negro and two halves, and he, therefore, couldn't see why the Democrats were not as deep in the mud as we were in the mire on the Convention "nigger" business. His speech abounded in sharp, incisive points; was logical, humorous and plethoric of facts patent to all who care to know. His appeal to the young men to stand by the great party that defended liberty and unity—that had made so glorious a record—and to discard the organization which gives treason the right hand of fellowship; the party which makes no distinction between patriotism and iniquitous rebellion—was worthy of a BURKE or a CLAY. The Colonel was constantly surrounded with applause, and when his time for the departure of the train upon which he was to be taken that night to the succeeding day's work drew near, he closed his able address as follows:

"Fellow-citizens, let me encourage you to press forward the grand column. We shall surely win. In October, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania will respond to Vermont and Maine; and when in November all the loyal States echo the glad refrain the GRANT and COLFAX, let us bury this odious Democratic Party, and write over its mammoth tomb the epitaph: 'No resurrection of these remains.'"

The Chicago *Republican*, one of the ablest Western dailies, in last Monday's issue, published a full report of Col. CUMBACK'S speech at Valparaiso the previous Saturday, and accompanied it by the following editorial:

"The speech of Hon. WILL CUMBACK, Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana, which we print in this issue of the *Republican*, is a remarkably brilliant production. His treatment of the financial question is especially able, and he very intentionally refutes Democratic charges of corruption and mismanagement. Every voter will be repaid by its perusal."

This is corroborative of my estimation of Col. CUMBACK'S powers.

Gov. BAKER followed Col. CUMBACK in the Lafayette meeting with a few happy remarks, relating some capital jokes, and wielding the large, resounding lungs and persuasive appliances. He could not, in the brief time before his train took its departure, enter into a discussion of the political issues, but devoted the few minutes to excellent purpose. The meeting was a splendid and wonderful success.

J. Q. T.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Political Status of Mr. Johnson and His Cabinet—For Seymour and Blair Five—For Grant and Colfax Three—Why and Wherefore.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 26, 1868.

Democratic politicians, here and elsewhere, are charging Mr. JOHNSON and his Cabinet with a lukewarm support of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, and the status of each of the several members of the Cabinet is variously discussed, commented on and guessed at. I do not know that I can throw any additional light upon the subject, but the position of some of its members is peculiar and worth noting.

The nominations at the New-York Convention, as is well known, were a wet blanket to Mr. JOHNSON and the members of his Cabinet identified with his policy. The President himself was led to confidently expect his own nomination, and when the conduct of some of his professed friends was reported to him, he is said to have remarked, "Well, if they can get along without me, I can get along without them; what would they have been without me, and what single issue would they have had to fight on but for me?" This disappointment still rankles in his breast, and he has not been more than passive in his support of the Democratic nominees. But he is slowly drifting that way. His contest with the Republican Party is so thoroughly defined, that he must seek the Democratic camp for shelter, like his friend DOOLITTLE; and he is, therefore, for whatever he is worth, for SEYMOUR and BLAIR. But the Democrats complain that thus far he is not worth much. They forget that Mr. JOHNSON'S passive adherence in 1868 is less damaging to them than his active support was in 1866.

Of Mr. SEWARD'S position nothing can be positively said, except that he has not yet publicly defined it. Some of his friends think he will choose an opportunity for so doing before the election, and that he will pronounce for GRANT and COLFAX, with whom his sympathies unquestionably are. Mr. SEWARD has always been the friend of GRANT, as he was the friend of STANTON. He has a high respect for and appreciation of Gen. GRANT. He deems him an eminently safe man, under all circumstances, and has always, no matter what Mr. JOHNSON did, been on good terms with him, and though I do not speak by any authority, I do not hesitate to say that if he casts a vote it will be for GRANT and COLFAX.

Of the Secretary of War, next in rank, it can be positively said that he unqualifiedly supports Gen. GRANT and the Reconstruction policy of Congress, at the same time maintaining that reserve upon political topics which naturally maintains among military men. I have heard gentlemen say recently, after conversing with him, that they "were surprised to find him so radical," having expected to find him conservative, and finding him instead simply practical and earnest. His relations with the President are pleasant, without being intimate or anything more than official, and his conduct of the War Department very systematic and business-like. He admires Gen. GRANT, and has his entire confidence.

Of Mr. MCCULLOCH, the Secretary of the Treasury, it is hard to say anything. He is both for SEYMOUR and for GRANT—that is to say, he cannot assent to the repudiation doctrines of the Democracy, nor to the reconstruction doctrines of the Republicans. His financial policy is the apple of his eye, and he is earnest and honest in his desire to protect the financial credit of the Government. But his political policy is that of Mr. JOHNSON, and he has deemed it necessary to be both financier and politician. Consequently he displays the caution of the one and the cowardice of the other. In the one case he has achieved a good reputation; in the other he has proved a sad failure. He has been assailed by the political scrimorants who flourish in Mr. JOHNSON'S presence, and he has temporized with them to save his own position. On financial matters his views are his own; on political matters they are apt to be what the President indicates. Hence, financially, he has given the Treasury management individuality, positiveness and character; politically, which includes the Revenue service, he has given it weakness, vacillation and indecision. His influence, therefore, be it negative or positive, is for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, though it is not likely to be either enthusiastic or vigorous, for those elements are not in the man.

The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. WELLES, is for SEYMOUR and BLAIR. Uniformly agreeing with Mr. LINCOLN throughout his administration, he has also as uniformly agreed with Mr. JOHNSON. There is only one possible contingency wherein he and the President might differ in opinion, and that is in case the President should express the opinion that he ought to resign. It is sad that the going down of his political sun should be obscured by shadows contrasting so strongly and unfavorably with the clearness and brightness of his long anti-slavery and progressive record.

Mr. BROWNING, the Secretary of the Interior, is also for SEYMOUR and BLAIR. Naturally a Conservative, he may now be classified as a political fossil of the white sulphur stratum. It took the tremendous shock of the rebellion to arouse him to action; and with his strong personal admiration for Mr. LINCOLN, he arrayed himself on the side of the Union. But he is now a thorough believer in the sincerity of the rebel leaders, and would willingly intrust not only the Government, but an enfranchised race, to their care and control on the strength of their promises. He is a man of very moderate action, and will not, therefore, prove a very efficient supporter of the Democratic nominees.

Of the Attorney-General, Mr. EVARTS, it is only necessary to say that he is a Republican, and will vote for GRANT and COLFAX. Though his views may not accord in all respects with the action of the party in Congress, he is nevertheless the most distinctive Republican in the Cabinet. Just now he is credited with being the "check rein" on Mr. JOHNSON'S wayward tendencies, with how much truthfulness can only be guessed at, since there have been other potent reasons to balance the President to cease his persistent assertion of his peculiar policy at all times, and under all circumstances. One thing is certain, however. Whatever "law" Mr. JOHNSON gets from Mr. EVARTS will be the conscientious conviction of the Attorney-General, without reference to either his own political views or those of the President.

The Postmaster-General, Mr. RANDALL, is charged with having declared for SEYMOUR and BLAIR. This is probably true; but no one believes he will take the trouble to go to Wisconsin and vote for them. Mr. RANDALL has always had a position for the winning side, and to-day he would be a pronounced Republican were he not Postmaster-General. It has often been reported that he was about to resign; but he values his position too highly for that. He keeps his place with Mr. JOHNSON and the Democrats by conceding nearly everything they want, and indorsing the President's "policy." At the same time he keeps "in countenance" with a great many Republican members of Congress, by shrewdly manipulating warm words and appointments in their favor; and when his term expires he supposes to stand on tolerably good terms with the party, on the ground that he has not been a very bitter opponent, and that he is generally "a very good fellow." He has been the object of political interest ever since he first left the Democracy (thirteen years ago, and it is safe to question that his favorite will ever desert him.

To consolidate, then, the Administration sentiment stands on the Presidency thus: For SEYMOUR and BLAIR: Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. MCCULLOCH, Mr. WELLES, Mr. BROWNING and Mr. RANDALL—5. For GRANT and COLFAX—Mr. SEWARD, Mr. STANBERY and Mr. EVARTS—3.

With such a division as this, the Democracy are not warranted in expending any wonderful things in their behalf in the remaining seven weeks of the campaign.

OTHON.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Letter from Gen. T. L. Clingman—How the Southern State Governments are to be Overthrown.

By request, Gen. T. L. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, has made public an expression of his views on the present policy and condition of the country. He goes back to the days of the agitation of the slavery question, and frankly admits, that when the question of secession came up he urged that North Carolina should act at once, and go with her Southern sisters. He says in this connection:

"Had the other course been taken, it is possible that the result might have been the same. Knowing the sincerity of the leanings in favor of peace, that pervaded the majority, I never for a moment regarded them as morally responsible for the war. It may with truth rather be said that the State adopted the views of those regarded as most anxious for peace, and as the war nevertheless came, no censure ought to be thrown on any of our citizens for a result that all deprecated. Even as things stood, it was long a matter of doubt whether we were to have war or peace, and, to show how small a circumstance turned the scale, I may state a fact not generally known. It was communicated to me in the early summer of 1866, by one who had been a member of Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet. Even after the failure of the Peace Conference and the vote in the Virginia Convention against secession, this gentleman informed me that Mr. LINCOLN, Mr. SEWARD and all the members of the Cabinet, except Mr. BLAIR, were in favor of allowing ANDERSON to retire from Fort Sumter. He thereupon declared that, if this were allowed, every foreign Government would at once recognize the Confederacy, and proposed forthwith to resign as a member of the Cabinet. He assured me that it was only by these means that the Administration was induced to adopt a different policy. Thereupon a message was sent to Gov. PICKENS, of South Carolina, announcing that the armistice was at an end, and that the United States Government intended to reinforce Fort Sumter by force. On the reception of this message the fort was taken. President LINCOLN himself has acknowledged, calling on North Carolina and other States for men, and the war was begun."

Gen. CLINGMAN then says that when the war ended the people of North Carolina and the South generally expected at once a restoration to the Union, and immediate peace, and that "it is no fault of theirs that their just hopes were disappointed." He then, after condemning the Republicans for their management of the Government since the war, indorses the Democratic platform, and the nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. Of the Southern State Governments, he says:

"The Radical organs assert that if the Democratic candidates are elected there will be another war; and I have seen a silly falsehood in some of their papers, that I told Mr. BOYDEN I was willing to raise a mob and turn HOLDEN out of office. The conversation was, in substance, thus:

'Mr. BOYDEN was very denunciatory of the Democratic Platform and Gen. BLAIR'S letter, and asserted that if we succeeded in the canvass there would be another war, &c. I told him there was no reason to apprehend it; that the Governors and associates in office had been turned out, and no war had followed it. That after HOLDEN'S Government had been set up by the President and WORTH substituted as Governor, he had been displaced by military orders, and no war followed; and if HOLDEN were then turned out, no war would follow. No one supposed that HOLDEN was more courageous than VANCE or WORTH, nor was he backed by as strong a support in the State. If, therefore, I said the Supreme Court should decide these acts unconstitutional, as Mr. BOYDEN admitted they undoubtedly were, and the President, with the aid of the army and navy of the United States, and backed by the warrior of the people, should carry into effect that decision, I saw no reason whatever to apprehend a war. And does anybody really believe war would result in the case stated? Let us make the very improbable supposition that, in that event, W. W. HOLDEN, or his son JOE, or Judge PEARSON, or JOHN POOL, or A. H. JONES, should attempt resistance, could any one of them, or could they all combined, raise a single company in the State for such a purpose? Would the negroes, who refused to fight for their own freedom, take arms to keep HOLDEN in office? Or would those white men, who refused to fight on either side during the war, now take up arms alone against the authority of the United States? You remember that the Radical delegates from the South, at the Chicago Convention, when GRANT was nominated, declared that if the Senate did not convict ANDREW JOHNSON in the Impeachment case, then pending, they would not dare to return home again. But the Senate did not convict the President, yet every one of these fellows came back as quietly and with as little noise as frogs make when affrighted they glide into a pond. The allegation that these people, who could find no place to fight in during the late four years' war, will now, rather than give up their offices, make war against the United States, is an absurdity so impudent and laughable that it will impose on nobody.'

Speech of Col. Robert M. Douglas in Raleigh.

The Raleigh (N. C.,) *Standard* publishes a report of the speech made by Col. ROBERT M. DOUGLAS, son of the late STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, at the Republican mass meeting in that city, on the 16th inst. Col. DOUGLAS said that he believed that the main issue of this campaign was war or peace, and quoted from Gen. FRANK BLAIR'S letter to Col. BRODHEAD. He then continued:

If any further proof were needed to show the revolutionary spirit of the Conservative Party, it could easily be found in the violent harangues we daily hear around us, their bitter persecution of Union men, and their unrelenting hatred of the North and its loyal people. This bitterness toward Northern men, who prove true to their principles, and who do not bow in slavish submission to the opinions of these haughty aristocrats, self-constituted judges of honor and morality, I know from personal experience. Though descended from one of the oldest families of this State, and born and partially raised in Rockingham County, upon my return nearly two years ago to my native place, I was denounced as a Yankee, and generally received with all the coldness and distrust due to one of that detested race. Notwithstanding my own nativity, and the position of my mother's family, they could never forget the Puritan birth of my father, whose native State, Vermont, with her 50,000 majority, so nobly leads the van; and I may add, could never forgive his dying efforts in defence of his country. Speaking of him, and feeling that whatever importance any words of mine may have, is derived from the name I bear, and the affection many still feel toward one who through life proved himself the people's friend, a few words concerning my father may not be deemed inappropriate. It was with feelings of surprise, and, I must add, of indignation, that I saw his name inscribed upon one of the transparencies borne in the late Conservative procession. I thought that common decency at least would have prevented them from dragging from the tomb the name of a man whom they had reviled and denounced through life, and after his death, whose orphan children they had persecuted. While gazing upon that name, I remembered the time when these same men declared him a traitor to every principle of honor because he preferred his country to his party, and bitterly denounced him for his efforts to rally the people of the West for the defence of the Union. I remember all these when I am declared a degenerate son; and for every quotation they give me from his speeches I will give them a dozen. When the *Sentinel* parades a sentence concerning a white man's government, I would remind them of his dying words. When his wife went over the waters bearing form of the expiring statesman, and asked if he had no message to send to his children, "Tell them," said he in a voice rendered almost inaudible by the near approach of death, "to obey and support the Constitution and the laws of the land." This solemn injunction I intend to obey. When I see myself personally misrepresented in every Conservative Press on account of my political sentiments, and called a traitor to the State in which I was born, I would recall to their recollection the time when I was declared an alien enemy. About the year 1863 a bill was filed summoning THOMAS RUFFIN (now Associate Justice of the Supreme Court) and R. M. SAUNDERS to Greensboro' to show cause why they should not surrender the property of ROBERT M. and STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, alien enemies of the Confederacy; and when I am denounced as a Yankee and carpet-bagger, I would remind them of their efforts to drive me as exile from my native State, and never more am a stranger to the land that gave me birth. As, however, I have inherited my father's name and his principles, it is natural that I should inherit their animosity. Nevertheless, it is strange that these men, his bitterest enemies in life, should now claim to be the truest exponents of his principles; but not more strange than that they should now assume to be the best friends of the Constitution of the United States, and the infallible interpreters of its provisions, after they have sacrificed hundreds of thousands of lives and thousands of millions of treasure to trample into the dust that sacred instrument.

The Presidential Election—Address to the Democracy from Ex-Gov. Graham and Others.

The following circular, entitled "Facts to be Observed by the People," is published in the Democratic papers of North Carolina:

1. In the approaching election no man is disfranchised who ever was entitled to vote.

2. A new registration will begin on the 15th of October, and every voter, old and new, must register.

3. There are 140,000 white voters in North Carolina, and 70,000 colored voters, in round numbers; a majority of two to one.

4. Although the whole of the colored vote should be cast against the Conservatives, [which will not be the case,] and the Conservatives should vote for BLAIR, BLAIR will still carry the State, if a full vote is polled.

5. Military Governments have ceased. The election on the 3d of November is to be free, as in former times.

6. Any person who shall assemble armed men at any place of election, on election day, is liable to a penalty of $1,000, according to the Revised Code, page 926-6.

W. A. GRAHAM,
JOHN W. NORWOOD,
HENRY E. NASH,
JOSIAH TURNER, Jr.

GEORGIA.

Speech of Hon. Amos T. Akerman in Atlanta.

The Atlanta *New Era* publishes the speech on the issues involved in the present campaign, delivered in that city on the 4th inst. by Hon. AMOS T. AKERMAN. Mr. AKERMAN is one of the Republican candidates for district-Judge, a lawyer of high ability, a warm personal friend of Hon. JOSEPH HILL, recently elected United States Senator. His speech was an able one, and in it he argued at length that it would be the best policy for the white citizens of Georgia to extend the suffrage to the blacks, and that through such a course alone could they hope to secure the peace, security and future happiness and tranquility and concord of both races. From other portions of his speech we select here and there the following paragraphs:

THE TWO CANDIDATES.

My theme is the Presidential election. In this, two candidates are before us, and to these our choice is restricted. Gen. GRANT, presented by the Republican Party; Mr. SEYMOUR, presented by the Democratic Party. Both, so far as I know or believe, are men of good private character. Both are gentlemanly in manners, so far as I have noticed. Mr. SEYMOUR, years ago, declared that he would never more be a candidate for office; but, yielding to the wishes of his friends, he has shown himself capable of surrendering all men on this continent in these deeds which history glories to record. Mr. SEYMOUR has shown himself skillful in finding fault with an administration that was taxed to the utmost endurance in an effort to maintain its charge at a critical hour. Gen. GRANT was able to expend these efforts

OUR GERMAN POPULATION.

Influence of Races—Celts and Germans—German Element in New-York and the West—The Anglo-Saxon Governs.

THE BEECHES, Friday, Sept. 25, 1868.

I am sometimes almost tempted to concede that race (organic families) governs the ideas and systems of human economy—independent of all rea on and philosophy—when I see how very differently two different families of men, the Celt and the Saxon, have acted and resulted in the United States. The student of law or philosophy will remember that climate and race are two great elements in MONTESQUIEU's *Philosophy of Laws*. It is, no doubt, true that they have great weight in the conduct and development of families of men; but I must think that a fully educated soul is superior to their influences, and that ultimately the general laws of soul will govern men in a better state of society, independent of all local and hereditary prejudices.

In the United States we have the Celt and the Saxon, side by side, growing up under the same institutions. With few exceptions, which everybody will cheerfully acknowledge, the Celt (Irish) does little to elevate himself. He reads little and studies less. Generally he clings to towns instead of the country. Generally he is a digger of ditches and maker of railroads. After a while he shows some thrift, but seldom becomes a tiller of the soil if he can help it; and he is almost as seldom a mechanic. He develops some aptitude for trade, but, in the great mass, is a laborer, or dependent on some other person's business.

On the other hand, the Saxon (German) generally gets land, if he can, and cultivates it. He sets up a newspaper and establishes a school at once. He thinks independently. He may be a Roman Catholic, but he is very different from an Irish Roman Catholic—he will think for himself, and is always prepared to talk common sense. He has no mere gabble. He is imaginative, but not wild. He is brave, but he don't want to do any more fighting than is necessary. He is a mechanic by nature, and brings over to this country an aptitude for all kinds of employment. He is neither servile nor fawning, and therefore don't take much to menial employments. He insists upon his rights with a pertinacity almost sublime, and verily believes the *Magna Charta* of England and the Constitution of the United States were made for his special benefit. Hence, he is, from the start, very much of an American, and readily assimilates with Americans. I never object to German immigration. They are a thrifty, hardy, honest, thinking people. I know very well that such names as EMMET, SIMPSON, HALPINE, and numerous others will be cited for Irish genius in this country, but still the truth remains, that in this country the Irish have mainly occupied an inferior position. I hope and believe, that in the second and third generation, the Celt will be thoroughly Americanized. In the meanwhile, we have much to hope for and be glad of in our German element.

Some statistics of the German people in this country may be interesting.

Native Germans in this country	1,301,136
Native Germans in New-York	256,252
Native Germans in Ohio	168,210
Native Germans in Pennsylvania	138,244
Native Germans in Illinois	130,804
Native Germans in Wisconsin	123,879
Native Germans in Missouri	88,487
Native Germans in Indiana	66,705

We see that the main body of Germans are in a few States. Relatively to population the largest number are in the West. Those in New-York are mostly engaged in commercial pursuits or too poor to buy farms in the West. The tide of immigration is to the West. Cincinnati and St. Louis have derived immense advantage from this people. They are ever read to work in any occupation, and waste little money. They insist upon drinking beer and keeping gardens, but there is far less evil in them than in American whisky saloons. Of all the abominations in our country the "saloon" is one of the worst, and the honor of keeping the worst belongs to Americans.

The [illegible] in the largest cities are distributed as follows:

In Boston	3,202	In Cincinnati	43,931
In New-York	119,977	In Chicago	22,227
In Philadelphia	43,639	In St. Louis	50,510
In Baltimore	32,608	In New-Orleans	19,729

It will be seen from this that the main body of Germans live in the country; in which they differ widely from the Irish.

The foreign-born people of New-York City in 1860 were:

Irish	203,740	French	8,074
Germans	119,977	Poles	1,586
English	27,082	Swiss	1,771
Scotch	9,208		

There were also several thousand from other countries. But the tabular view of the foreign-born population does not give a true view of the case; for example, a foreign family came here ten years ago, and has now eight persons, of whom the three youngest children are born in the United States; but to estimate correctly the foreign immigration now *alive in this country* we must count these three children. I should add about thirty-five per cent. to the foreign born in this country to get the true foreign immigration now alive. We should, in that case, get nearly two millions as the population of German families in this country, which would give (allowing for the non-naturalized) something like two hundred and thirty thousand voters. In a nearly equal poise of parties this is a powerful element. I hazard nothing in saying that a great majority of them will be cast for the Republican ticket.

I think the ultimate success and prosperity of this country depend on preserving the original Anglo-Saxon thought and spirit predominant. The nature of our institutions is such that we cannot discriminate among the peoples who, like our ancestors, come to these shores. As yet we have lost nothing by the mixed foreign materials which have entered our body politic. The original Irish immigration was of the Scotch Irish, who settled Western Pennsylvania. This element was a decidedly good one. It has furnished a large share of the public and influential men of this country. A large number of them were settled in North Carolina, and are Presbyterians.

It would be a full allowance to say that there are 3,000,000 of Celtic stock in this country, and there are 4,000,000 of negroes, making 7,000,000 not directly or indirectly of the Anglo-Saxon stock. The population of the country is about 37,000,000. Though the Anglo-Saxon people still predominate in the ratio of four to one, this is enough if we keep it so. But it would be dangerous to admit the 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 of Mexicans into our body politic. They would become at once the mere prey of demagogues, and an incubus which could only be borne by the utmost strength of our Anglo-Saxon people. The American nation (I beg pardon of the Democratic philosophers who say we are not a nation, and respectfully ask them what we are,) has, in spite of all our immigration, been the most homogeneous people in the world, and our unity and strength depend in a great measure upon our remaining so. The quarrel, bitter as it is with our Southern people, will soon be over. They are Anglo-Saxons, whose native strength and sagacity will after awhile work themselves through all difficulties. They have simply switched off on the wrong track, but will soon be on again. But if they were Mexicans what could we do? What would we do? Absolute despotism over them would be the only resource. It is the only resource in the case of any ignorant and degraded nation. Free government is not a possibility for such people, and in vain do we ask other nations to constitute free Governments where despotism is a necessity of their existence.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Rights of Parents with their Children in the Central Park.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Saturday last my three little sons, aged 9, 7 and 5, desired me to take them out to the Central Park. Being able to arrange my business, I gladly accompanied them. Selecting an unoccupied portion of the "Common" for their sports, I was instructing them how to bat their ball, and [illegible] it, desiring they should imitate me. A policeman stepped up at once and said gruffly: "This is no place for you to play, Sir; the Park is for children; you ought to know better than to be here." I replied that my children were asking for a little instruction in ball-playing, which I was innocently giving. "It makes no difference, Sir; I saw you playing; that is enough," said the officer, and added: "Have your boys permits?" I replied: "Not that the Common on Saturday afternoons was supposed to be devoted to children's sports." "No child plays here, Sir, without a permit well attested either by a teacher, or some person acquainted with the respectability of the applicant." "Well, Sir, as to the respectability of my little fellows, I have nothing to say; their appearance speaks for itself," said I. Leaving the officer, I inquired of twenty or thirty boys playing, scattered over the Common, if they had permits. Some replied yes, but most answered no, and among them were those rude in behavior, uncleanly in appearance and vile in conversation. Now, Mr. Editor, I desire to know if the rules of the Park Commissioners are such as to exclude a father and his children from the Central Park Common on a Saturday afternoon? If they are—then let the officers selected to enforce these rules be gentlemen. If they are not, (and this I believe,) then let the public understand that the Common, on Saturdays, is open for the enjoyment of children, and that it is not a sin for a father to watch there the sports of his little boys. Truly yours,

NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1868. A PARENT.

Still Another New Word.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As news editors are apparently at a loss for an appropriate word to convey the idea of a telegraphic dispatch through the Atlantic Cable, allow me to suggest *Thalagram* as fully expressive and every way appropriate. *Thala*, from the Greek word *thalasia*, sea, and *gram* from the Greek *gramma*, letter. The compound word *thalagram*, translated, would be, literally, sea-letter, or, equally correct, letter of the sea, or ocean dispatch. Respectfully,

JOHN STILES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12, 1868.

The Obstructions at Hell Gate.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In looking over an article in the NEW-YORK TIMES of Aug. 19, 1867, on the obstructions of Hell Gate, East River, I notice some grave errors which, in justice to the facts, ought to be corrected. These errors are due to a statement of Mr. MAILLEFERT, in which he makes Major FRASER and Gen. NEWTON estimate the cost of removing subaqueous rock at $30 78, and says his own estimate was $10 to $15. Gen. NEWTON never estimated the cost at the figures given. His estimate in 1867 was $1 64 per cubic foot, or $44 28 per cubic yard. In 1852 Congress appropriated $20,000, which was expended by Major FRASER. He employed Mr. MAILLEFERT and the so-called Maillefert process. The amount spent on Pot Rock was $18,000, gold. Major FRASER reported eighteen feet of water before commencing operations. There was removed, at the utmost, eighteen inches from the crown of the rock. In July, 1853, Major FRASER based on his operations an estimate of $1 11, gold, per cubic foot, and this by the Maillefert process, so-called. Add 50 per cent. for currency prices and we have $1 71 per cubic foot, or $46 17 per cubic yard, which, it will be seen, is higher for the Maillefert process than Gen. NEWTON's estimate for the process of blasting by drilling. It is further to be observed that Mr. MAILLEFERT's process did not contemplate picking up the *débris*.

Again, as to the rock called "Frying Pan," Mr. MERRIAM's report of the results of MAILLEFERT's explosions, made him gain a depth of from nine feet of water originally to eighteen and a half feet at the close of operations. The official survey gives only eleven feet, and shows that portion of the rock where this depth is obtained to be only a small mound or irregular head, projecting upward. This would show a gain of two feet on Frying Pan, the result of the removal of probably less than a dozen cubic yards from the head of the rock.

To conclude a comparison between the so-called Maillefert process and Gen. NEWTON's method, it is only necessary to state that in 1860 and 1861 Mr. MAILLEFERT had charge of work, under a contract made with the New-York Submarine Company by the City Government, for the removal of Coenties Reef, at the price of $18, gold, per cubic yard, which contract was abandoned.

VERITAS.

NEW-YORK, [illegible] 1868.

Street Locomotion—What is the Best [illegible]

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is nothing [illegible] in the form of street rail proposed by Mr. [illegible], and noticed in the TIMES of the 13th; no [illegible] plan so good as the one proposed years ago [illegible] now advocated by the London *Engineer*. The [illegible] of Aug. 21 says:

"The only form of track which complies fully with the required conditions consists of two plates of cast or wrought iron about ten inches wide, flush with the pavement. On such plates wheels will run as easily as on edge rails, provided they are kept clean; and they are more likely to be kept free from mud if they are without raised flanges of any kind, and they are certain to be kept freer from obstruction in Winter and Summer than any track grooved below the general level of the track can be. The plates might be made slightly concave in cross section, so as to oppose some small resistance to wheels tending to leave them; but it does not appear to us that any particular expedient for retaining a vehicle on such a road is either necessary or desirable. A good driver will easily keep his horses day and night between the rails with such accuracy that the wheels will not quit them. We do not say that such a track is the best that can be laid, but it is probably the only track which will be tolerated in London for some time to come."

I have ridden on stone trams, about seven inches wide, and observed that the horses keep the track of their own accord; there is not the slightest difficulty about it, and the only use of the present grooved rails and flanged wheels, as the engineer says,

"Is to render the use of the tramway impossible or inconvenient to other vehicles than those designed for it. Tramway projectors must therefore be content to lay a track which will interfere as little as possible with ordinary traffic. If this be done, the tramway will be used by all sorts of vehicles; and in so far the company will confer a favor for which it will have no return; but this cannot be helped." The engineer adds "There is no valid reason for holding that propulsion by steam on tramroads is an impossibility; but we shall not extend this article by a consideration of the merits and demerits of the dummy cars, as they are called in the United States."

Mr. JAMES STONE, of Plainfield, N. J., who was engineer to GARVEY, the steam carriage projector; told me that he could run a steam carriage at twenty miles an hour on trams five inches wide. He was sure of it; he had experimented with a view to test the question of steering. Mr. BARAGWANATH, who used to have a machine shop in Ann-street, and who had been foreman to HOUCORK, the steam carriage builder, said that HOUCORK ran his steam carriage on the Commercial road in London, which has stone-trams, and found no difficulty in keeping on the trams; and some experience of my own fully assures me that these views are practically correct and feasible.

The convexity of the rails proposed by Mr. EASTMAN, is objectionable on account of dirt, which causes great resistance to traction. EASTON, in his treatise on Horse Railways, states his traction at 18⅔ pounds per ton. The traction on clean rails, at six miles per hour, is 7½ to 8 pounds per ton. This difference is due to the dirt, which is compressed by the wheels; and the brooms proposed by Mr. EASTMAN will but partially remove it; and the brooms themselves will cost something, and require power to work them, and will make more dust than the public will like, if compelled to endure it.

The convex tires which he proposes will injure roads and pavements. We have had a few of them, in England and here, on light carriages, and they have been condemned emphatically by road surveyors and engineers.

Flat trams and cylindrical wheels, as advocated by the *Engineer*, are the only combination yet proposed that has the sanction of any engineer of eminence who has spoken independently, and not as the advocate of a projector or a company. There is no real difficulty in the way of this combination. Sir JOHN MORRIEL, in 1839, recommended it before a Parliamentary Committee, and gave as an important additional reason in its favor, that it would help the introduction of steam carriages.

The only effective objection to the iron tram is that horses slip upon them. The same objection holds against such rails as we have in streets, besides the greater objection that they injure the wheels of common carriages. But it is time to weigh and measure these objections, and find out their cost in money, before we decide that nothing shall be adopted that in any degree incommodes horses.

I have endeavored to discuss respectfully and [illegible] these imperfect plans, in which pointed engineers have aimed to combine as much improvement as popular prejudice and ignorance would accept. But I see little use in them. It is better at once to compete with the ancient motor, the horse, on the roads made for him. It will soon be shown that steam is safer, more agreeable and cheaper than horse-power. Then, when [illegible] the pavements we can alter them [illegible] preference to wheels; and instead of a mixture of rails and pavements, we can have iron floors, plain, durable, cleanly, noiseless [illegible].

I am supported by competent machinists to contract to build a small steam carriage on the condition that it shall run ten miles an hour in the track of another carriage, and shall be [illegible] safe, agreeable [illegible].

J. K. FISHER.

FAILURE OF PROTESTANTISM.

Discourse Delivered by Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer at Christ Church.

"I came not to send peace but a sword."—St. Matt. x., 34.

The history of Christianity illustrates this text. Her career has been marked by crises, when men, stirred by unusual earnestness, have risen against the quiet order of things round about them. These crises have occurred at irregular intervals. They have always been provoked by some evil that has been long and silently growing. They are periods which try men's souls, because they are periods when new men attack old and cherished prejudices. In the second century after Christ the germs of what afterward became Arianism appeared in Lucian of Antioch. Those germs grew and spread in the Church silently, but so widely and alarmingly at last, as to lead earnest Catholics in the subsequent century to rise in their majesty, reassert the Faith in its purity as it had come down from the Apostles, and brand the new dogmas as deadly heresy. In the Middle Ages Roman errors silently and slowly grew and spread, till at last, in the eleventh century, earnest Catholics in the Eastern portion of the Church, enduring the evil no longer, rose in their majesty to condemn it; and that non-intercommunion with Rome was decreed by the Orthodox Eastern (or Greek) Church, which has lasted till to-day. In the Roman portion of the Church the same evils continued to grow, with new ones which broke out from time to time, until at last, in the fifteenth century, earnest men all over the West rose in their majesty against them; and we have the Reformation—so-called. Subsequently coldness and deadness grew and spread in the Anglican portion of the Church, till at last, in the eighteenth century, those earnest souls, JOHN and CHARLES WESLEY, kindled the blaze of Methodism. God hath cast our lives at the opening of one of these crises. I would not have you unalive to the fact, or undervalue its importance. For many years men have been floating calmly down the stream of Christianity. There have been petty differences and discussions between sects, it is true, but no general upheaval. Foundations have been undisturbed. But now a storm is very evidently rising which is disturbing the bottom of affairs; and it is impossible to predict how we shall all come out of it. We may look to the warnings and advice of our former rectors, speaking, as it were, from the grave. But the leader of twenty or ten years ago could give us no general sailing directions for these new coasts and channels, these new heavens and seas. The voices of the dead may warn us concerning those things which they knew; they cannot warn us concerning aspects and conditions unseen and unanticipated by them. Leaders in conservative and quiet times are rarely the leaders in revolutions. Revolutions roll them under. There are evils raising great fronts around us, evils that have been long and silently growing. And as in the fourth century, as in the eleventh, as in the fifteenth, and as in the eighteenth, earnest souls are at last roused at these evils, and men are beginning boldly to speak out. It is noteworthy that the laity are ahead of the clergy in this matter. It is the evident and disastrous failure of Protestantism as a religious system that is raising the mutterings of this storm. What is it that is the mother of all this infidelity? What is it that is the prolific cause of all this low grade of spirituality in character and life? What is it that hath broken up respect for old age, for parents, for authorities? What is it that hath laid Christianity open to the successful attacks of any resolute sceptic? What is it that hath dimmed the clearness of the eye of faith? What is it that hath removed the spiritual world and its dwellers far off to an astronomical distance, practically sundering the communion of the Saints by the wall of death? What is it that hath substituted sentiment for principle—that standeth over the sick bed anxious to wrest from the lips of the sufferer a cabalistic—a magical utterance that shall save him in his sins, but with scarce a word as to repentance and confession and amendment, and his salvation *from* sin? What is it that is the prolific cause of all this absence of the self-sacrificing spirit? What is it that has left the masses without a religion, and that has set us all on a course where we are at last ignorant as to how we can get at those masses? Mission Chapels for the poor, with Protestant or semi-Protestant services, and with a limited attendance at each of the well-to-do poor, are amiable, but melancholy efforts of the day. God knows we are thankful for the good they do, but it is true that we no longer flattered ourselves that with them we are getting at the masses. The very pamphlets on church work that are pouring from the press are indications that we are walking in darkness; that we have been and are in the midst of some great blunder. What is it that hath set its face stubbornly, and reared stubborn prejudices against the only appliances that have ever succeeded in reaching down to the masses so as to hold them under control? It is time for us to ask how much the Protestant prejudices, which we have inherited from generations behind us by no means infallible, are worth, and how much they are costing. It is time for us to ask whether we shall longer weigh them against the christianizing of millions of the neglected poor. What is it that hath left ministers stranded upon the high rocks of life preaching to the select rich? What is it that hath sold the gospel to the rich in the house of God? What is it that hath hushed the voice of resounding praise throughout the great congregation, and delegated the praise of God to a salaried four? What is it that hath killed out from among us all anxiety for the salvation of God's man, as a unit of creation, extending through all time and space on earth, and that was elevated instead that selfish aspect of religion which makes it simply a process for the salvation of the given individual. Your and my salvation, my brother, are, of course, all-important to ourselves; but God, when he made His Church, made it for all time and for man, in the fullest meaning of the word. Nowadays, however, so long as a given individual of to-day can "get saved" in some human religious institution, that institution is considered as answering all the purposes of the Church; and there is not the slightest anxiety as to whether or not that institution contain a theological disease which will kill it, and leave the individual of two centuries hence without any institution to "get saved in." I propose to call your attention to a few of the facts that mark the disastrous failure of Protestantism; and to ask you whether those facts are not enough of themselves—to say nothing of others—to stir to its depths any spirit that has a particle of earnestness, and I warn you beforehand, that if Protestantism has failed, we are not to look to Rome for a cure. A recent able writer has said, this would be but to fly from the effect to the cause. Justly has he said it; for Protestantism was produced by the errors of Rome; and why fly for cure from a system that has proved itself false in the nineteenth century to one that proved itself false in the fifteenth? I remark, first, that in this City there are 300 churches—some of them large—most of them comparatively small. They will hold, when all full, say about 200,000 persons—call it 250,000. Where are the other three-quarters of a million of people in this City every Sunday? Making a liberal allowance for children too young to attend, for the sick who cannot, and for all engaged in employments for the public convenience, and considering those of our vast floating population who attend as strangers, and considering moreover the empty seats in all the churches each Sunday, there is an enormous residue that are non-church goers. Compare, nay, contrast the immense church-attendance of the population in Roman and Greek Catholic countries with the attendance of the mere fragment of the population in Protestant lands. My friends, have you ever thought of the fact that there are countless thousands all over this land, to say nothing of Germany and other countries, that have rejected Protestantism? I do not mean to say they have taken to Rome; but they have at any rate abandoned Protestantism as a religious system. There is scarcely a man or a woman in the land that has not a relative—shall I not say relatives—who, while they still have a kind of respect for the Christian religion, no longer believe those dogmas that all Protestant denominations preach in common. The fact is, with the most of them, dogmatic Christianity is identified with its Protestant presentment. They know no other, and, in abandoning Christianity for scepticism, it is Protestantism that they have weighed in the balances and found wanting. And there are thousands of men and women, therefore, that at last do not go to church anywhere. These men and women are rearing children; and the latter are, by example, by casual domestic remark, and by carelessness of their parents, inheriting a similar abandonment. Protestantism has been trying to meet the evil by modifying and softening some of its subordinate dogmas. But people see that its fundamental dogmas remain, and that the modified subordinate dogmas only make the whole system more thoroughly inconsistent with itself; and so the great evil of abandonment grows greater and greater. Now rise a grade above this class, and take the men and women that do attend church. How many of them are there that really believe Christianity as presented by Protestantism? Some of its dogmas they believe from habit, from early prejudice, or they scarcely know why. But those whose minds are shaken as to the rest form a very large element of every Protestant congregation. This is a fact which the clergy may not wish to contemplate. But it is a fact. Here we see not total abandonment, but that process of abandonment in progress, which has been working for much more than a century, and which is at last very noticeable from the large proportions it has at length assumed. These two classes I have mentioned form the vast bulk of the community. Isn't that an alarming fact? What are you going to do with your prejudices under the circumstances? Now turn and look at the individuals that compose these two classes. There was a time when it was the staple remark that men became infidels because they desired to live a wicked or careless life. Doubtless there are some even to-day who are sceptics for the above-mentioned reason. But it were sheer blindness thus to account for the present general disease of infidelity which afflicts the community. Look around upon our relatives and friends who belong to the two great classes I have spoken of. Are [th]ey bad men? No. Are they unreasoning or unreasonable men? No. Are they unearnest men? Many of them are filled with the spirit of honor and truthfulness, and uprightness, and conscientiousness, and nobleness, and generosity, and hospitality, and kindness of heart, filled with all that which is the very basis of religion. Often they are men that any one admission [illegible] they have consciously and conscientiously rejected, (that is the word, rejected,) either as a whole or in part, the Protestant presentment of Christianity, and [illegible] remain in that condition. [illegible] were Calvinistic Presbyterians, the others were Congregationalists, the [illegible] were Unitarians, the [illegible] and Parkerites and infidels. The attempt to mend Protestantism as a religious system ends in abandoning it altogether as a hopeless case. The Rationalists have a ground to stand on; [illegible] Catholics have a ground to stand on; but Protestantism has no *locus standi*, (if I may use such a phrase,) and its process of disappearing I have given above. The men I speak of either do not think of or do not care to accept Rome, and so they are left without any distinctive religion, unless we can say, indeed, that each has his own. The two basis ideas of Protestantism are, first, "the Bible and the Bible only for Christians;" secondly, "each man practically his own infallible interpreter of it." Now the consequence of this is, that Protestantism has not fostered humility, but arrogance. It has not cast over the individual mind the wholesome shadow of a distrust in its own ignorance or partial views, or unexamined prejudices; but it has spread broadcast the rampant spirit of practical individual infallibility. And so these men, nursed in that school, absorbing the spirit from the very atmosphere about them, are perfectly satisfied, unalarmed and at peace, each in his own partial or complete infidelity. Then, again, they see how these two basis ideas have led to the thousand conflicting sects of Protestantism, the splitting up of denominations on little petty points which their common sense tells them are unimportant; and so they gladly escape the muss in disgust, and, with a self-complacent down-looking upon the whole field of battling Protestant sects, settle down themselves into the mere religion of being good men. It is all very well, it is praiseworthy, this being a good man; but it isn't Christianity. And so far as all these men are concerned, Jesus Christ was incarnate, died, rose, established his Church and endowed it with His life-nurturing sacraments in vain. So far as these men are concerned, God inspired the Bible in vain; for they reject it. They will take parts of the Bible and say they are true; but it is because those parts appeal to their minds as true. That is to say, Protestantism has wrecked the community on the rocks of individualism, and left each man to be a Bible to himself. Some people say, "any good man is a Christian." But there were good men and true and honest before Christ came, millions of them. Ancient civilizations could not have existed, indeed no civilization can exist without an enormous leaven of such elements. But the phrase "any good man is a Christian," and the phrase "a true Christian is a good man," are by no means identical. A good man is not necessarily a Christian. A true Christian is a good man, of course; but he is a good man who accepts the Bible and all its truths and commends, and the incarnate Christ as his saviour, and the blessed sacraments as the instrumental means of salvation appointed and commanded by Christ. Now what is it that has led to and is responsible for the rise of these two enormous classes in the community? My friends, it isn't Christianity as presented by the one Holy Catholic and Apostic Church; for that has not yet got the ear of the people, and it is moreover very much hushed even in its own pulpits. Nay, it is the Protestant presentment of Christianity that has had their ear for the last two centuries. By its fruits shall ye know it. And this wholesale abandonment of it, that has been silently and steadily spreading in the last century, till it has invaded every family, is one of the indications of the failure of Protestantism as a system; and is arousing many reluctant but determined souls to the sad duty of dragging down that which has been quietly sitting the throne as a king, too sacred to be touched, and solemnly arraigning it at the bar for trial. Protestantism, give us back our fathers, our children, our husbands, that are lost in the forests of scepticism! It is this that is arousing and banding together a broad Catholic party in the Church, which, if it will not close its eyes to the Roman failure of the fifteenth century, (a failure made doubly disastrous by the Bull of 1854,) is determined no longer to close its eyes to the Protestant failure of the nineteenth. A party that is determined to maintain and spread all that is truly Catholic that has come down from the past, and combine with it all of the present that has proved itself good, both in thought and in appliance—it is this that has provoked the beginnings of a second reformation, that will be a Reformation indeed. In this claim that Protestantism has failed, you will not of course understand me as asserting that there is nothing good in it, and that with all its evils it has been productive of no benefit whatever to the world and the Church. This would be but mere extravagance, foolish exaggeration, and not the result of that calm attentive out-look which the seriousness of the times and its dangers demand. Catholics are not unmindful that the Methodists, for instance, have struck something that is in harmony with human nature; and that that something can be wielded on the naturally enthusiastic heart of man in a better way, and on Christian rather than rationalistic plan. Make the man one with Christ through the sacramental system, and then bring in the lever of enthusiasm, and you have not substituted practical Immediation for Mediation, nor struck a ruinous blow at the foundation of Christianity. Catholics are not unmindful of Baptist practice or Unitarian literature. But I cannot pause upon this point. I hasten to a second indication of the failure of Protestantism as a system. And I do so by asking the question: Protestantism, where are the masses? When we run our eye over the different sects we are struck with the fact that each is made up of a peculiar type of man. There is, for instance, the Methodist type, and the denomination vary to greater or less extent around the type; then there is the Presbyterian type, and the Baptist and the Quaker. I am not speaking disparagingly; far be it from me to do so. The whole matter is too serious. But we all know that men are constituted differently, and have different appearances. This is so nationally. No one would mistake a Frenchman for a Scotchman or for a German. This is so, too, inside of our people. So that, speaking generally, there are nice points by which men may be classified. Now as a fact Protestantism has been able in the past to draw to itself, at least for a while, only certain classes of men and women. And the patent fact remains that it has failed to attract man in all his conditions and kinds. Of course I do not mean to charge against it that it has not Christianized the whole world. What I mean to say is, that it has failed to be a religion suited to every kind of even the Aryan man. There are men of æsthetic tastes; its cold and mean appearance repels them. There are men who want a positive faith; its shifting dogmas disgust them. There are holy women and self-sacrificing men who would gladly live a life of self-abnegation and high spirituality, who would gladly give themselves up as laymen and laywomen to a life of prayer and charity. It frowns upon Sisterhoods and Brotherhoods. It says to such, Get you gone from my doors, I have no place nor need for such as you; and it turns them back either into the world or to Rome. Christ's cause needs vast amounts of money all the time; it has fostered selfishness toward Christ, so that when the offertory plate passes down its aisles it is considered that the act should be tolerated as an exception; and if it passes too often, the offertory plate is considered as a positive intrusion. As a fact, after 240 years of trial with a fair field, even where, as in this country, it has been vastly, overwhelmingly in the ascendant, it has failed to reach the masses. It has failed, even though it has preached, in very loud tones too at times, all the terrors of hell fire, and pictured by contrast all the gross splendors of a physical Heaven. And it is this, too, that is stirring earnest men. Where are the masses? Why do your appliances fail to make permanent harvests among them? God's man, for whom he sent Christianity, includes not only the rich merchant, and the respectable retail dealer, and the well-dressed, well-to-do and thrifty artisan, with which your meeting-houses are filled, but the great base of the community also, the ragged laborer and the squalid. Where are they in your pews and at your meetings? Where is your control over them? Politics gathers in all indiscriminately at its assemblages. How about Christianity? What is the matter with you? How long will you blindly hug your prejudices, and leave Rome to be the only one that can reach down to, and control the masses? My friends, look at the Roman and the Greek branches of the Church, and contrast them with Protestantism in this respect. Why is it that the Anglican branch of the one great Catholic Catholic Church has no more succeeded with the masses than has Protestantism? Why is it that there is an Episcopal type of man? It is because we have run our Catholic and Apostolic wheels in the Protestant, Calvinistic and Lutheran ruts, which they do not fit, never will, and never can. But wherever we have returned to, as in Holburn, London, and other places, and tried fairly our own true Catholic plan, we have, glory be to God, reached down to the masses, and gathered in all grades of men from highest to lowest. God is asking of Protestantism, Where are the masses? And God is asking of us, I gave you the ten Catholic talents; why have you hid them in a napkin? It is not because the clergy and laity of Protestantism are unalive to the wants of the masses, or to their own duty in the premises that Protestantism has made its signal failure. They are earnest and godly men. Heaven knows, they spare no efforts; instant in season, out of season, earnest in prayer and in work. But this only makes the matter worse. The fault is not in them. Men are often better than their systems, and without doubt they stand acquitted, while their system stands condemned. I have mentioned but two counts in the presentment; time forbids me to go on with many others. But these alone, viz.: the wholesale abandonment of Protestantism by large masses of thinking and good men, and, secondly, its failure to reach the masses, are signs of the times worthy of the thought of the churchman, and account, in some part, for a movement among us which has not had its equal in earnestness and determination since the days of JOHN WESLEY; which is destined to lead to far more important results than his; a movement, my friends, which is deeper than Ritualism, of which Ritualism is a mere fluttering red feather; a restating of the old Catholic and Apostolic grounds, free from admixture with Romish error; a returning to the old Catholic modes and appliances which belong to the Church as a reformed body, but which were torn out of her one hundred years after she had reformed, and not by her friends, but by her enemies—OLIVER CROMWELL and his Roundheads, who broke into her for that purpose; the scattered fragments of which the poor Church, when, after CROMWELL, she rose from her prostrate and stunned condition, did not gather together for a while, and which have now been so long disused that we scarce know what they were. One thing we know: Our Church is a Catholic Church, which has been worked on Protestant principles, and that something must be done. The masses must be reached, and this growing infidelity stopped by a more reasonable presentment of Christianity than Protestantism has succeeded in making, even by the widespread presentment of our true Catholic Christianity. There is a school of thought in the Church which is "broad" without the "Church." These would plunge us into Rationalism. There is a school of thought that is "Church" without the "Broad." These would stiffen the Church into a fossil. But there is a school which is Catholic enough to hold to and get back all that has proved itself good in the past, and broad enough not to hesitate to adopt all that has proved itself good in the present. These present the Catholic Church in her continuous life as God's divine institution coming down with authority, and adapted to the wants of every century.

In a subsequent discourse I shall endeavor to answer the question, What is the Catholic Church?

ANOTHER FINANCIAL BUBBLE.

The Brooklyn Steamship and Emigration Company—Its Promises and Performances.

Many of our readers will remember that about a year ago last Spring attention was called in the City papers to a newly-organized company, named the "Brooklyn Steamship and Emigration Company." For some time past it appears that the officers of this Company have been in a lamentably confused state, resulting in a condition of affairs at the present moment by no means gratifying to the shareholders, of whom it is said there are many. Still it is alleged that the bonds of the Company are even now being extensively circulated, while they have no money value except for their weight as waste paper.

The Brooklyn Steamship and Emigration Company would appear to owe its origin to the teeming brain of a Brooklyn speculator, well known through being also connected in some way with an enterprise, styled the "Brooklyn, Fort Hamilton and Coney Island Railroad Company," which failed at its start. This gentleman calling to his aid a well-known German-American Major-General of the Union army, celebrated for his fighting qualities, but who refused to assume the Presidency, an Ex-Governor of California, a naval Judge-Advocate, a well-known officer of a leading express company, an Ex-Speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Assembly, one or two wealthy bankers, a late United States Minister to Denmark, a large banking-house to act as the treasury, an old gentleman unknown to finance as President, the Major-General alluded to as Vice-President, and Superintendent of the Land and Immigration Department, and a celebrated gentleman as contracting engineer, the enterprise was put in operation. The Company was duly organized under the charter of the State of New-York, and had conferred upon it all the necessary privileges "for the diversified and important objects for which it was incorporated."

The Company proposed to establish a line of first-class emigrant steamers to run between the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and Bremen, and a similar line between Brooklyn and Savannah, and Brunswick, Ga., near which latter place a portion of the Company's property was located. There were to be six or eight first-class steamers of great speed, and with the very best accommodations for the transportation of immigrants, and it was expected that Congress would grant liberal aid to the Company in the way of mail contracts, and adopt other measures for its encouragement.

The Emigration and Steamship Company purported to be the owners of 871,000 acres of real estate, all perfectly unincumbered and of clear and valid title, in the States of Missouri, Tennessee and Georgia—250,000 acres being in Southwestern Missouri, 100,000 in East Tennessee, and 521,000 acres in Georgia. The first two tracts they proposed to settle with emigrants from Europe, to whom the broad acres were to be sold for solid cash, at say $7 per acre, expecting this to pay off the bonded debt of the concern, which was placed at the moderate sum of $2,000,000, in a few years, and leave a surplus of nearly half a million in the treasury. The lands in Georgia were described as valuable cotton and timber territory, and 800,000 acres of it as among the most prolific of pine timber of any in America. Further purchases of lands were contemplated in Kansas, Missouri and other States. The capital—all on paper—and the landed estate just described was to be $10,000,000, the bonded debt $2,000,000, including reserved stock held by the Company, amounting to $500,000, on which interest was to be paid in gold.

The organization having been effected, the deeds of the extensive tracts of lands, with accompanying certificates of the proper officers to the title being perfect, were beautifully engrossed and prepared for recording, but from some unaccountable reason the money for registry fees was not forthcoming, and to this day the recording has never been done, and there exists no legal title in the Company as coming from the original owners of the real estate.

About Dec. 16 last splendid offices were rented at No. 200 Broadway, and the business of the firm commenced. But between the 16th of December, 1867, and the 9th of January, 1868, the gentlemen who had embarked in the Company, expecting to transact an honorable and legitimate business discerned evidence sufficient to satisfy them that matters were not being managed satisfactory, and they resolved to withdraw before they became inextricably involved. On or about the 1st of January last this was successfully accomplished, and the persons of repute alluded to managed to get out, with one or two exceptions, leaving the manager and his friends to fill their places in the Board.

It appears then, that in the name of the Company over $1,000,000 worth of bonds have been issued, and some of them at least put in circulation. That these are but of little value, if of any, will be apparent, if it be true, as stated, that the lands upon which they are ostensibly predicated—if of any marketable value in themselves, which is a matter evidently open to serious doubt—were never deeded to the Company, or, if deeded, the proper papers were never legally recorded, so as to act as a bar to the sale by the original owners to other and totally different parties. The bonds, it is said, have been paid to parties in Georgia, Tennessee, and Missouri, as consideration for the real estate intended to be conveyed to the corporators of the Company, and the public sold to an enormous extent. This fact having been reported to the Detective Agency at No. 68 Broadway, the most expert detectives were detailed to work up the matter, and, if possible, bring to light all that could be learned as to the direction and extent of the operations. It was learned that parties were using the bonds in all parts of the country. In Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Memphis and New-Orleans. Confidence operators were supplied with them and selling them at a discount of about fifty per cent., taking in payment lands, houses, horses, cattle, liquors, stocks of goods and cash, whenever they could light upon a person who did not know any better than to believe in the gold bonds of the Brooklyn Steamship and Emigration Company. Later, the same securities made their appearance in Boston, where they were circulated quite extensively, the dealers realizing handsome profits and the purchasers being out just the amount they invested. At the branch agency of Messrs. WHIPPLE & Co., No. 76 La Salle-street, Chicago, it was learned that quantities of the bonds were in the market to be traded for outside city property, and one or two rather shrewd persons had been bitten with them. At the St. Louis branch, A. WHIPPLE & Co., No. 312 Third-street, similar information was obtained.

In Boston, not long ago, the arrest of a man calling himself ANDREW J. MELLEN, a real estate broker, was effected, charged with defrauding an old gentleman out of his hard-earned property by selling him three Brooklyn steamship and emigration company's bonds for $1,000 each, and taking his farm in payment.

In California, the Agency learned from their regular correspondent that the bonds were selling like hot cakes at from $500 to $600 in gold, and were passing freely from merchant to merchant as currency. It was estimated that several hundred of the thousand dollar gold bonds were put out upon the Pacific coast, and it is probable that more are still being sold at the same rates at the present moment, everybody believing in their soundness as pecuniary investment.

The agency had also letters from its resident correspondent in Europe that an attempt had even been made to force these bonds down the throats of our transatlantic cousins, in some cases with success.

These statements are given to the public with a view to suggest a careful examination of the affairs of the Company prior to investment in its bonds. This, however, may be a difficult affair, as it is stated that neither books, bonds or manager can be laid hold of for any profitable purpose whatever.

Reading of the Death Warrant to a Negro in Baltimore.

From the Baltimore American, Sept. 25.

JOHN W. DAVIS, Esq., Sheriff of Baltimore, in company with A. LEO KNOTT, Esq., State's Attorney, FREDERICK PINCKNEY, Esq., Deputy State's Attorney, and WM. F. MCKEWEN, Esq., Clerk of the Criminal Court, yesterday visited WM. H. FOSTER, the colored man under sentence of death for murder in the first degree, at his cell in the jail, and the Sheriff read to him the warrant issued by Gov. SWANN, appointing the 4th day of December next for his execution by hanging. It will be remembered that FOSTER murdered EMELINE PARKS, a colored woman, in Biddle-alley, on the night of the 23d of September, 1867. The case was tried at the January term of the Criminal Court, and the evidence showed that FOSTER was under the influence of liquor at the time of the murder. He was going through Biddle-alley and became engaged in a dispute with a colored woman named JOSEPHINE JOHNSON. He drew a knife and turned to chase her, when she ran into EMELINE PARKS' house, near by. FOSTER burst in the door, and as soon as he gained ingress to the house, stabbed EMELINE PARKS several times with the knife. The evidence went to show that he had no intention of killing her, but in his pursuit of JOSEPHINE JOHNSON, in his drunken fury, struck at the first person he met. It is said that a large majority of the jurors who convicted him have united in an appeal to the Governor for a commutation of the sentence, and renewed efforts are to be made to this end.

Previous to the Sheriff's entering the condemned man's cell yesterday, Warden HANEY had given him an intimation that he would soon receive bad news. The Sheriff shook hands with FOSTER, and, taking a seat beside him, said that in the discharge of his duty he had to perform an unpleasant task. He then commenced to read the warrant, FOSTER preserving a tolerable composure until the word "hanged" was pronounced, when his breast heaved convulsively, a great sigh escaped him, and two large tears stood upon his cheek. When the reading was finished, he turned to the Sheriff and asked twice, "Is there no hope?" Mr. DAVIS answered that there was not; that his friends had used all efforts in his behalf, and that he should now turn his attention from the affairs of this world to that of another. He added that he should want for nothing in the way of spiritual or bodily aid and comfort that could be furnished him. All present then shook hands with the prisoner and left the cell.

AMERICAN SILVER IN CANADA.—A gentleman from the Townships points out a result of the new duty on silver which makes it, in his district at least, undesirable. Silver being out of use in the States and freely used here, is always worth three or four per cent. less there than here, while, on the other hand, greenbacks cannot be brought from there to be used in purchasing in the country without [illegible] the importer of one, two, or three per cent. Purchasers who used to come over the line with large quantities of silver for the purchase of [illegible] have therefore lost, since the imposition of the fifteen per cent. tax, a large portion of their [illegible] business which is a principal source of [illegible] the farmers on the border has been greatly diminished.—*Montreal Witness, Sept. 23.*

A REMARKABLE TRIAL.

Action in the United States Court at Cleveland to Recover the Property of a Murdered Man—Verdict for the Plaintiff for $38,000.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Leader, Sept. 22.

One of the most remarkable cases in the annals of any court was closed in the United States District Court, in this city, on Saturday morning, with a verdict for the plaintiff for the large sum of $38,415 99. The hearing of the case occupied the Court for three days, and the amount at stake and the singular circumstances connected with the affair invested it with a peculiar interest. A detailed history of the whole case would trespass too largely upon our space, but we present below, in brief, the prominent facts as developed by the testimony:

In 1863, WM. W. TREADWELL was a banker in Hudson, Mich., with a fine capital and good business habits, temperate and frugal. About Christmas he went with his wife to visit her father, SAMUEL HESTER, living in Huron County, Ohio. They remained there till after New-Year's, when they returned to Hudson. From that time TREADWELL was a different man. He neglected his home, and his actions in many respects were so singular as to excite remark. Money was accumulated from every quarter, from deposits and from banks, until Jan. 20, 1864, when he had collected the sum of $65,000. On the following night he ran away, taking with him all the money in a small black satchel, but with no other baggage. The next morning the bank clerk found the combination of the safe lock changed, but by accident the combination was discovered, and the safe was opened. It was found entirely rifled of all money, bonds, drafts and papers of value.

On the 8th of February following TREADWELL went to Mansfield, Ohio, and stopped at the North American House, where he registered his name as G. Clemmer. On the evening of the 10th he was joined at that place by his wife and father-in-law. One of the witnesses in the case, a Mr. PALMER, testified that he had been, from a boy, an intimate friend of TREADWELL. He met TREADWELL in Mansfield, and the latter showed him a large amount of money in his possession. The next morning TREADWELL and his wife were arrested and their baggage searched, but no money was found. It was afterward ascertained that HESTER had gone to the depot by the omnibus, taking with him the satchel and money.

On the 12th of February TREADWELL was taken to Michigan and lodged in jail. He was kept until the latter part of June, when he was tried for obtaining money under false pretences, and was convicted on the first day of July. He was remanded to jail to await his sentence, but that night succeeded in making his escape, in company with a noted horse-thief and desperado named JOHN COWELL, who occupied the same cell with him. On the last day of the trial his wife secretly conveyed to him $2,000 in money, which he secreted about his person and had with him when he escaped. COWELL was aware of his having the money, and assisted him to conceal it in his stockings.

The two men traveled together, going south from Adrian into Henry County, Ohio. In this county, on the 4th of July, TREADWELL was murdered and robbed in the woods, nearly two miles from any house. By a series of singular circumstances the murderer was discovered nearly a year afterward. The body of TREADWELL was accidentally found by a man passing through the woods, who saw a flock of crows feeding upon the remains. It was identified by means of a ring which his wife had given him, and which bore his name, and by the teeth, which had been filled by a dentist a short time previous to his death. The murderer, JOHN COWELL, was traced to Cleveland by means of a gold watch which he had taken from TREADWELL and disposed of to a notorious courtezan of this city. The case was worked up by the Police, and finally COWELL was arrested, brought to trial and convicted at Napoleon, Ohio, in May, 1865. In September following he was executed, confessing his crime upon the scaffold.

In the examination connected with this trial it became evident that the greater portion of TREADWELL's money was in the hands of HESTER. Soon after the conviction of COWELL, CHAUNCEY L. TREADWELL, administrator of the estate of the murdered man, commenced action against HESTER to recover the money, in the United States Court in Cleveland. It has been continued from time to time until the present. On the morning of TREADWELL's arrest, a traveler stopped at the house of SOLOMON LAUGHLIN, a horse dealer living about two miles from Greenfield and twenty miles from Mansfield. The man had a black satchel hung on a stick over his shoulder, his feet were wet and muddy, and he seemed completely exhausted. After supper he hired LAUGHLIN's two sons to convey him to Greenfield. Just before reaching the place the traveler lay down in the bottom of the wagon, and got up again after passing through the town. He remarked that he would not stop, but would go on about two miles further where he lived. He was driven to a certain cross-road, when, pointing to a light shining some distance off, he said there was his home. He regretted that he had no accommodations, or he would ask them to remain all night. He then got out of the wagon, and the boys noticed that he started off in the contrary direction. On the witness stand LAUGHLIN swore positively to HESTER and the traveler with the black satchel being one and the same person. A short time after this, a woman, having some work to do for Mrs. HESTER, called at her house, and found SAMUEL HESTER, Mrs. HESTER and Mrs. TREADWELL, with a large amount of money in their possession, on HESTER's knees, on the bed, and in Mrs. TREADWELL's hands. The most noticable feature in the trial was the chain of circumstances, from the flight of TREADWELL with the black satchel, to the possession of the same black satchel in the hands of HESTER, closely connected and strengthened by the contradictory statements of SAMUEL HESTER on the cross-examination. The attorneys for the plaintiff spent nearly two years in working up this most singular case, displaying the keenest skill and discernment. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, as stated above, $38,415 99. The case throughout was one of peculiar interest and was conducted on both sides in the most able manner.

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

The Grand Reunion in Philadelphia—Letters from Ex-Gov. Bradford, of Maryland, and Others.

From the Philadelphia Press, Sept. 21.

In response to Gov. CURTIN's invitation to the war Governors to meet the war veterans here on the 1st proximo, letters are being daily received, indicating that all the State Executives who sustained the great LINCOLN are coming. Gov. MORTON only, so far as heard from, will be absent, and this because his health will not permit him to be present; but he says: "The present is a time of imminent peril, and if the Government is to be perpetuated, it must be through the instrumentality and efforts of those who stood by it during the war; certainly not by yielding it to the control of those who tried to overthrow it. The loyal soldiers and sailors of the country may well be trusted in this crisis, and it is eminently proper they should meet and consult at this time. I am only sorry I cannot be with them."

It is a healthy sign of the times to find Ex-Gov. A. W. BRADFORD, of Maryland, true to the good cause. That the country may have no doubt as to Gov. BRADFORD's *status*, we print the following letter with the greatest satisfaction:

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17, 1868.

Hon. A. G. Curtin:

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your favor of the 12th inst. honoring me with an invitation to attend a Convention of the "War Veterans," to be held in Philadelphia on the 1st and 2d of October next, and informing me that the invitation is in accordance with a resolution of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Committee, requesting you to invite to that Convention those "War Governors" who were your contemporaries, and "who still sympathise with the cause for which they fought." That I sustained to the extent of my humble abilities the late war for the Union, and had therein the cordial support of a majority of the people of Maryland, will always be to me a gratifying remembrance; and I shall ever have the most grateful sense of the services of those soldiers and sailors who brought that war to a victorious conclusion, and sympathise to-day as earnestly as I ever did "for the cause for which they fought." I cannot at present say with certainty whether it will be in my power to attend the proposed convention—I hope it may be; for while I propose to take no part in the discussion of the political issues now agitating the country, I should take great pleasure in being present on such an occasion, were it only to indicate thereby that my regard for our veterans and my sympathies for the cause in which they fought have undergone no change.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

A. W. BRADFORD.

Ex-Govs. REUBEN E. FENTON, CHARLES S. OLDEN, JAMES Y. SMITH, W. DENNISON and STEPHEN MILLER, say they will certainly be at the Convention. These are all who have yet been heard from.

Information received from all parts of the United States, indicates so immense an assemblage of the war veterans here on the 1st prox., that the Committee have been compelled to abandon the idea of holding the Convention at the Academy of Music, and have determined to hold it in the State House yard. The delegates will be welcomed by the Mayor at 3 o'clock P. M. of the first day, and the convention will be held in the evening.

On the second day there will be a morning parade, an evening mass meeting in front of the Union League House, and a torchlight procession.

Tragic Result of an Old Feud in Kentucky.

Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.

CRAB ORCHARD, Ky., Sunday, Sept. 20, 1868.

A year or two since an unfortunate difficulty occurred near this place at a meeting-house, in which men named ANDERSON and their friends upon one side, and the ADAMSES with their friends upon the other, were engaged. In this fracas a man named SIMMS, son-in-law of the elder ADAMS, was killed, and several others on each side were shot or otherwise wounded. A trial at the time of each party resulted in an acquittal of all concerned. A short time after this, as the elder ADAMS was returning home from Lancaster, he was assassinated by being shot from his buggy by some one stationed in a church near the road-side.

The most deadly enmity has existed ever since between the belligerents, and many men have been suspected by the ADAMSES as *particeps criminis* to the murder of their father. Among the number accused, or who was thought by the ADAMS family to have been concerned in his death, was a man named CUMMINS, who lived near the Lincoln and Pulaski county line, beyond this place eight or ten miles. Threats have been made, we learn, by the ADAMSES, upon CUMMINS, and last night it culminated most tragically. It seems, from what we can learn, that two of the ADAMSES, together with three or four of their friends, went to the house of Mr. CUMMINS, at night—demanded admission, which was refused; and thereupon ROBERT ADAMS broke down the door and as he entered was shot dead. The assaulting party then fired, killing a young lady, daughter of Mr. CUMMINS, and also shot and killed CUMMINS. They shot at Mrs. CUMMINS also, but missed. It is not known whether any others of the assaulting party were injured or not. It is reported that the party took young ADAMS away from the house, and carried him to a house on the wayside and left him, and that one of the party told the landlord that there was a dead man, his brother, and he wanted him to stay there until morning; and after putting a pillow under his head he stooped down and kissed him. This is thought to be young MACK ADAMS, the only brother of RODNEY, except a small boy. We cannot vouch for the truth of this latter statement, but give it as we heard it. It may be proper to state that the community doubt that CUMMINS had any thing whatever to do with the killing of the elder ADAMS.

The Cornell University—Prof. Silliman's Mineralogical Cabinet—Professors.

The Ithaca *Journal* of the 22d inst. says the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Cornell University have completed the purchase of the Mineralogical Cabinet of Prof. BENJ. SILLIMAN, of Yale College, New-Haven, which has long been considered one of the best in the country. Prof. SILLIMAN speaks in regard to it as follows: "My collection has been formed almost exclusively by my own personal exertions, during more than twenty years of active experience as a collector in the field, and by the system of exchanges instituted from an early day with the most active collectors both in America and Europe."

A gift of a chime of nine bells has been received from Miss JENNIE MCGRAW, of Ithaca. The bells are to be cast by MENEELY & Co., of Troy; the tenor, or largest bell, to weigh nearly 2,000 pounds. Each bears as an inscription, lines from the beautiful poem on the Christmas Bells, in TENNYSON's "In Memoriam."

The following Professors were chosen:

Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory—Hon. H. B. SPRAGUE, late Principal of State Normal School of Connecticut.

Professor of General and Agricultural Geology—Prof. C. F. HART, at present Professor of Geology and Botany in Vassar College, Poughkeepsie.

Professor of Botany and Horticulture—Prof. A. N. PRENTISS, at present Professor in the State Agricultural College of Michigan.

Director of the Shops and Associate Professor of Practical Mechanics—JOHN L. MORRIS, of Ovid, N. Y.

SOUTHERN OPINION.

The Louisiana Legislature has just passed a law extending protection to laborers in the exercise of their privilege of free suffrage. It provides that any one discharging a laborer in his employ, on account of his political opinions, previous to the expiration of the term of his service, or any one attempting to control the votes of such laborers by any contract, shall be fined not less than $100 nor more than $500. The New-Orleans *Bee* publishes the law and says: "The people of Louisiana have this matter in their own hands. Such a law is 'a dead letter' and cannot be enforced. It can be very easily circumvented, and deserves no respect. One method of avoiding a collision with this law is to enter into no long contracts with negroes."

The Nashville *Banner* is a mild-spoken organ of the Kuklux Klan. This is evident from the following extract from its columns: "We advocate no quarter with white Radicals, who are the most dangerous and treacherous enemies that ever cursed a community. No effectual remedy can be applied to them but social ostracism. The only way to deal with reptiles such as they, is by universal and unceasing proscription. This is our remedy for the removal of the political pestilence which has infested this community for three long weary years, and which will infest it for an eternity, if we do not apply a remedy at once decisive, practical, effective and without delay."

The Democratic papers in Georgia are divided in opinion as to the propriety or impropriety of holding an election for Congressmen in that State this Fall. The Augusta *Constitutionalist* says the Legislature seems indisposed to take any action in the premises, and without action by them the election clearly cannot be held. It commends the Legislature for its reluctance, and says: "We have done too much already in *quasi* indorsement of reconstruction; let us wait for November, in the sustained and sacred hope that it will spare us the humiliation of further trial and mortification." Other Democratic papers urge the Legislature to make due provision for the election.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Gen. W. J. SMITH has written a letter accepting his nomination for Congress in the Eighth District of Tennessee. In this district there are two Republican candidates. Gen. SMITH says that he believes he was fairly nominated, that he is quite certain that he is the choice of a large majority of the Republicans of the district, and that he supposed DAVID A. MUNN, the present member, who also has been nominated, would withdraw and not endanger the cause. Closing, he says: "I have, fellow-citizens, done all in my power to reconcile the unhappy differences that exist in the district. I can do no more. My friends have done all in their power, and I now formally accept your nomination, and announce myself as the Union Republican candidate for Congress for this district. I shall earnestly labor for your cause till the day of election. Whether I am honored with an election or not, in whatever sphere of life I may be placed, I shall ever do all in my power for the interests of the people and the advancement of human liberty, with equal and exact justice to all."

An address to the Conservative Union men of Maryland has been published, signed by WILLIAM THOMPSON, late Sheriff of Baltimore; W. THOMAS VALIANT, late Police Commissioner; JUDSON GILMAN, ADAM KAHLER and WILLIAM H. PEIRCE. It repudiates Democracy as now associated with the rebels and former traitors as dangerous and opposed to Conservatism, and admonishes all Conservatives and others wishing to maintain peace to vote for GRANT and COLFAX as the the only true hope of future prosperity. It is said that many Marylanders, who have heretofore voted with the Democrats, are joining in this movement.

The Iowa Republican State Central Committee have appointed a grand barbecue to be held at Des Moines on the 23d and 24th of October. The following speakers are to be present: Gens. LOGAN, OGLESBY, PALMER, HURLBUT and INGERSOLL, of Illinois; and HARLAN, KIRKWOOD, WILSON, STONE, O'CONNOR, GLASGOW, YOUNG, G. W. MCCRARY, WM. SMITH, W. B. ALLISON, LOUGHRIDGE, PALMER and POMEROY, of Iowa. All the Tanner organizations in the State are invited to be present, and an effort will be made to have every city represented.

An ambitious Democrat named BRADLEY, in California, lately rushed rashly into print concerning an allusion made by Hon. GEORGE C. GORHAM in a speech to a person bearing the same name. Mr. GORHAM sets the gentleman right in a note, in which he says: "The story I told concerning the other BRADLEY, viz.: that he testified to having 'always said that he thought the firing on Fort Sumter was premature,' has no application to you. In justice to you, I here state that I do not believe you ever thought the firing on Fort Sumter was premature."

Gov. HAYES, of Ohio, in his speech in Cincinnati, called attention to the fact that the Maine election was held among those most anxious for Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR's nomination, in opposition to PENDLETON. In view of this, he asked, if he can't do better there for his party, what will he do in the Central and Western States, among the friends of PENDLETON, who was slaughtered for his benefit?

The great Democratic victory in Maine consists in the defeat of their candidate for Governor by about 20,000 majority, the defeat of all their candidates for Congress by majorities ranging from 1,500 to 5,500, the election of three of the thirty-one members of the State Senate, and the election of nineteen of the 151 members of the House of Representatives.

A young Republican, in a speech in Louisville, Ky., recently said that he is "prouder in the thought that he is an American than in the thought that he is a Kentuckian"—a sentiment which has called upon his devoted head the bitter denunciations of the Louisville *Courier*. Probably the speaker and America will survive the attack.

The Massachusetts Republican State Central Committee was organized by the election of J. M. S. WILLIAMS, of Cambridge, as President; W. S. ROBINSON, of Malden, Secretary, and CHARLES W. SLACK, of Boston, Treasurer.

The Magnolia Rangers of New-Orleans have elected Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG an honorary member of their Club. They support SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

Senator TRUMBULL will speak in Springfield, Ill., in reply to Mr. PENDLETON, on the 21st of October.

A prominent Democrat in Goldsboro, N. C., recently said he would be one of ten to kill every Radical to be found in the place.

JAMES THOMPSON, of Columbus, Ohio, a member of the National Democratic Executive Committee, has come out for GRANT and COLFAX.

The brother of the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Columbus (Ohio) District is on the stump for the Republican candidate.

Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina, it is said, has determined to call a Convention of white men of the State.

LIBERAL BEQUESTS.—The Elmira *Republican* says that the will of the late SIMEON BENJAMIN, a long resident of Elmira, was recently admitted to probate, and, aside from sums devised and bequeathed to private individuals, the following educational, denominational and charitable institutions were remembered by him: To the Elmira Female College, in addition to his former gifts, he gives $25,000; to Hamilton College, $20,000; to the Presbyterian House of the City of Philadelphia, for home and foreign missions, and for Bible and tract distribution, $30,000; to the Auburn Theological Seminary, $10,000; to the Orphans' Home of Elmira, $2,000. Mr. BENJAMIN had previously given to the Elmira Female College the sum of $55,000, and the $25,000 contained in his will makes a sum total to that institution of $80,000. It will be seen that the gifts contained in the will, to the above-named institutions, amount to $87,000.

TELEGRAMS.

The Cause and Extent of the Revolution in Spain.

France Seeking to Discourage the Movement.

The Fenian Leaders Joining the Tories in England.

Indignation at the Veto of the Civil Rights Bill in Louisiana.

SPAIN.

The Cause and Extent of the Revolution—The Attitude of France—Belief that the Insurgents Will Gain the Victory.

LONDON, Sunday, Sept. 27—Noon.

No official dispatches have been received from Madrid since Friday. The following accounts come from other sources: The revolution in Spain is the result of the union of the Constitutional, Moderate and Liberal Parties in an effort to overthrow the reigning dynasty. The fleet has joined the movement because the sailors are unpaid; and the greater part of the army has revolted because they are indignant at the exile of their favorite Generals. The Church, which is bound by every tie to the Queen, resists, and holds the masses in check. As far as can be ascertained from the various reports received up to the present hour, the insurrection extends throughout the Provinces of Cadiz, Seville, Cordova, Huelva, Grenada, Valencia, Alicante, Algesiras, Malaga, Vigo, Ferrol, Corunna, Logrono, Almeria and Oviedo, and many armed bands have appeared in the Provinces of Huesca, Saragossa, Teruel and Navarre. Gen. PAIRA had arrived in the vicinity of Cordova, but his troops were deserting in large numbers, and he was obliged to stop his march and wait for reinforcements from Badajos and Ciudad Real, which at last accounts had not reached him. The Province of Biscay has sent troops to San Sebastian for the protection of the Queen. In Andalusia the telegraph wires have been cut and the railroads torn up.

The official journals of Paris, reflecting the feeling of the Emperor NAPOLEON, are apprehensive of the effect of a great revolution so near France, and seek in their leading editorials to discourage the movement. But it is generally believed here (London) that the revolution will be successful, and will result in the expulsion of the Bourbons from Spain, and probably in the accession to the Montpensiers to the Spanish throne. A dispatch from Paris says, Gen. PRIM, with a fleet of iron-clads, was expected at Barcelona yesterday.

A Decisive Battle Expected—Gen. Prim Coolly Received by the other Rebel Generals—He Carries Out His Own Plans Unaided.

LONDON, Sunday, Sept. 27—Evening.

Official dispatches have been received from Madrid to-night, which contain the following intelligence:

The rebel forces under Gen. SERRANO, and the Royal army, under the Marquis of Novaliechez, are gradually approaching each other, and it is probable that a decisive battle will soon take place. The Marquis asks for reinforcements.

Gen. PRIM is not well received by the other rebel Generals, and is carrying out his own plans without their coöperation. The Spanish Government has received reports that the rebels have been driven from Alcoy, in the Province of Alicante. The City of Madrid remains quiet, and no revolutionary demonstrations have been made in the Northeastern Provinces.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Leaders of the Fenian Party Joining the Tories.

DUBLIN, Sunday, Sept. 27.

The leaders of the so-called Fenian Party in Ireland are everywhere forming political coalitions with the Tories. They even oppose such candidates for Parliament as The O'DONOGHUE, in Tralee, JOHN FRANCIS MAGUIRE, in Cork, and other equally strong advocates of Irish rights. The journals in Ireland which have shown most sympathy with the late Fenian agitations have come out strongly in support of these coalitions.

LOUISIANA.

Indignation at the Veto of the Civil Rights Bill—The Supplementary Registration Bill.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Sept. 27.

The wrath of the negroes at Gov. WARMOUTH'S veto of the Negro Equality bill is unbounded. Threats against his person are reported. In the House, Mr. ISABELLO, (colored,) the author of the bill, said if Gov. WARMOUTH had been elected on the Democratic ticket he should not have been surprised at the veto message, but he was surprised that such a document should come from a man elected on the Radical Republican platform. He thought the message was a very weak document, and carried out certain principles of the Chicago platform, which he did not approve. He said that when he should see colored men sitting in the halls of Congress, he should be ready to exclaim: "Oh Lord! I have lived to see the salvation, and I am ready to depart." Another negro member announced that if this bill brought on a conflict, let it come; the black man was ready for it. The consideration of the veto was postponed until Monday.

Senator BACON'S supplementary Registration bill provides for the adoption of the registration of voters made under the military commanders, until registration under State laws can be completed. The Negro Equality bill will probably kill this bill in the House, if it passes the Senate.

Judge WILLIAM N. CODEY, of the Sixth District Court, in this State, who was refused registration on technical grounds, has sued out a *mandamus* returnable at the Fifth District Court on Monday. Other cases are reported of discharged United States soldiers presenting both their discharges and naturalization papers, and being refused because the latter were issued by the Fifth and Sixth District Courts, which the State Board of Registration say are illegal.

Disastrous Fire in Wheeling, West Va.—Four Persons Killed and Several Wounded.

WHEELING, West Va., Sunday, Sept. 27.

A disastrous fire occurrred early this morning in COLBERTSON'S Star Foundry. Four persons were killed, and six or eight were severely injured by the falling walls. Chief of Police SHANDLEY had both thighs broken and was otherwise badly injured, and Assistant Policeman BRADY was instantly killed, while endeavoring to enter the building through a window. Parties have been engaged all day in searching among the ruins for others supposed to have been lost. The property sustained but little damage.

Installation of Bishop O'Hara, at Scranton, Penn.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sunday, Sept. 27.

Right Reverend Bishop WILLIAM O'HARA, the first bishop of the Roman Catholic See of Scranton, was installed to-day, at St. Vincent de Paul's Cathedral; Bishops WOOD, of Philadelphia, LYNCH, of Charleston, S. C., and SHANAHAN, of Harrisburg, with numerous clergy officiated.

The Alabama Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, Sept. 26.

The Legislature is doing nothing of general importance, and will probably await the return of Gov. SMITH and the committee with him, before proceeding with the business of providing for an election for President in this State. The report of Gov. SMITH'S view of affairs in Alabama, as sent by telegraph to-day, gives great satisfaction to the people of this section of the State.

THE INDIANS IN KANSAS.

Reinforcements and Supplies Reach Col. Forsythe—Desperate Character of the Recent Fight—Movements of the Indians.

FORT WAYNE, Kansas, Sunday, Sept. 27.

Chief Scout, L. L. HOWE, who is just from Col. FORSYTHE'S camp, on the Delaware Fork, of the North Fork of the Republican River, reports that Col. CARPENTER, who started from near Cheyenne Well on the morning of the 24th, reached Col. FORSYTHE on the morning of the 25th. He saw no Indians on the way, other than the bodies of eight or more warriors, evidently killed in a fight nearly twenty miles away. The command which left here on the 24th, under Col. BANKHEAD, with provisions, supplies, &c., arrived soon after Col. CARPENTER. They were attacked on the way by a party of Indians, who wanted their stock but didn't get any of it.

Col. FORSYTHE lost five killed and twelve wounded, and all his horses. The Indian loss was about eighty killed and wounded, besides a large quantity of stock. The fight on the first day is described as being the most desperate that has ever taken place on the Plains, the Indians making charge after charge, and sometimes coming within fifty feet of the men. The island on which the troops were had only a few bushes, and the men were consequently almost entirely exposed. Their only defences were breastworks of sand; these were thrown up with their hands, the men having no entrenching tools.

The party were frequently compelled to suspend their work to resist the attacks of the Indians, who made several charges and rode around the breastworks. The Indians were Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes. They numbered from 600 to 700, and were well armed with Spencer carbines and Henry rifles. It is estimated that they fired 10,000 rounds of rifle shots besides discharging a great quantity of arrows, as the ground in the vicinity was thickly strewn with the latter. But little fighting was done on the second day after that, though a portion of the Indians remained in the vicinity until the last three days, but no attack was made by them.

The scout saw the trails of large parties, driving many horses and mules, going South and East. It is thought the design of the Indians is to get below the Arkansas. They would probably cross about Monumenti. They will be closely watched. Col. FORSYTHE'S command was to start for Fort Wallace this morning, and will reach here in four or five days. His wounds are doing well, and he is said to be in no danger.

Arrival of the Steamship Nova Scotian.

FATHER POINT, Sunday, Sept. 27.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool, arrived here at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

WASHINGTON.

The Mission of the Alabama Delegation—Departure of Troops for Tennessee—Despondency of the Democrats—The Honors to Minister Bancroft.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 27—10 P. M.

The Alabama delegation which arrived in this City on Friday night, is composed of Gov. W. H. SMITH, Hons. THOMAS D. FISTER, CHARLES HAYES, E. L. JENNINGS, J. J. HINGS and C. F. THWEATT, members of the Legislature. The members of the delegation state that they are not here to solicit aid of the United States troops from the President in suppressing riot and rebellion, preserving order and the supremacy of the laws, but simply to ask the assurance from Mr. JOHNSON that troops will be furnished to the State if it is deemed necessary. There are ten companies of troops now in the State, and this number is sufficient, at present, for all purposes. Two of these companies are located at Huntsville, five at Montgomery, and three at Mobile. The moral effect of the promise by the President that more troops will be furnished when application is made by the State authorities, will probably be sufficient of itself to preserve order throughout the State. Of this, the gentlemen composing the delegation are confident. The civil authorities simply desire the assurance from the President that they will be backed up by United States troops in case of resistance to the laws by riotous or rebellious parties; then they will be apprehensive of no trouble. The delegation will call upon the President on Monday or Tuesday. The official copy of the resolution, as passed by the Legislature, was accidentally left at Montgomery, and until its arrival the members will not officially promulgate the nature of their visit. Hon. T. D. FISTER, member of the House of Representatives from Calhoun County, says that the Union feeling is very strong throughout the State, and if voters are protected in the free exercise of the ballot Alabama will go for GRANT and COLFAX by 30,000 majority. Mr. FISTER is a native of Pennsylvania, but has been residing in Alabama since 1855. Hon. CHARLES F. THWEATT, another of the delegation, has started a daily paper in Montgomery—the *Alabama State Journal*—and is rendering good service to the cause.

TROOPS FOR TENNESSEE.

Two companies of the Twelfth Infantry left here to-day for Tennessee, under orders to report to Gen. THOMAS. The condition of affairs in Gen. THOMAS' command renders this reinforcement necessary to preserve order.

GLOOM AMONG THE DEMOCRATS.

The feeling among the Democrats here is exceedingly gloomy. Scarce one of them speaks with any confidence of their prospects in the approaching election. Demoralization is spreading rapidly, and they manifest little or no heart for the contest. They curse the Administration for its lukewarmness, and the Administration—that is the Democratic part of it—curse the Democracy in turn for not making a better ticket. A couple of wealthy Democrats who recently bought out a daily paper here, which had been a losing concern from the start, in the hope that they would be able to build it up on the Federal patronage which was to follow the Democratic success, are reported to be already sick of their bargain.

THE DEMOCRATIC ATTACK ON GEN. KILPATRICK.

The attack on Gen. KILPATRICK, recently telegraphed hence to the Democratic Press of the country, in which he is charged with abusing his leave of absence from his duties in Chili, by making speeches for GRANT and COLFAX, was concocted at the White House. No complaints have been heard from that quarter against KIRBY SMITH, who, though confirmed as Consul to Panama nearly a year ago, has never even started for that point, but has been busily engaged in defending the Administration, and is now stumping for BLAIR and SEYMOUR. Gen. GORDON GRANGER is another Democratic stump-speaker of whom no complaints have been heard from the White House. It is notable that he has not done two months' military duty since the war.

THE CABINET.

The statements recently made in these dispatches regarding the political differences in the Cabinet, are confirmed by competent authority.

DEMOCRATIC FORGERIES.

The Democrats here are attempting to cast discredit on the forthcoming Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention in Philadelphia by means of fraudulent posters, which they have caused to be stuck up all over the city, inviting none but colored men to attend. The fact that the posters are forgeries has been duly exposed.

INTERVIEW WITH THE RUSSIAN MINISTER.

Secretary SEWARD and Baron STOECKL, the Russian Minister to this Government, have recently had several interviews regarding a treaty settling the question of the rights of American whalers in waters near the Aleutian Islands, which was passed upon satisfactorily. They also had under consideration a convention for trade-marks. At the same time Mr. STOECKL officially presented to this Government the proposition of the CZAR to the Great Powers of the world for the suppression, by common consent, in time of war, of the use of torpedoes and other engines of that sort. This proposition, it is understood, was accepted in a general way by Mr. SEWARD in behalf of this Government, as it has been by all the Great Powers of Europe. Prussia, in agreeing to it, attempted to enlarge its provisions so as to include a provision declaring that the property of citizens of neutral Powers should be held inviolate by belligerent parties. As this Government has never accepted that view of International law, Mr. SEWARD did not give assent, but retained the papers for further consideration.

THE BINCKLEY PROSECUTION.

The Joint Retrenchment Committee will meet at the Astor House on Thursday to continue their investigation into the *swindle* of the Binckley prosecution. Several gentlemen in New-York were surprised yesterday by a summons to appear, and quite a fluttering is observable among Mr. BINCKLEY'S jail birds here and elsewhere, over the probable exposure of the method by which affidavits are manufactured and convicted criminals proposed to be turned loose for a consideration.

PERSONAL.

Hon. E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, left for New-Hampshire last evening on a brief visit to his family.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. JAMES A. CAMPBELL, formerly of the staff of Gen. SCHOFIELD, has been assigned to duty in the War Department.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 27.

HONORS TO MINISTER BANCROFT.

The Department of State has been furnished with a copy of the diploma of LL. D. to GEORGE BANCROFT, from the University of Bonn, in Germany, of which the following is a translation:

Let all who see this writing Know, That by the power and authority of the most mighty and august KING WILLIAM, the generous protector of the University of Frederick William, of Germany, delegated to its most excellent President, HENRY CHARLES LUDOLPH VON SYBEL, Doctor of Philosophy, Master of the Liberal Arts, Professor of History, &c., &c., &c., I, JOHN JOSEPH BAVERBOND, Deacon of the Law Professors, Doctor of Laws, Knight of the Red Eagle, &c., &c., hereby confer upon the most noble, enlightened and excellent gentleman, GEORGE BANCROFT, Ambassador from the United States of America to the King of Prussia, and Plenipotentiary to the North German Confederation, the most eminent historian of his country, the perfector of a new covenant between the two continents, at this semi-centenary celebration of this University, the honored title of Doctor Utriusque Juris, (LL. D.,) with all its rights, privileges and immunities.

In testimony whereof, I give this diploma, with the [L. S.] University seal and my signature, at Bonn, on the 4th day of August, 1868.

THE INDIAN WAR.

It is understood that Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN has determined to issue arms and ammunition to the citizens along the Indian frontier for their protection against further depredations of the savages.

APPOINTMENT OF SUPERVISORS.

It is stated in official quarters that Commissioner ROLLINS will take no further action with regard to the appointment of Supervisors until the investigation before Commissioner GUTTMAN shall have terminated.

THE CAMILLA RIOT.

It is expected that the report of Gen. SIBLEY on the Camilla disturbance will be received this week.

OHIO.

The Campaign in the Buckeye State—The Speech of Secretary Stanton—What He Thinks of the Prospect.

From Our Own Correspondent.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Saturday, Sept. 26, 1868.

After witnessing the great turn-out of the "Boys in Blue" at Pittsburg—admitted on all hands to be by far the largest political demonstration ever seen in the Iron City—I thought I would take a run down here and see how the Buckeye Boys are conducting the campaign, being induced thereto more especially by the announcement that Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON would make his first political speech since his retirement from the War Office. As was to be anticipated from what I had heard, I found the Republicans of Ohio all alive with the excitement of the canvass, like their neighbors of Pennsylvania. It was their intention to have had an immense mass meeting and a torch-light procession of the "Boys in Blue" on the occasion of the reception of Mr. STANTON, but the rain, which for the last ten days has poured almost incessantly through all this section of country, necessitated a postponement of the demonstration till next week. The speech of Mr. STANTON, however, was not postponed, and the people of Steubenville turned out *en masse* to give him a warm reception and welcome on his return to his native town. You have already had a full report of the speech and your readers can judge of its merits. It was received with great favor here, and its publication throughout the country will doubtless have a good effect. Although Mr. STANTON is in feeble health, he expresses his intention to take a part in the coming canvass, and to speak at various points in this State and Pennsylvania. He says he has paid little attention to the canvass thus far, and has read but very few of the arguments which the "Rebel Party," as he calls the Democrats, are addressing to the people, but he intends to go to a few of their meetings with his slate and pencil and take notes for future use. He has full confidence in the success of GRANT and COLFAX, and thinks their majority in Ohio will not fall short of 30,000. His friends, he says, estimate the Republican majority in the October election all the way from 15,000 to 30,000, but his information inclines him to fix upon the highest figure. I have heard no person here, Democrat or Republican, express any doubt whatever that the State would go Republican—the only question about which they differ being as to the majority. Steubenville, which has a population of about 10,000, is Republican by about 400 majority, and the County (Jefferson) gave 1,600 majority for LINCOLN last time, and 750 Republican majority at the election last Fall. There was a large reduction in the total vote of the county last year as compared with the Presidential election, which will not be the case this Fall. Most of those who stayed at home last year will this year vote the Republican ticket.

Mr. STANTON will spend a few days in quiet with his sister-in-law, a widow lady, who resides at this place, and then, if his health permits, he will speak occasionally during the campaign. He says the announcements of his name as a speaker, which have been made at various places through the country, have thus far been entirely unauthorized by him.

S.

GEN. BUTLER.

His Views on Reconstruction, the Finances, Taxation, &c.

Gen. BUTLER addressed a Republican meeting in Newburyport, Mass., on Thursday evening last. He was introduced by Col. E. F. STONE. From the report of his remarks as given in the Newburyport *Herald* we take the following:

THE VITAL ISSUE.

This, then, is the issue: With reconstruction, peace, prosperity and national honor; without it, anarchy, war, and the return of slavery virtually or in fact. And if war comes, my comrades, said the speaker, with a fire and emphasis that called down the house, we will march again over the South, and leave no green thing from which treason could ever grow again. The speaker had been brought up in the strictest sect of Democracy, and though a Republican now, he had not changed, but Democracy had changed, and circumstances had changed. Democracy once meant progression, equal rights and freedom for all. It once ment radicalism, as its very nickname, loco-focoism, implied; now it means conservatism, and opposition to progress. None of its old principles are retained. Once the party of equal rights, now it asks you to strike down the negro. Why should he be deprived of his rights? Is he not loyal? Yes, Democracy replies, he is loyal, but he is ignorant. How long has it been a Democratic doctrine that a man should not vote unless he could read. But even this rule didn't always apply. A negro legislator, who was taunted with the ignorance of his race, and his own unfitness for his position, replied that if he couldn't read the Bible in more languages than any other member, he would resign. The negro has no property, is another objection of Democracy to his voting. How long has the possession of property been a qualification for voting? On the contrary, hasn't Democracy always claimed to be the poor man's party, which has sought to enlist even the Irish emigrants under its banner.

TAXATION AND THE BONDS.

The question is constantly asked how we shall get the interest on our bonds. If the Democratic ticket is elected you'll neither get the interest nor the principal. Let that question alone at present, and get the ship off the rocks before you quarrel about the course you are to sail. In the matter of finance the whole question was how much shall we be taxed. The people were paying $43,000,000 in tax on their goods, in the form of price, which the new tariff that the speaker had devised wholly abated. The proportion of Essex County had decreased from $190,000 to $12,000. The General Internal Tax bill attempted to put this all back on our trades and manufactures, but the speaker had proposed that it be put on whisky and tobacco, and carried his point. He thought he had done a good thing, and that, perhaps, his constituents would reward him with a "leather medal," but he found he was not appreciated, and that the papers were complaining that BUTLER was meddling with the taxes, and getting everything mixed up. He thought that four-fifths that appeared in the papers should be set down as false, that is, as maliciously false, and one-fifth as untrue—through misconception. Nobody would differ with him on the financial question if they understood it aright. The Government wanted money to carry on the war. They issued greenbacks, making them legal tenders for all debts except duties on imports, as specified on the bills themselves. Nothing was said as to how they should be paid—they weren't on demand—nobody thought so. More money was wanted, and Government made five-twenty bonds, payable in not less than five nor more than twenty years. Gold changed rapidly through the war, bonds went hard till after the battle of Gettysburg, when the success of the North was assured. To sell these bonds JAY COOKE said they would be paid in gold. Two hundred millions of bonds were issued, which were not taxed. This system bore hard on the people in several respects. It was hard that capital invested in bonds was not taxed, while labor had to pay the bills. It was hard the price of gold was so high. It was hard that the interest—eleven per cent.—doubled the debt in five years. It was hard that business rates kept pace, as a matter of course, with Government rates, and that everything was on the high pressure principle. Now, what is to be done? PENDLETON starts the plan of paying the bonds in greenbacks. This is a question for consideration. The South have no bonds, and the West but very few, most of them being held in New-England. Now, the West and South have the majority of the votes, and the inference is clear what the tendency would be. But the amount of greenbacks is limited by law, and hence while the speaker and PENDLETON are in opposition Heaven wide, people thought they were on the same platform. Many thought that greenbacks were a depreciating currency. This was not so, since they had gone up from forty to seventy, and might yet coalesce with gold. If instead of being the representative of the people, he were the bondholders' advocate, he should still argue as he did, for he was a bondholder himself. He would keep the national faith, but he would yield to the inevitable. No country in the world ever paid their indebtedness, and the holders of the bonds never wish them to, so long as the interest is secure. We set a bad example once by paying our debt, to the great disgust of the country, when the securities were twenty-five cents above par. But if the debt is to be paid, it must be paid in the same currency that other debts are paid in. You cannot contend successfully against public opinion. So in the matter of taxation of bonds. Here are a hundred thousand dollars' worth of bonds in a man's pocket not taxed, while the revenue is raised from the labor of the people, to make up for the deficiency of those bonds. People will not stand it. Two farmers, for illustration, have $10,000 each in land, from which, by hard labor, they derive an income of $600, both being taxed alike. One gets tired of farming, and sells his land, and invests in bonds, on which he receives a thousand dollars interest and no taxes. Such a thing is not fair, and will not be endured. It matters not that the letter of the law is on the side of the bondholder. So was it in the case of the bridge and turnpike corporations, but public opinion was against them, and in spite of the law they went under. Taxation of bonds is no new thing. They are taxed in England at the bank; they are virtually attempted to be taxed here, insomuch as the income derived from them is taxed; but as the amount of the income is left to the affidavit of the bondholder, it amounts to a tax on conscience and not on bonds. To avoid any possibility of deception he would have the bonds taxed on the coupons, when the interest is paid, and this was the substance of his bill, which was sustained by sixty-one representatives. We had received only one-tenth of the revenue from bonds under the present mode that we should under the bill referred to. Finally, the bonds must be taxed or they must come to grief. The people say it, and the people rule. The General closed with an eloquent peroration, calling upon the people to hold fast what they had gained by the war, and press on to the final reconstruction and restoration of the Union.

POLITICAL LETTERS

Letter from from Ex-Gov. Graham to Gen. Rosecrans.

The following letter from WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina, to Gen. ROSECRANS, was elicited by the White Sulphur conference:

HILLSBORO, N. C., Sept. 14, 1868.

To Gen. W. S. Rosecrans:

SIR; Admiring the noble spirit of patriotism, peace and good will which dictated your letter to Gen. LEE, at White Sulphur Springs, on the 26th ult., and perceiving it might be acceptable to receive answers to the inquiries therein made from a more extended circle of citizens of the Southern States, than happened to be convenient for consultation at the time of this correspondence, I beg permission to supersadd my testimony in hearty concurrence with the replies of Gen. LEE and his associates on the topics embraced in your communication.

To be explicit:

1. The surrender of the Southern armies was a real surrender, made in honor and good faith; as has been demonstrated by the fact, patent to all the world, that in three and a half years, not a sword has been lifted against the Government, nor any plot for resistance to it formed.

2. The claim of a State, under the Constitution, to secede from the Union, or to nullify its laws, (never concurred in by a majority of the people of this State) has been abandoned by those who entertained it, as settled by the decisive arbitrament of arms.

3. African slavery was surrendered up, as a result of the war, in perfect sincerity; and there exists no purpose or expectation of its reëstablishment.

4. There has been, by general consent, a concession to the emancipated negro, of all the civil rights of white men, and there is no hostile feeling on the part of the white race against the colored; but there are admitted to be mutual interests and dependencies, which would, ere this, have been adjusted upon the ordinary principles which regulate labor and capital in other communities, but for the unwise action of Congress, and the agitations of politicians, for the most part new-comers from States of the North and West, operating on the prejudices of the blacks through secret leagues and combinations.

5. The people of the States of the South have an intelligent comprehension of the Constitution of the United States, as written; as expounded in its administration for eighty years; as illustrated in judicial decisions, and as taught in the commentaries of KENT and STORY. To this they resumed their allegiance, after the late unfortunate war, not merely in sincerity, but with a reasonable degree of cheerfulness and hope. And their dissatisfaction and complaint now is not against the Constitution, but that the provisions have not been observed and kept toward them, and that they are openly denied the rights of internal self-government, acknowledged in the Constitution, and proudly and defiantly, but rightfully, claimed and exercised by the people of the States north of the Potomac and the Ohio. Dissatisfaction on these grounds pervades more than four-fifths of the white men, comprehending not merely old Secessionists and Democrats, but the life-long followers of CLAY and WEBSTER, the supporters of HARRISON, TAYLOR, FILLMORE and SCOTT, many of whom resisted secession at every hazard until war was begun and there was left to them only a choice of sides, and then, according to their opinion of duty, went with their States and section; others who never abandoned their opposition, but expressed it freely throughout the war—all of whom, without regard to abstract ideas of political power, readily acquiesced in the measures of restoration prescribed by the President in 1865, and have ever since been anxious for a return of cordiality and harmony in every region of the Union. They have no power or purpose to attempt redress by force, but they appeal to their fellow-citizens everywhere for a restoration of a true covenant of the Constitution; of that equality which, among States as among individuals, is a principle of equity, and which in our American Union, is incorporated into the Constitution, and made the supreme law of the land.

With these convictions on their minds they have hailed your intervention in behalf of a solid and lasting tranquility as that of a public benefactor, being themselves thoroughly persuaded that if the just and patriotic men of our several sections could but intercommune and understand each other, reconcilement, harmony and a gradual return to prosperity would be the sure and natural consequences. May Heaven aid your efforts to this good end, and reward you with its choicest blessings.

Believe me, Sir, with true respect,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

Letters from Gens. Rosecrans and Buell to the Democratic Mass Meeting in Indianapolis.

Among the responses to invitations to attend the Democratic mass meeting in Indianapolis, last week, were the following from Gen. ROSECRANS and Gen. BUELL:

GEN. ROSECRANS' LETTER.

ST. MARTINS, BROWN COUNTY, OHIO, Sept. 21, 1868.

Gen. John Love, Indianapolis, Ind.:

GENERAL: Indispensable duties prevent me from attending the gathering of officers and soldiers at Indianapolis, to which your letter invited me, on the 23d inst. But beyond the great gratification I should experience in meeting so many of my old companions in arms, and mingling our memories of the past with resolutions of future efforts and sacrifices for the honor of the land and flag we love, my presence there would accomplish little more than a simple statement of my views on the chief issues which now agitate the country. I believe our free institutions and highest material interests are in grave peril. I shall, therefore, perform a solemn and responsible duty to my fellow soldiers and countrymen, who love this nation more than party, by stating what I think the most vital issues before the public in the approaching Presidential election. Above all other questions—expenditures, taxation, bonds, "greenbacks," or anything else—stands that of restoring the people of the Southern States to hopeful, cheerful self-government. Restore them this, and as certainly as day follows the sun our political stability will be assured; our financial prosperity will speedily follow; the value of property in the South will increase; our public securities will go to a premium; our greenbacks will become par; coin and currency accounts, with all their evils and complications, will disappear from the books of our business men. Believing, with all my soul, that the preservation of our Government from despotic changes, and all these inestimable blessings depend upon the restoration of the Southern people to wholesome, observful self-government, I am equally certain that it can be done, and dare pledge my honor and life for them that they will give and observe all proper guarantees to renounce secession, slavery, and their dependent issues to protect, educate and elevate the freedmen to the exercise of all the franchises they enjoy in Ohio, Indiana or Illinois; and faithfully to perform all the duties incumbent on them as good citizens under the Constitution and laws of the United States. And what more could be asked of them, or what greater results could patriotism desire for the country than depend upon this issue? Not even the prosecution of the war challenged a more thorough renunciation of party preferences and personal dislikes on the altar of our country than does the attainment of this great good. The desolate and ruined South, the oppressed tax-payers of the West and North, generosity, mercy, love of country, apprehensions of evils to come, every motive that ought to move the hearts of true and noble men, appeal to us to say by our votes we will stop that hopeless folly of attempting to govern the Southern States by what we call "loyal blacks," and give the people under just guarantees the right, peacefully and loyally, to proceed to reorganize their own Government within the Union. With such convictions I hold the man who would not express and act upon them a traitor to himself and his country, and despise the partisan who would find fault with any reasonable steps he might take to bring about so great a good to the nation. Commending my convictions, and the reasons for them, to the judgment of my fellow-soldiers and countrymen, I remain, very truly yours,

W. S. ROSECRANS.

GEN. BUELL'S LETTER.

AIRDRIE, Ky., Sept. 15.

Gen. John Love, Chairman Executive Committee of Indianapolis, Ind.:

MY DEAR SIR: My engagements will not permit me to accept your invitation to attend the Democratic Mass Convention to be held at Indianapolis on the 23d inst., but I am interested in its object and shall rejoice in its success.

Eight years ago the Republican and Democratic Parties contended for the administration of the Government in the election of a President. The first, organized solely upon sectional issues, appealed for support to passion and sectional prejudice. Its leaders taught that a dissolution of the Union was preferable to conditions which the Constitution had established, and pledged themselves to hold no intercourse in society, business or politics with the principal class of citizens in the opposite section—an attitude which could mean nothing but disunion or sectional war. In its public demonstrations it initiated a military organization, and with threatening mouves, beating drums and warlike tread, it filled the air with the premonitory mutterings of a battle-field. Opposed to this revolutionary spirit stood the great Democratic Party, which for an almost entire period of sixty years had administered the Government with a wisdom and fidelity which were attested by the general welfare. Unfortunately, the sectional passions which had been aroused, disturbed its councils and divided its strength; and its opponent, representing a minority of the people, triumphed at the polls. War came. The North and South were arrayed in deadly conflict against each other; but it was not among the mass of the Democratic Party that the idea of dissolution was entertained, for while more than one faltered of those in the opposite party who had helped to stir up the strife, thousands of Democrats instantly rushed to arms to preserve the Union and maintain the laws. It would be useless to revive these memories at this time, for the purpose of meting out in just proportions the responsibility of the conflict which ended nearly four years ago; but in tracing the causes and devising a remedy for the evils which now oppress the nation, they are full of fitness. To-day these parties again stand opposed to each other in a Presidential canvass. The characteristics which distinguished them eight years ago are even more marked now. The one, arrogant, despotic, revolutionary; reckless of constitutional restrictions, of the respective perogatives of the different branches of the Government, of the rights of the States and the liberties of the people; still by profligacy and wrong augmenting a public debt already enormous, and increasing the burdens upon industry and trade by unnecessary and unequal taxation—the other, faithful as always to the theory of our Government and the true interests of the people, stands forth to remove despotic power and restore the Constitution to its just authority. If there is anything in our past history worth cherishing; if it is true that the liberties of a people are safer under inviolate constitutional rules than under the arbitrary dictation of any Government, still more under an unlimited power arrogated by one branch of it, then the people of this country can not too soon decree a change in the present management of its affairs. A return to the support of Democratic principles by those whom influences, which it is unnecessary here to describe, have reduced into an unnatural political association with the Radical Party, will effect this great object in November, and I trust that the strength and enthusiasm of your Convention will add another to the many encouraging indications that such will be the result.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
D. C. BUELL.

A Denial by Gen. Jeff. Thompson.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 21, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-Orleans Times:

I see in your issue of this afternoon the extract from the speech of Mr. MYERS, in Philadelphia, which has been going the rounds of the Northern papers for the past ten days, wherein he states that I said that Mr. DAVIS remaked to me, when I plead for the Andersonville prisoners, "We can kill them that way much quicker than in battle." The day after this speech was delivered in Philadelphia, a personal friend of mine in that city sent me the paper publishing the speech, and in a few days afterward a gentleman in Boston wrote to me on the subject. I answered each of these letters the moment they were received, that my denial of the charge should appear where it had been published. My letters to each of these gentlemen were long, giving dates and circumstances, but the substance of each was contained in the portion which I authorized to be published, which reads:

I assert that Mr. DAVIS never used any such language to me, in letter or spirit, and that I certainly never said he did. I further stated that I never heard any officer of the Confederate States speak on the subject except to deplore the terrible necessity, and that it was the universal desire to bring home the thousands of our men in the Northern prisons, both from private and public considerations. That had some malicious and even brutal men in the South I do not deny, and possibly expressions of the kind quoted may have been used by some such, but most assuredly they were not used by Mr. DAVIS, for he is a most chivalrous Christian gentleman, and has proved it more by his dignified manliness since the war, than even in the most prosperous or the darkest days of the Confederacy.

As this assertion, and possibly other extracts from my letters, will soon appear in Philadelphia and Boston, it is useless for me to state more at present on this subject; but I must here acknowledge that during the twelve months that I was a prisoner of war I was treated with all the courtesy and kindness that was compatible with the condition of a prisoner, with exceptions too few and trivial to remember, and that at my exchange I took a lively interest in the condition of the Federal prisoners, and hence I suppose my name has been used to give tone to this slander on Mr. DAVIS.

Yours, most respectfully,
M. JEFF. THOMPSON.

Letter from a South Carolina Democratic Candidate for Congress.

Hon. A. P. ALDRICH has written a letter accepting the Democratic nomination for Congress in the South Carolina Second District. He says:

"If you will remember, in October last, when I was removed from my office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, by the wanton exercise of despotic military power, I said to the Grand Jury on leaving the bench, "that if God spared my life, I would yet preside in this Court." I feel that the time is at hand when I can redeem this pledge, and do not think I am warranted in placing myself in a position that will force me to vacate my office, prevent me from keeping my pledge, and vindicating not only the dignity of the office, but the correctness of my course. I am still a Judge, Gen. CANBY and the assemblage in Columbia notwithstanding. There are other reasons of a private nature which would also be in my way, but these should be cheerfully sacrificed, if by so doing I thought I could be of service to my country."

He then gives a few words counsel to the Democrats, from which we quote a brief paragraph:

"No people deserve success who will not help themselves, and no people have less excuse for inertion than the people of South Carolina. We have contended against Congressional usurpation from the inception of the Government; for this we passed the Ordinance of Nullification, in 1832, and the Ordinance of Secession in 1860. The contest of arms has gone against us; we are ruled by a semi-military, semi-barbarous Government, and are well nigh ruined materially. But God has left us hope and manhood; let us exercise the latter and realize the former. The great Democratic party has ranged itself now, as before the war, under the banner of the Constitution, and appointed true and tried men as the standard-bearers; we were parties to that selection, and it becomes us, if we be true to our history, to throw off everything like despondency, and go to work earnestly to insure success. This can only be done by exciting enthusiasm among the people, and to do this we must be active, earnest, untiring."

The Riot in New-Orleans—One Negro Killed—Several Persons Wounded—A Democratic Version.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Sept. 23.

About half-past 10 o'clock last night a riot occurred on Canal-street, at the corner of Bourbon, which, extending its influence over the city, soon involved the entire population in an excitement which no event since the 30th of July, two years ago, has equaled. Two colored clubs—the Grant and Constitution—had had a banner presented at Congo-square, and subsequently uniting with auxiliary clubs, marched through the principal streets of the city. On the line of their march they were loud and boisterous in their deportment, and insulting in their addresses to the citizens whom they passed. Reaching at last the establishment lately kept by BELLANGER, and now occupied by DUMONTEIL as a confectionery and restaurant, a man on the banquette abouted for SEYMOUR and BLAIR. The negro procession, numbering, perhaps, 2,000 persons, became furiously excited, and made a rush for the offending citizen. The man darted into the door of BELLANGER'S and was followed by the excited and angry multitude of negroes, shouting with every expression of fearful menace, determinately seeking his life. A number of gentlemen on the balcony above were in company with ladies, eating ice cream. The first intimation these had of the disturbance were the fierce shouts of the infuriated negroes as they dashed at the doors of the restaurant, breaking in the doors, windows and show cases, and filling the lower rooms with a mass of desperate and violent men. The gentlemen sprang forward to defend the establishment and protect the ladies under their protection. Several shots were fired, which, in a few moments, swelled into an almost continuous roar, as it was heard above the angry roar of the seething mass beneath. The shots and the noise of the riot attracted the attention of the Steedman Guards, who were being addressed in front of the St. Charles Hotel, by Judge FOUTS. These gallant men, without a moment's hesitation, rushed to the scene of the beleaguered restaurant and its imperiled inmates. The head of this column and the Radical line of negroes at once engaged in combat. Torch-light sticks, clubs, rocks, pistols and knives, for a few moments, did bloody execution. The Radical line was borne back, separated, dispersed and fled. The hordes of negroes in the restaurant were pulled and driven out, but not until one negro, whose name was not ascertained, was killed, some eight or ten others wounded, and five or six white men more or less injured. The lower rooms of BELLANGER'S establishment were completely wrecked, and wounded men lying on the ground and being borne back by the antagonistic lines, gave one a not imperfect idea of a miniature battle-field.

At the first sound of the disorder, the lights along Canal-street, and up the intersecting avenues, were extinguished in every building; but the blazing torches lit, far and wide, the scene of the *mêlée*

continue in alliance with the State which is not even a Protestant Church?" The clergy in many parts of the country now wear vestments trimmed with lace, have crosses carried before them, direct incense to be burnt at various stages of the service, candles burnt upon the altar, and, to crown all, there is a great convent where nuns retire and take the vail. The effect of all this upon the course of the forthcoming elections will be irresistible. Churchmen are divided, and many of them wish for disestablishment in order that they may be freed from all restrictions. The law is now opposed to the introduction of Catholic forms, and although the law can be set at defiance, yet a large body of the clergy would be glad to sweep it away altogether. Nothing more amusing has occurred in modern times than this movement within the Church. It is as impossible to control it as it is to avert its consequences.

PROGRESS OF RITUALISM.

The morning papers contain a fresh example of the lengths to which the Ritualists now go. There was a "harvest-home" at Haydock, and the clergy of the parish took the opportunity of making a demonstration in favor of the new method of worship. They formed a procession of the choir and other persons, and sent it to make the circuit of a cornfield near the church. There were crucifers, boys carrying fruit and vegetables, the clergy in cassocks, white stoles and birettas, (don't let the reader ask *me* to explain what a "biretta" is—I don't know;) the whole procession being wound up with the "banner of the Holy Catholic Church." At the altar the following presentations were made, (I am quoting literally from the account in the *Times*:) "A pig's head decked out with flowers, corn and berries; a large pat of butter stamped with a lamb; a loaf of bread with A. M. † D. G. on the crust; several white and blue wax candles for use on the altar," &c. This was followed in the afternoon by a sermon from the Vicar, "who," says the reporter, a Ritualist, "grasping the cross at his side while preaching, used it in a most spirited manner." Isn't that last touch delicious? Fancy a Church of England parson belaboring his pulpit cushions with a cross while preaching, the while a censer full of incense is swung about under his nose. Does it not almost seem that among the dark troubles of the future, religious troubles—perhaps the overthrow of a Church—will startle the world? Pray read the following description of the altar in this Protestant place of worship at Haydock, and then judge whether the lower classes, who have a horror of Popery, derived partly from tradition and partly from Fox's *Book of Martyrs*, will continue to sanction the alliance of Church and State much longer:

"The altar stood out grandly, a blaze of light, with its twenty-two candles and massive cross well raised on a crimson and gold stand; numerous vases of choice hot-house flowers and ferns, with sheaves of wheat, barley and oats, together with two ornamental baskets of peaches, grapes, plums, pears, &c., adorned the retable; and there were, in addition to these, melons, vegetable marrows, cocoanuts and tomatoes. Every window in the church had a sheaf, with flowers springing from the sheaf, fruit and vegetables being arrayed round the base; there were several beautiful plants also.

The font, lectern and pulpit call for special attention, the font being literally loaded with fruit, flowers and corn; mountain ash berries were used in great profusion. Many banners and painted devices adorn the walls, and the church was very fragrant with incense, which had been freely used."

I am told that Ritualism is making rapid progress in New-York; I know that it is in British India. The Protestant Cathedral at Calcutta now resembles a Roman Catholic cathedral. This will not go on quietly much longer, depend upon it. Mischief is brewing, and the Ritualists will do well not to flourish their mummeries in the face of the public more than they can help. I am, of course, speaking of English Ritualists; how the movement is regarded in America I am not competent to say. Women are the great supporters of it here. They think they have found an outlet for their energies—a "mission" which will compensate them for the continued injustice of man. Miss Becker, the champion of the Woman's Rights Party in this country, recently told the British Association that women could equal or surpass men in all great works. Not a doubt of it; but why don't they do it? Who prevents them? Failing the "great works," they are going to see what they can do with the Church. Perhaps some rural reader may say, "Better emigrate and get married, and bring up children to till God's earth, and so fulfill their natural mission." Deluded rustic! These are old-fashioned ideas, which have long since been scattered under the rigorous blows of manly women like Miss Becker. Women now are contented to decorate pigs' heads for presentation at the altar, by which their piety and goodness are made to shine before a dark and degraded world.

DISRAELI AND GLADSTONE.

Apart from Church movements, there is not much in the cause of the election campaign thus far to attract attention. Mr. Disraeli is still silent—so is Mr. Gladstone, so far as the issue of an address is concerned. But the Liberal leader constantly puts out some mean attack upon his opponents in an underhanded manner; and for the last few days we have heard nothing from him. It turns out that he has had an attack of English cholera. The Radicals are everywhere outbidding each other, and swamping the Liberal constituencies. Five men are up for one borough which only returns two members, and the same sort of thing is going on everywhere. The Conservatives are making great efforts, but a party cannot do impossibilities. Mr. Disraeli doubtless foresees that defeat is certain, but the question is how will he meet it? Mr. Gladstone would give a great deal to find that out.

MR. ROEBUCK'S DIATRIBE.

Mr. Roebuck's insane outbreak at Sheffield will be a stale story before this letter reaches you, and I advert to it only for one reason. It is to express the hope that American journals which take notice of Mr. Roebuck's diatribe, will also inform their readers that the whole Press of England, without a single exception, has bitterly denounced it. The *Pall Mall Gazette* denounced the speech within a few hours of its delivery, as an "odious libel" upon the American people, and every other paper has echoed its words. Mr. Roebuck's opinions have long been without a particle of influence in this country, and it would be a great mistake to attach any importance to them elsewhere. I do not care to discuss what English opinion has been toward America in the past—although, even in the heart of your war, masses of our workingmen preferred starvation rather than English intervention in your affairs—but *now* it cannot be doubted that the sentiment of the nation is one of the greatest kindness and friendship. I can imagine some Americans saying, "Bother your friendship! Who wants it?" Very likely no one wants it, but that is no reason why we should not be just. We may fairly ask for justice in return, and not to be judged by the ravings of a harebrained politician like Roebuck, of Sheffield.

PARISIAN SKETCHES.

The Palace of Justice, Past and Present—The Cells and Court-Rooms—French Lawyers and their Looks.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, Sept. 11, 1868.

It is a good time to visit the Palace of Justice. All its halls and alleys, and corridors are crowded with journalists going up to be condemned. Our friends of the Opposition do not find that they have gained much by the change of jurisdiction from the Ministry to the law courts; the tribunals appear to be about as rigorous as the Minister used to be. But then they have a chance in the courts to make a plea, and to hire a lawyer to say disagreeable things to the Government. After that the fine is more easily paid.

Each time we visit the island, the ancient *Lutece* of the Gauls, we find some change in the mass of buildings the Parisians call the Kingdom of Chicanery. Little by little the architects of M. Haussmann have nibbled at the mass till there is nothing old left but the famous ogival chapel and the prison of the Conciergerie. One need not be much of an archæologist to look with awe at a building with such a history as that of this old prison. It interferes with the architects' plans for the renovation of the island, but they walk around it, discuss it, half decree its destruction, and when it comes to the point do not dare to lay their hands on it.

The queer old Prefecture of Police which backed up against it, with its bewildering mass of dark lanes and alleys, its sinister lock-ups, its numerous "bridges of sighs," has fallen piece by piece under the mason's hammer till the last remnant of the sickening pile has disappeared, and given place to a regular, more modern, and less frightful series of buildings. There will be more honesty hereafter at Police headquarters, for men assimilate themselves to their surroundings, and the tortuous windings and sinister bureaus of the old Prefecture were not conducive to a healthy bent of ideas among the occupants.

In the immense mass of new buildings which now compose the Palace of Justice and the Prefecture of Police, the old prison occupies a square in one of the sides. But there it stands in all its historical integrity. There are the two quaint old round towers through which prisoners were led in and out as well in the days when the chariot stationed there every morning for its load of illustrious victims for the guillotine, as at the present moment. The tower, also, where Ravaillac was confined in a cage after assassinating Henry IV., remains the same, and is used for a refectory for prisoners. In the inside we are astonished to be obliged to descend eight or ten steps to attain the ordinary level of the prison. But here as elsewhere the surface of the city has been elevated for sanitary reasons, and while the level of the streets on the outside looks natural in its elevated position, the excavated appearance of the interior of the prison looks unnatural. A large central court, a hundred feet long, gives light and air to the prison and circulating room for the prisoners. Around two sides of this court are sleeping-rooms, where formerly there were nothing but arcades and the cold floor to sleep on. The prisoners of the olden time were less dainty than those of today. At the left we see still lower down a large stone room, with absolutely nothing in it but two suggestive iron rings in the floor. Men who are condemned to the guillotine are confined here for the first few days after their condemnation—that is to say, till their appeal for a new trial has been heard. When all law proceedings have terminated and the execution becomes a fixed fact, the condemned man is removed in the night from this cell and placed in the Prison of La Roquette, near the front door of which the guillotine is erected. Several centuries of distinguished proscripts and scoundrels have enjoyed the cold hospitality of this subterranean cell of the Conciergerie.

Further along, in the corner wedged the furthest into the new buildings of the Palace of Justice, are the two eight by ten feet rooms with brick floors in which Marie Antoinette and her sister-in-law, the Princess Elizabeth, were confined before their execution. Every thing has been left as it was the day the two unfortunate ladies were led out to the scaffold; the same worn brick floors, the same or similar furniture, the same little cloister window through which the prison soldiery used to gaze at the prisoners, but which is now hemmed closely in by a small court of the law buildings. Distinguished prisoners are still placed temporarily in these little rooms, but they are kept mainly as a curiosity.

Turning to the right we come at the next cornerto the room of the Girondins, which has been converted into a chapel for the use of the prisoners at all times when the prison is not too full to require it for lodging room. The only change in the room, however, from that of the morning when the Girondins were led to execution is the placing of a rude movable chapel at one end, and of wooden benches on the floor for the seating of an audience. The little iron gallery at the upper end of the room, so well remembered in the famous picture of the last meeting of the Girondins, is still there—one wonders why it was ever put there—and the walls and windows and doors of the room remain as they were centuries ago.

The Prison of the Conciergerie is used for the detention of persons awaiting trial, and a certain air of freedom prevails among them. They are not yet condemned, and may perhaps go free. So they are allowed to walk in the court, and you see them in couples, in groups, men, women, boys and girls, walking and discussing everything else but their own cases.

Then there is a supplementary night lock-up for vagrants, a hideous place, as all night lock-ups are, a *parloir* where prisoners may talk through a partition of lattice-work to their friends and lawyers, and lastly a sort of bull-pen, a hated place, on which all the jokes of the prison turn, where all the prisoners who are to be tried on one day are collected, and where their names are called and their persons handed over to the armed guards very much as if they were going to execution instead of to their trial. So that prisoners in the Conciergerie do not talk of going to trial; they call it "going to the bull-pen;" and they say, "When is your turn for the bull-pen?" "I'm off for the bull-pen," and so on.

The Palace of Justice itself, which is now an entirely new building in all its courts and wings, is less labyrinthine in its windings than the old one, the various court-rooms are more in accordance with modern architecture and modern ideas of decoration, the arrangements for avoiding confusion in rooms made intentionally small are excellent, and justice in these courts looks expeditive, modern and business-like.

On entering the Palace by the grand entrance, there are court-rooms in front, to the right, to the left, and up stairs, as high as two and three stories. The court-rooms are preceded by a wide vestibule, and at one side an immense hall called the *Salle des Pas Perdus*, where lawyers promenade by hundreds in their gowns, where they meet their clients and wait till their cases are called on, wherein fine lawyers, judges, officers and the public mix promiscuously, and constitute a sort of Law Exchange, almost as vast and as noisy and as full of emotion as the Exchange of Mammon in another part of the town. But the lawyers are handsomer men than the brokers—the French lawyers are the handsomest class of men in France—and they wear black gowns and square caps, which adds an element of curiosity to the scene, so that the Law Exchange looks official and dignified, whereas the Brokers' Exchange has the air of a chronic row, free to all comers. Let us enter some of the most interesting of the courts, and see how they do business. MALAKOFF.

CONTINENTAL SUMMARY.

The Political Horizon—Another War Rumor—The Franco-American Cable—Admiral Farragut—The Chinese Mission—Tragedy at Sea.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1868.

You must have seen how little confidence I entertained for several months past in the maintenance of peace. My want of faith was based, not on the speculations of the newspapers here, which change their tune from day to day, but from the feeling in Ministerial circles, which is, after all, the only true barometer in matters of this kind. Now that the situation is really improved, and that in well-informed quarters anxiety ceases to prevail, it is curious how the public mind continues to torment itself. Out of the few cautious words of farewell uttered by the Emperor to his Generals, on quitting the camp at Chalons, fresh subject for anxiety has been elicited, entirely without reason, I think, seeing that they only attest an excess of prudence, suggested by the advantages taken of his words on former occasions. One of the inconveniences attending the position which His Majesty has created for himself is the extreme importance which is attached to everything that falls from his lips. Even his silence, when it is expected that he ought to explicitly declare himself, is looked upon as significant of a purpose which probably never entered his mind, or of an anxiety which he does not feel. The more this system of misrepresentation is made troublesome to him, the sooner he will desire to fall back on principles of government which will shield his personal responsibility, and the opposition journals are not to be blamed for construing his utterances in any sense that may contribute to bring about so desirable a result.

ANOTHER WAR RUMOR.

It is stated in one of the journals of last evening, that the French War Department is making large purchases in the United States of grain, pickles, salt meats and blankets. These articles are to be delivered at short date, and it is inferred from that fact by alarmists that a Winter campaign is contemplated. The proper view to be taken of it I think is that it is merely one of those measures of precaution which have marked Marshal Niel's vigorous administration of the army, and that it is no more to be assumed as evidence of the imminency of war than any of the other steps taken by him to place the army in a high state of efficiency. I see it stated that the Marshal is about to receive the reward of his labors in a Dukedom and dotation. Whatever may be thought of the necessities which have dictated the increase of the army and the vast outlay incurred in connection with it, no one will deny that the Marshal has done his work conscientiously, and that he is the ablest military administrator that has ever been placed at the head of the French War Department.

THE FRENCH TRANSATLANTIC CABLE.

This (the 15th of September) is the last day fixed for the fulfillment of the contract of Messrs. Erlanger and Reuter with the French Government. According to the conditions of the agreement they were to have the whole capital—five millions of francs—subscribed by this date. If I am to believe the statements which reach me they have made a miserable *fiasco* of the affair, only about 14,000 shares having been subscribed, the remainder being at a discount of ninety francs, and not salable even at that. It is a great misfortune that the enterprise should have fallen into the hands of such men, for they have brought discredit upon it, and it will be difficult to revive it. The appeal of Messrs. Delessert and Blackmore comes before the *Conseil d'Etat* as soon as the holidays are over. There is no doubt that they will get damages against the Government, for they have been most shamefully used, and the Emperor has declared that justice shall be done them.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS AND FARRAGUT.

The Vienna journal, the *Wanderer*, gives some particulars respecting Admiral Farragut's visit to Constantinople, which have been eagerly reproduced and commented upon by the St. Petersburg newspapers. The Admiral, it seems, was not very well satisfied with the reception given him by the Turkish authorities, but on the other hand he was on the best terms with the Russian Ambassador-General, Ignatieff. The officers and men of the American frigate shared the feelings of their chief, and on several occasions they were to be seen drinking toasts to the prosperity of Russia. On one of the Turkish functionaries expatiating on the difficulties of the passage of the Dardanelles, Admiral Farragut replied that he might perhaps lose a vessel in attempting it, but that the remainder of his squadron would certainly effect it.

A St. Petersburg journal—the *Gazette of the Bourse*—commenting on these facts, observes that the Austrian papers cannot speak with calmness on the affairs of the East. It was evident from the attitude assumed by the United States on the Eastern question that Admiral Farragut could expect only a very cold reception on the part of the Turkish Government, and it was very natural that he should cultivate an intimacy with the representative of a Power which was not only on the best terms with the United States, but which, as regards the affairs of the East, entertained views in many respects similar to those which prevailed at Washington. As to the American people at large, the best proof that they concurred in the opinions of Admiral Farragut was to be found in the strong manifestations of sympathy in which the American sailors of his frigate indulged toward Russia whenever the occasion presented itself. The observation made by Admiral Farragut relative to the passage of the Dardanelles was the natural reply of an American who doubts of nothing, and who never hesitates before an obstacle.

I mentioned in a recent letter that it was stated that Admiral Farragut had demanded of the Porte that it should declare the Straits of the Dardanelles open to the war vessels as well as to the commerce of all nations. Whether this statement be correct or not, it is certain that Fuad Pacha has since armed the forts of the Dardanelles with Armstrong guns of the largest calibre, but he was too late to prevent the delivery to the Admiral of the Firman authorizing him to enter the Black Sea with his frigate.

THE CHINESE MISSION.

The *Patrie* (semi-official) has an article on this subject which will be read with interest on your side. After announcing that preparations were being made for their reception in Paris, the *Patrie* says:

"We have, on a former occasion, explained the object and composition of the Chinese Embassy. It will be remembered that its head, Mr. Burlingame, formerly Minister of the United States at Pekin, and that one of the principal *attachés* and interpreters of the Embassy, is a Frenchman, M. Louis Deschamps.

It might be said that chance itself dictated the conduct that France and the great American Republic were to follow on this occasion. A Frenchman and an American are invested with the powers of the Chinese Government, the American especially. Mr. Burlingame is in a position to speak and conclude arrangements on the part of the Cabinet of Pekin. England alone appears to be excluded from the understanding—the agreement which China desires to establish with Europe. It is therefore to the United States in the New World, and to France in the Old, that will accrue all the benefits arising from the diplomatic initiative adopted by the Chinese.

Moreover, if we are to believe the London *Times* of yesterday, Mr. Burlingame and his friends, the Mandarins, will not receive on their arrival in England the welcome to which the eminently civilizing character of their mission entitles them on the part of all European Powers. In this case we believe that we are in a position to state that Mr. Burlingame, the chief of the Legation, would abandon the idea of making Liverpool or London the headquarters of the Embassy. He would come at once to Paris, where the authorities are not so badly inspired as to exhibit toward the mission the indifference, the coldness and the bad-will which may be displayed toward it by the agents of the British Government.

Unfortunately for French interests in the far East, and luckily for England, we cannot believe that the English people and their diplomatists share the anti-Chinese opinions which have found an asylum in the office of the London *Times*.

Nevertheless, though the English, repudiating the ideas emitted by the *Times*, should understand that it is their interest to give a cordial reception to the Chinese Embassy, we believe that France, more than any other nation, is in a position to benefit by the mission confided to Mr. Burlingame. And it cannot be denied that the Chinese Plenipotentiary is more favorably disposed toward France than toward Great Britain. The Chinese have never forgotten, and cannot forget, the commercial or opium wars which the English waged against them, and they remember, on the other hand, that the French have always acted towards them as disinterested friends.

On Saturday next the Chinese Embassy will probably disembark at Liverpool, and it will come immediately to Paris, if it should encounter in England the cold reception which seems to be promised to it by the last article of the *Times*. But again, let us repeat that the British merchants are not so short-sighted as the City journal, and we trust that Mr. Burlingame and the Mandarins who accompany him will meet with a suitable reception."

FEARFUL TRAGEDY AT SEA.

The papers of this morning give the particulars of a scene of wholesale slaughter which occurred on board an Italian vessel—the *Theresa*, which has just arrived at Macao.

The *Theresa* left Macao on the 9th of February with 296 Coolies and a cargo of silk, tea, &c. At the end of sixty-two days she arrived in sight of the shores of New-Zealand. While the crew were occupied in the forepart of the vessel the Coolies rushed to the cabins and seized the arms lying there. They then attacked the crew and in about ten minutes a dozen sailors (Italians) were killed, hacked to pieces and flung into the sea. The second mate, who defended himself bravely, received the contents of a gun fired close to him by a sailor who was forced by the Coolies to commit the murder. The boatswain's mate received nineteen wounds and was put in irons. After eighty days of horrible tortures (nails being driven into his head,) he was killed about forty-eight hours before the vessel arrived off the coast of China.

Now follows the most appalling part of this drama. After having exterminated nearly the whole of the crew the coolies began fighting among themselves, and fifty of them were killed. The victorious party then proceeded to decapitate the dead, whose heads, packed in boxes, were stowed away in the hold. At the end of sixty days the stench exhaled by these remains became almost unsupportable. The unfortunate wife of the Captain, who was confined between decks, suffered dreadfully from it, and was otherwise subjected to the most cruel treatment.

The majority of the coolies were pirates and were perfectly acquainted with the use of the compass and with the charts. They compelled the Captain to steer for the port of Tim-Pack. On arriving there the *Theresa* was pillaged by them, and the Mandarins aided in stripping the vessel. In this condition the vessel, abandoned by the pirates, arrived at Macao, having on board the remainder of the crew, consisting of eight sailors and the wife of the Captain.

MOVEMENTS OF THE COURT.

The Emperor leaves Biarritz to-morrow morning for the camp at Launemezan, where he is to spend the day reviewing the troops. He sleeps to-morrow night at the Chateau of Pau and will return to Biarritz on Thursday morning. It has been stated that there is a probability of their Majesties visiting Berlin at the end of October. This would be the most effective settler that could be given to the fears of the war alarmists.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

Their Purity and Excellence Defended by an Old Californian.

That the wine interest of our Pacific States is rapidly developing your readers need not be told; but it is to be feared that you do not fully realize how certainly we are advancing to the point where we shall be able to exclude from the American market, the long list of vile compounds now imported from Europe and sold as genuine products of the grape. Unfortunately most of the casual travelers on the Pacific Coast who seek to enlighten our Eastern friends in regard to California wines, base their letters upon partial knowledge or total misinformation; and thus they only mislead where they honestly intend to instruct.

Some months ago a traveling correspondent, whose eminent character precludes suspicion of wilful unfairness, made himself ridiculous to initiated Californians, by letters to a New-York journal making highly flattering mention of a single wine maker in California, and of a single wine merchant, at the expense of half a dozen others in whose hands we know the reputation of California wines is far safer. The quality of the particular wine praised was notoriously much below the average of vintages made in the same district; and the one house whose wines were certified, has done more to injure the reputation of California wines in the Atlantic States than has been effected by all other parties in the trade. They sinned, however, only from ignorance, and because they believed that our wine needed the addition of from ten to twelve gallons of pure spirits to the pipe, to insure its keeping during transportation through the tropics. Thousands at the East, after testing wines thus fortified, finding them "heady" and without aroma, have concluded that if this was the best that California could furnish, they must stick to the imported article.

Now, the fact is that the acid wines of Los Angelos and Sonoma, to which this large per centage of proof spirits was added, already contained from 12 to 14 per cent. of alcohol derived through fermentation; and this is quite as much as French and German wines contain. Alcohol, if required at all, should be added to the "must," or wines which still contain a considerable percentage of grape sugar. If added to the wine itself, the life and aroma of the article are destroyed. Prove the fact for yourself, by adding to a glass of Sauterne a twelfth part of proof spirits. The injurious effect in changing the flavor will be instantaneously noticed. How utterly ruinous, then, must be its action during a voyage of four or five months?

Another casual observer, who recently wrote from Los Angelos, exposed his incompetence as a witness, by various extraordinary statements at variance with the facts. Doubtless he was misled by mis-information; but neither those who make California wine, nor you who need it, can afford to be victimized by ignorance, however honest. How far out of the way the writer in question was, is easy to show. He stated, among other things, that Los Angelos County produced more wine and brandy in 1867 than all the other counties in the State: the fact is, that Sonoma County alone produced more wine and nearly as much brandy, while the aggregate product of both counties was little more than a third of the total product of the State.

Again, he stated that the "Mission" grape, so extensively cultivated, was originally from Malaga, and had been rendered unworthy the name through Mexican cultivation. On the contrary, the grape in question came from near Seville, Spain, and is an entirely distinct variety from the Malaga. Except where the cultivator persists in the exploded error of irrigation, this grape possesses much fruitiness, is a great favorite for table use, and makes excellent varieties of wine. No one is more emphatic in attesting its excellence than are European wine-growers settled in California. It is a free bearer, and at three years of age yields an average of about three pounds to the vine, and at seven years not above twelve pounds—from twelve to fourteen pounds making a gallon of wine.

At the time of the vintage the clusters are plucked direct from the vines, and not from branches previously cut from the main stem, as stated by the correspondent already referred to. Any horticulturist can tell you that the vines would bleed to death or sustain serious injury from cutting off the fruit branches in the manner stated. Ripe, sound grapes only are used, for it is a peculiarity of the vine in California, that the clusters have no rotten berries on them. This fact is as well-known among our vintners as are the changes of our seasons.

It is true that a single wine maker in Los Angelos employs Indians to trample out the grapes for a part of his vintage—following in this respect the well-known practice of some of the most celebrated districts of Germany, where men stand in the vats nearly up to their arm pits. But this repulsive picture can be seen on the Pacific coast nowhere else than in the single instance which an Eastern correspondent has narrated as though it marked the rule instead of being the solitary exception. In all other cases stemers and machine crushers are used—the rollers being so adjusted as to mash the pulp without breaking the seeds. The general plan is to part the grapes from their stems by rubbing the clusters over a wirescreen or sieve, so coarse that the berries when detached fall through its meshes into the hopper placed over the crusher rollers. This neat and cleanly process, I repeat, is the general practice.

Eastern capitalists are deterred from affording the cheaper capital needed in wine production, by the erroneous assertion that our light and red wines require ten or eleven years to give them mellowness and delicacy; whereas, experience has definitely settled that all our light or acid wines are in their best state when three years in cask, and will retrograde if not then bottled. One year in glass gives them boquet and aroma, which will last for many years, but will not improve by further age.

Nor is it true that California wines, when honestly made, speedily produce drunkenness and "thrilling headaches." The correspondent who asserts that they do, evidently derived his doleful experience in an encounter with some of the fearfully "fortified" wines already condemned herein. The assertions that "California Claret is a dead failure," and that "the very poorest of French Claret is infinitely better and much cheaper than the native," are best answered by citing the fact that the red wines of Sonoma County have a reputation for excellence which is possessed by no wines imported at double their cost. So true is this that the ordinary and common grades of imported clarets are being steadily driven out of the California market. Go into any restaurant in San Francisco, and you will find Frenchmen and Germans themselves ordering four bottles of Sonoma red wine to one of European.

In sparkling wine, our success, perhaps, is not as general and pronounced; but we are rapidly advancing even there. We may not yet be able to furnish you a sparkling wine quite equal to some of the celebrated champagnes which a century of experience has produced in France. But a host of Californian *bons vivants* will attest that Lansberger's sparkling wine (mentioned here because it was specially disparaged, by name, not long since, in your correspondence) is a good wine, and far superior to nine-tenths of the so-called champagne imported into the United States. It has the merit at least of being pure, and free from the addition of any foreign substance other than a little rock candy; and its sparkle is the result alone of fermentation in the bottle. The best saloons of San Francisco offer it to their patrons with success, and it is found upon the tables of many wealthy citizens who would not undertake to bolster up a local interest at the expense of their own health and comfort, or the disgust of their guests.

California wine-growers have had much to contend with—first, in learning how to get at the best results in manufacture, and, second, in introducing their products in the Atlantic States markets, already prejudiced in favor of European wines. All they ask is a fair field and no favor, provided their products are judged upon their intrinsic merits, and not by the perverted standard of a vitiated taste, formed through long use of "doctored" European clarets and sauternes, champagne made of cheap chablis wines at the Havre docks, or soda-fountained Jersey cider. Too true it is that there are humbugs and cheats in the California wine trade; but there are also many fair and honorable dealers. If the public will seek these out, a fair trial of what they offer will soon satisfy the country that California wine-growers already offer us freedom from dependence upon Europe, so far as regards the classes of wines most frequently used at our tables. J. W. S.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—*The Scientific Basis of Education.* By John Hecker. (New-York: A. S. Barnes & Co.) The object, briefly stated, of this book, is to propose and explain a new classification of pupils in the public schools, and in other educational institutes. This new classification is designed to be based upon "temperamental characteristics." Instead of putting all scholars of equal proficiency into the same class-room, under the same exercises and treatment, as is the practice now, the author proposes to note differences of character and disposition, and the distinctions of temperament in this classification. In other words, this is the application of phrenology to the science of education; and it would aim, on bringing the lad under instruction, first to examine his "bumps," and tabulate them for reference. For example, we are told, that if "combativeness" is too large, then we must appeal to cautiousness, if that be large; or, if not, then to approbativeness or self-esteem. If secretiveness is too large, we must seek to influence the child through his affections. On the other hand, if "Self-esteem" be too large, in connection with secretiveness, the child shows, we are told, "a tendency to pride, holding herself aloof from the others; and if the teacher seeks to counteract this merely by appealing to approbativeness, the danger is that the fault, though somewhat modified, will be confirmed." Accordingly, it is advised that the teacher should rather endeavor to awaken "cautiousness," and call into requisition moral disapprobation, and *then* "lead the activity into the intellectual faculties."

It will be observed, therefore, that Mr. Hecker not only designs his scientific classification to be put to practical use, but that he also desires particular "organs," or, rather, faculties, in children to be trained, developed or restrained, according to phrenological indications. The very earnest and sincere tone of the book demands that it receive respectful attention. The difficulty would seem to be, however, in a practical classification of forty or fifty boys or girls in this way. We fear that it would result in their being portioned into "good" or "bad," smart or dull, diligent or lazy, and so on, in the old way. And when we are told that "if combativeness is too large, then we must appeal to cautiousness"—is that much different from the old school rule, that we should be flogged for fighting?

—*Parochial and Plain Sermons.* John Henry Newman, B. D. (London, Oxford and Cambridge: Rivingtons. New-York: Scribner, Welford & Co., 1868.) The dedication of this volume to Dr. E. B. Pusey, of Oxford, will show that the editor, Rev. W. J. Copeland, is a man in strong sympathy with the growing tendency to authoritative formalism in the English Church; and though the sermons were originally preached prior to 1843, while yet Dr. Newman was a well-known clergyman of that church, the fact that he has since then become an enthusiastic devotee of Rome will cause many to read them with a divided judgment and a hesitating acceptance. There is no doubt that the same principle which led Dr. Newman to Rome—the subordination of reason to authority and a profound belief in the value of the "mysteries of religion" as awe-inspiring and promotive of worship—is the leading motive of all these sermons. They certainly tend to the inculcation of absolute faith in "the Grand Central Verities of the Christian Dispensation" as deposited and interpreted by the Church. At this day the rapidly thickening struggle between reason and reverence will undoubtedly cause them to be regarded as a reinforcement on the side of ecclesiasticism. And yet there is much good sense and pure piety inculcated in them, and if one will read them with a mind disembarrassed of the church polities of the period he will find in them much earnest and useful counsel, many needed admonitions and well-put suggestions for the promotion of practical, personal religion. Contempt of all forms is as unwholesome a condition as a fetich-like devotion to them. Wise regulation in human society needs certain formularies as helps and guides. And we believe that an intelligent perusal of these sermons will be of real advantage to many Christians who suffer and sin rather from carelessness than positive wicked intention. The trouble with all such literature is, however, that those who need it most will read it least.

—*Pen Photographs of Charles Dickens' Readings.* Taken from Life by Kate Field. (Boston: Loring.) If anybody had the mortal agony of standing in either of the immortal "tails," that waited to buy tickets for Dickens' first readings in Boston or New-York, and enjoyed the delights of those inimitable readings afterward, he ought to keep Miss Field's photographic album to refresh and realizingly reproduce his sensations. If anybody did not go through the aforesaid labors and rewards, he ought to get these sketches to find out what his sensations would have been. The phrase, "true to nature," is so often used that it does not mean much now-a-days, but these lively, graphic, piquant, witty, humorous, pathetic, *Dickensesque* pictures of actual scenes and, even though it seems impossible, of actual sounds, are so admirably truthful that, indeed, we decline to express our whole opinion of them. They have the same inexplicable power of raising enthusiasm that the original occasions did—and after all they are only a collection of small, unpretentious sketches. But they are good and in readable shape.

Musical Notes.

—There has been less activity than usual among the music publishers during the past fortnight, and no positive novelties have been brought out. The newest productions sent forth by Pond & Co. are the "Kellogg Waltz," by Luigi Arditi, a showy and effective piece, if not embodying as genuine a melody as some of that composer's music, and a pretty rustic song, called "The Goat Bells," with words by F. Enoch, and music by G. B. Allen; "The Nearest Way Home," a song with music by Arditi, and, best of all, several numbers of the "Universal Library of Brilliant Gems, suitable for instruction, the parlor or the concert-room." Under this head an "Etude Galop," by Juidant; "The Moonlight Serenade," by Lichner, and the "Graziella Impromptu," by Franke, have been sent forth.

—Ditson & Co. publish the first numbers of a quantity of dance-music selected from "Genevieve de Brabant," by J. S. Knight. Those which have come to us already are brilliant and pleasing, and bearing the familiar impress of Offenbach. The same firm have just gotten out a song called "My Star," written and composed by Geo. R. Cromwell, and possessing all the elements of popularity; another of Franke's songs, entitled "Evening," and a campaign song called "Grant and Peace," which is neither better nor worse than many similar pieces gone before it. We notice the addition to the very complete set of libretti published by the same house, of English versions of "La Belle Helene," "Orphée aux Enfers," and "Barbe Bleue." These libretti are well translated and well printed.

—Boosey & Co., continuing the publication of cheap and excellent music, have just put forth ten numbers of their *Sacred Musical Cabinet*, which is designed to compass music for the voice, the piano, the harmonium and the organ. Most of the numbers already published are engraved, and all are exquisite in point of appearance, and sold at the usual very moderate price. The ten numbers now issued contain respectively sacred songs by Claribel, the Messiah and the Creation, for piano; fifty voluntaries for the harmonium; twenty-five sacred airs for harmonium; offertoires, by Wely, for the organ; voluntaries for organ and harmonium, by Hesse and Andre; 250 chants and several anthems, by popular composers.

THE GEORGIA COTTON CROP.

The Cotton Crop—The Disposition of the Negroes—Effect of the Rapid Decline in the Price of Cotton.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Ga., Saturday, Sept. 12, 1868.

The man who told me that "to raise plenty of cotton, and sell it at 30 cents per pound, was his politics," showed so much practical sense, so true an appreciation of what is needed to restore the prosperity of this country, and such rare self-command in times like these, that although I cannot raise plenty of cotton or sell even one pound for 30 cents, I resolved to collect facts as to the crop, examine for myself, and, leaving Grant and Colfax, Seymour and Blair, Legislatures, Conventions and stump-speakers to their own devices, for a time, at least, to make cotton my politics, and for that reason, braving mosquitoes, chills and fever, I have penetrated the principal cotton region, and sought to inform myself how much there is of true or false in the various "crop estimates" which have been published during the present season. I have recently traveled over a large portion of Northern and Middle Georgia, and have visited some of the principal counties in this section, and I do not hesitate to say that the crop of Georgia, even if the seasons are propitious and frost not premature in its coming, will not exceed two-thirds of the crop of last year, while there are good reasons to fear that it will fall below this estimate.

In the large county of Sumter, which I have just left, ordinarily one of the most productive in the State, the yield will be far below an average. The long drought of June, July and a part of August stunted the growth of the plant, and the heavy rains which succeeded caused it to shed not only a large proportion of the "squares" and blooms, but very many of the already-formed bolls; so that, while the "weed" looks promising and healthy, the fruit is scanty, and consequently the yield in bales will be unusually small. One of the most experienced and intelligent overseers in Sumter, who knows every plantation in the county, has superintended the culture of cotton on a very large scale for upward of twenty years, and is as thoroughly informed on the subject as any one can be, told me a day or two ago, in his own peculiar dialect, that "the chance for cotton this year is the worst he has known in a very long time." With a few exceptions the same is true of adjoining counties in this region; and as the caterpillar and the boll-worm have made their appearance, and given proof that they are present in force and very voracious, it may well be that the yield which is now apparent will never reach the gin-house, the packing screw and the market. I have seen places where the crop will not amount to half or even a third of that of last year, and I have heard of some plantations where the crop is almost totally destroyed. From what I have seen and heard, the cotton in this (Dougherty) county is better than in Sumter, but it is not nearly as fine as it was in 1867. The falling off is not attributed to imperfect cultivation, bad planting, or want of diligence in the labor of the freedmen. The season was bad, and hence the small yield.

In Northern and Middle Georgia the prospects are better, though they are not as bright as they were at this time last year. In the first place, the area planted is much smaller, and then the production is fully a third less. I have heard of the boll-worm and caterpillar, and I have seen fields where the boll-worm positively existed, but if this warm weather lasts that deadly foe of the cotton planter will be defeated, and the damage will be inconsiderable. One of the reasons why the planters of Northern and Middle George have succeeded better than those of Southern and Southwestern Georgia is, in my opinion, that owing to the comparative poverty of their soil, they use more skill and more manure, and bestow more care upon the culture than those who plant the boasted "bale-to-the-acre lands" of this and adjoining counties. I have seen the most striking illustration of this in Clarke County, in the immediate vicinity of Athens. An intelligent agriculturist, on a small scale, planted this year a few acres of as poor, exhausted land as it is possible to imagine. He prepared the soil thoroughly by plowing and subsoiling to a depth of fourteen or fifteen inches. He planted the best seed, in the best manner, and at the proper time. He applied a liberal, but not an extravagant, amount of artificial manure to the soil, of which Peruvian guano and dissolved bones were the chief ingredients. He cultivated the crop assiduously and intelligently, and the result is that, with anything like a good season, he will gather from one and a half to two heavy bales of cotton to the acre, or from five to six times as much as the average planter, who scratches his land, uses no manure and cultivates his crop as the negroes used to cultivate it for the last half century. I looked at another crop in Oglethorpe County, where the owner had his land (good, productive land, however,) thoroughly prepared, used from four hundred to four hundred and fifty pounds of ammoniated phosphate per acre, planted carefully selected seed, and cultivated well, though not so well as the farmer in Clarke County, and I have no doubt that with ordinary good luck he will make over a five-hundred-pound bale of cotton to the acre.

Men who own large plantations and have been accustomed to cultivate (?) immense tracts, leaving the management to overseers, and having nothing to do but spend the proceeds of whatever was made, are slow to abandon their old way of life and recognize the necessity of a radical change. But come it must. The large plantation system must be abandoned. Improved agriculture of small farms must be adopted. Science must be appealed to in order to remedy the defects of soil and climate, and the overseer system must be given up.

From all I have seen and heard, I do not believe that the cotton crop of Georgia for this year will exceed 300,000 bales, or less than half the crop of 1860, while there are many intelligent and well-informed persons who think that my estimate is too high by 100,000 bales.

I do not hear many complaints against the freedmen. Generally they have worked with commendable industry and attention, and have not allowed politics to distract them from their business. I have seen no evidences of turbulence or discontent. I see nothing to justify the apprehension of "a war of races," nor have I observed any disposition on the part of the employers to treat them otherwise than with kindness and justice.

The rapid fall in the price of cotton in Liverpool, New-York and the home markets, has somewhat discouraged producers, but the effect will be, if the decline continue, to make planters hold their crops and wait for higher prices. They are not obliged, as they were last year, to send forward their cotton as fast as they could prepare it for market, and sell it for what it would bring in order to meet their engagements and repay the advance of their factors. They have borrowed but little this season. They have no pressing debts to meet, and the experience of the sudden fall in the Winter of 1867, and the sudden rise in the Spring of 1868, of which they only reaped the loss of the fall, has induced them to hold and not sell much below 25 cents per pound. They are not scared in the least by the reported millions of bales which are afloat from India. They are proof against the tricks of bulls and bears, and with their cotton stored in a fire-proof warehouse and well insured, they will "wait and see." A few bales of the new crop have been sold at the high prices (from 27 to 30 cents per pound,) but since the advices of the past week registering a fall of fully 5 cents, they have stopped the gins, and put all hands to gathering. Whether they are wise or foolish it is hard to determine, for my experience has proved to me that cotton is more "unsartin" even than the elder Weller's widows. QUONDAM.

CRICKET.

The All England Eleven in Canada—Match with the Twenty-two.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Montreal, Friday, Sept. 25, 1868.

The advent of the English cricketers was an event of some importance in the usually quiet City of Montreal, and for the last few days all the old cronies have done nothing else but talk cricket and of what they had done when "I was a boy." The cricketers arrived in Montreal on Monday night, and took up their quarters at the St. Lawrence Hall, kept by the most popular of hosts, Major Hogan. Tuesday morning was bitterly cold, and did not promise much comfort in the cricket field, and there certainly was very little.

The Eleven arrived on the ground shortly after 11, and half an hour was spent in practice. The ground is situated on the upper level of Montreal City, and near the foot of the hill, which looms over it with all its majestic grandeur.

It was just 12 o'clock when business commenced. Rowbotham stood umpire for the Eleven, and Norley, of the St. George, for the Twenty-two. The latter won the toss and took the first innings. They sent J. Brunnel and C. Kirkhoffer to the wickets, against the bowling of Freeman and Willsher. For the first few overs the play on both sides was very steady, and Kirkhoffer got a single, off Willsher, saving his egg. The next three overs were maidens, and then Brunnel got a single to leg, off Willsher. Three more maidens followed. The batting of the two at the wickets was pretty good, but the excellence of the fielding prevented them getting any runs. Kirkhoffer made a forward drive for two off Willsher, and soon afterward Brunnel got a single to leg. Four maidens then ensued, and Freeman rattled into Kirkhoffer's wickets, who retired for three, the telegraph showing five runs for one wicket. Laing then went in and retired from Freeman's first ball and was followed by Mr. Walker, of the Royal Artillery, who got him after a couple of overs with a bailer. Mr. Browne then joined Brunnel, who got a nice single to the on off Willsher, and the next ball proved fatal to Browne, leaving the telegraph at six runs for four wickets. Mr. Davis joined Brunnel, and the pair made a stand for a couple of overs, Brunnel getting a single off Freeman on his twenty-first over. After a few maidens Freeman took Davis' leg stump; his place was filled by Pepys, who retired on his second ball from the unerring aim of Freeman, leaving the telegraph nine for six wickets. Rose then joined Brunnel and at once got to work in a style that showed he knew what he was about. After a little steady play, Rose got a good single to leg, and in the succeeding over off Willsher a brace of doubles to the off and on, which elicited loud applause from the spectators. After a few more overs Freeman bowled J. Brunnel, who had played a steady innings for six, consisting of a double and four singles. He was succeeded by Mr. Arbuthnot. In the succeeding over Rose made a good cut to cover point for two, and his partner followed with a single. On Freeman's forty-first over Rose made a nice bit to square leg, but the fielder falling and afterward shying in wildly, by dint of overthrow he ran five for it. This appeared to rile Freeman, who disposed of Arbuthnot on the next ball, leaving the score at twenty-two for eight wickets. In the ensuing over Rose gave an easy chance to Smith, who accepted it, and the former retired after making a lucky twelve. His score included a five and three doubles. Heneage and Manwairing were now in, but the partnership did not last very long, as Freeman soon disposed of the latter, and George Brunnel joined Heneage, who was afterward bowled by Willsher, leaving the telegraph at twenty-two for eleven wickets. Stevenson then came in, but his stay was very short, as he was cleverly caught at slip by Willsher off Freeman. The vacancy was filled by Hope, who in conjunction with G. Brunnel stood eight over, during which they only got a leg-bye. At last Freeman got home on Brunel, who was given out leg before wicket. Tetu then came in, and Hope commenced work with a cut of Willsher for two, which was his last effort, as he was bowled two balls afterward. The score now stood at twenty-five for fifteen wickets. Capt. Murray joined Tetu, but did not distinguish himself; after making one to leg off Freeman, he was bowled by the latter, leaving the score at twenty-six for seventeen wickets. Smith then joined Tetu, who was caught cleverly by Griffiths in the succeeding over. Draper came in next, and also fell a victim to the holding capacity of the mighty Griffiths, leaving the score at twenty-eight for nineteen wickets. Freeman then took Smith's bail and left Mr. Fox, of the One Hundredth, and Capt. Hornby to fight it out. The former was given out leg before wicket, and Capt. Hornby carried his bat out. The total score was twenty-eight for twenty-one wickets.

After a short delay the Eleven sent to the bat Humphrey and Jupp against the bowling of Rawes and Rose. The latter commenced with a couple of wides, and Humphreys got a single to cover point off Rawes. Three maidens then followed in quick succession, and two wides and two cuts from Jupp added four to the score. Five more maidens and the inactive life appeared not to suit the batters, and Humphrey disposed of two of Rose's for a two and three respectively. Laing succeeded Rose and after bowling a couple of overs was relieved by Draper. After Rawes had bowled some time and found he could do no good, Townshend relieved him, and after bowling four consecutive maidens, Draper got home on Humphrey, who retired after scoring eleven, leaving the telegraph at thirty-one for one wicket. Smith then came in and together with Jupp they ran up the score to forty-seven, when the wickets were drawn for the day.

Play was not resumed on Wednesday, owing to the rain; but on Thursday morning Smith and Jupp took their places at the wicket at about 11:30. The Twenty-two were rather slow in getting into the field, but, finally, operations commenced with Smith hitting one of Townshend's to leg for one. The bowling commenced pretty well; but, before long, Jupp got a single to leg, well run, and hit Townshend's next for four to the same place. Two wides then ensued, and each man got a single. Townshend again came in for a little, as seven were made off [illegible], consisting of a bye, a three drive from Sm[illegible], a cut of four, one from Jupp, and a cut to cover point from Smith. Tetu then went on at Townshend's end. Off his over they got a wide, and each a single. In the following overs each man bowled a wide, and Smith got a single to cover. A little steady play ensued, and Rawes took Tetu's place, but did not prove very successful, as Jupp got a single to cover, and Smith a leg hit for three off his second over. Smith then made a leg hit for two off Draper, and Townshend took Rawes' place. Very little was added to the score, with the exception of three wides, until Jupp got two to leg off Townshend. Smith then hit one of Draper's to leg for two, and, after Townshend had bowled a maiden, Rose took Draper's place. Smith sent his first ball to leg for two, and Browne went on at Townshend's end. He commenced with a wide, and Jupp made a splendid hit to leg off to second for four. Both men began batting pretty freely, and Smith added a drive for two, leg hit for two, drive for four, and secured singles to his score. The telegraph now showed 100 for one wicket, and the Twenty-two looked very unhappy. Both men got a single, and then Smith made a cut for three off Browne and a single off Rose. There were four got off Browne's next over, and six off the succeeding over. The six were from Smith's bat, one to leg for two, and the other a drive to the off for four. After several singles Jupp drove Rose for three, and Smith repeated the dose for two. On the succeeding over, Smith was nicely caught by Kirkhoffer, a mid-wicket, for forty-nine, consisting of two fours, three threes, and nine twos. The telegraph showed 130 for two wickets. Griffiths took his place and soon ran up a good score by free batting. On the 110th over of Browne, Jupp made a good four, a one, and Griffiths finished the over by a leg hit for two. On the 114th from Browne, Griffiths got three to long leg, and Jupp a single to point. Laying replaced Draper, but Griffiths soon frightened him off by hitting two of his balls in quick succession for four to leg, which elicited loud applause from the spectators. After making a few more, Jupp was cleverly caught by Draper at mid-wicket, after scoring fifty-three, consisting of two fours, three threes and six twos. Freeman then faced Griffiths, and Townsend went on at Laing's end. Griffith soon ran up a terrific score by free hitting, and he made one splendid hit to the off from Browne for four. Freeman made a nice leg hit for two, and then Griffiths got five in three hits off Townshend. On the 129th over Freeman made a splendid drive for four, and Pepys then went on at Browne's end, and in his second over Freeman got a forward drive for four and a fine cut for two. They ran up the score quickly by fours, threes and doubles, when at last Freeman was bowled by Browne for twenty-two, consisting of two fours and five twos. Shaw, a very neat batsman, came in next. After a little more hitting, Griffiths retired, amid loud cheers, for sixty-nine, made by hard hitting—five fours, five threes, six doubles, and the remainder singles. Lillywhite then came in, and he and Shaw got a double each off Draper and Browne, and then Shaw was caught by Pepys after scoring eleven. Tarrant filled the vacancy and soon last Lillywhite, who was cleverly caught by Clark after scoring four runs, leaving the telegraph at 251 for seven wickets. Pooley then came in, and assisted by Tarrant, they ran up a very good score, when the latter was the first to succumb; after making a pretty sixteen he was

caught by TEW at mid-on. His stay with POOLEY quite upset the fielders, as they stole so many runs. CHARLWOOD did not stay long; he hit up ROSE's second, and was nicely caught by HOPE and retired, 308 for nine wickets. WILLSHER was the last man in. He had got a double and two singles, and POOLEY a double, when, at the conclusion of the 189th over the stumps were finally drawn. The score then stood at 311 for nine wickets. The game is now concluded, as the weather on Friday was too wet to play, and the Eleven left in the evening for Boston.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

Large Chignons and Small Bonnets Still in the Ascendant—"Grecian Bend" Unknown in Paris—Revival of Old Styles—Louis XV., Watteau and Pompadour—Scotch Suits and Water-Proof Suits.

September has arrived, and with it sufficient change of atmosphere to warrant the display in stores and windows of the usual variety of Fall and Winter goods. Milliners and dealers from inland towns and villages are also here in force, buying up largely of whatever they find new and attractive; but the fashion, the cream of Metropolitan society, is still absent, and the finer fabrics and more novel styles adapted to first-class City trade, are reserved for the inspection and approval of the brilliant belles and grand dames who, it is supposed, are best able to understand and appreciate them.

"Opening Day," as it formerly existed, has ceased to be. A few feeble announcements are still put forth, but the spirit is gone. New-York has grown too large for a general opening; one house exhibits its arrivals by every steamer, another awaits the return of its patrons to the City in October, and a third considers "openings" vulgar, and only calculated to act as a lure to the ragtag and bobtail of the feminine community—that suspicious class, who visit every millinery store, ask the price, with an interested air, of the most expensive bonnets, and end by purchasing, in some little obscure shop, a frame, and a dollar's worth of trimming, out of which to fashion a bonnet, humbly modeled on the seventy dollar *chapeau* which they admired so much at Mme. Frizzeau's.

What business have people with scarce ten dollars in the world to trouble themselves about fashion? The present article will therefore deal more with generalities, reserving the specialties for a later period, when they will be developed in all their glory.

THE NEW BONNETS.

It is probable that the shapes of these are pretty well decided. The great effort is to get rid of the *fanchon*, and substitute some other style as convenient to wear, but not so easily copied.

A very small size is imperative, the *chignon* being still large, and worn high. A round bonnet has been fixed upon, called a "*pouf*," which is full and trimmed to give an appearance of height. It has a rim which stands up from the head, and is covered with a band of short curled feathers, lace, or jet.

Mme. FERRERO has brought from Paris some beautiful specimens of the *pouf*, or *Henri Quatre* bonnet. The crown of many of them is composed of rich black lace, the rim of bright scarlet, satin red, or marigold-colored velvet, enriched with jet or lace, and trimmed with choice little tips of curled black ostrich feathers; but there are others composed of velvet, or satin, and so much variety that no two are alike.

The *Lamballe* is a fresh and very charming style for young girls—it has something the appearance of a sailor hat—in velvet, the rim being lined with pink satin, and a scarf of velvet arranged across the crown, one end hanging down at the left side, which is lined with pink satin.

The *Diadème* is for evening wear; it consists of a diadem of blue velvet, laid in folds and standing up from the forehead, and having a *pouf* of rich white lace, ornamented with short curled white ostrich feathers.

There are many pretty fantasies in bonnets which we are hardly civilized enough to adopt in this country, and which are less suited to our capricious climate, than that of sunny France.

There is the Spanish bonnet, a little *pouf*, with long, wide scarf-like ends of rich black lace attached to each side, which are crossed upon the breast, and thrown back, over the shoulders, by the dainty Parisian lady, when she rides in the *Bois de Boulogne*.

There are others to which a quaint little hood of black lace is attached at the back, pointed, and ornamented down the centre, with small bands of velvet, or satin, the color of the bonnet.

Bows, by the way, are a feature of this season's trimmings, not so much upon bonnets as upon dresses. Ladders of small bows are placed down the back of the capes, and Bachcik hoods, worn *en suite* with early Fall dresses, and are also used to loop up, and ornament the *panier* at the side.

The "Scotch bonnet" is a novelty introduced by Mme. BALLINGS, which is exceedingly stylish, and almost universally becoming. It is a round bonnet of black velvet, richly ornamented with lace and feathers, and to which a crested plume, which holds the rim back high on the left side, and falls over, like a willow branch, imparting a very distinguished effect.

The "Polish Cap" is another of this *artistes* specialties; it has something the effect of the *pouf*, but stands somewhat higher from the head. It is made of all black, or very high-colored velvet, such as maroon, garnet, crimson, Sultan red and marigold, and profusely trimmed with black thread or Spanish lace and soft, curled black ostrich feathers, fastened with a *Marguerite* in jet.

Black is so fashionable this season that jet has revived, and is largely worn upon bonnets and in the form of ornaments, though but little upon dresses. In fact, upon robes it must be used sparingly, or it makes them too heavy, ruins the fabric, and spoils the effect of other trimming.

The large French daisy, or *Marguerite*, is the favorite form for jet ornaments; in Paris this design is the popular one for pins and ear-rings, and even the calicoes are printed in *Marguerites*.

DRESS GOODS.

As French cambrics and percales are the harbingers of Spring in the shop windows, so Scotch plaids are always the heralds of Fall. The removal of light tissues, organdies, gauze and grenadine is the signal for a grand display of the regular Tartan; and persons ignorant or forgetful of the uniformity of the fact imagine at once that Scotch costumes are going to be the rage of the season.

There is really, however, this year more ground for the supposition than usual. Tartan cloths and Tartan poplins are very fashionable abroad; and Tartan suits, worn with a Scotch bonnet of black velvet, are the most stylish street costumes of the season.

Than Scotch plaid cloths, or poplins, there is nothing more durable or satisfactory for Winter wear. But the small checks and plaids, though of the finest quality, never make up into stylish dresses, and we would advise, therefore, the purchase of large plaids for either round cloaks or costumes, and black ribbon velvet as trimming, a dark color being the most effective upon check or plaid.

In addition to the serges and winseys which form such excellent Fall suits, we have new and fine water-proof, which comes to us under the name of "English" water-proof cloth. The quality is much superior to any we have hitherto seen, and the colors better and more varied. It is intended specially for suits, and is trimmed with galloons or heavy black silk braids in graduated widths.

The *panier* skirt is not so well suited for this material as for alpaca serge and the lighter kinds of Fall goods; it is better made, therefore, with skirt and pelisse, the skirt of the pelisse looped up on the side or drawn up with bands or cords, and a cape attached to the shoulder, which is useful for warmth and imparts a stylish effect.

The Fall fashion in silken goods consists of a petticoat of striped satin and overdress of black silk, the latter called a "Pompadour." A. T. STEWART has a great variety of these striped satins in black and green, black and red, black and purple, and also in the Algerine stripe, for $3 50 per yard.

The petticoat may be made long or short; if short it is finished round the bottom with a Marie Antoinette flounce, or with two flounces of half that depth. The Pompadour is always made *en panier*, or with that modification of the *panier* which has been generally accepted by American ladies.

Really and truly, however, we cannot claim much credit for modification of French styles, since the greatest exaggerations of caprice and fashion take place in this country. They have had no "Grecian Bend" to caricature abroad—trains are worn of a more moderate length than with us, and much less material used in the make-up of dresses and costumes.

Say the French ladies, "Oh, you are too wasteful, you Americans! you have too much money." But the simple fact is, that our girls have too much freedom. They are allowed to lead fashion, instead of being made to learn house-wifery.

Rich satins, changeable silks and embroidered silks will be the materials for grand toilettes, but it is too early to say much of these at present.

We may mention two costumes, however, made for a *trousseau* recently, at the establishment of Mme. DEMOREST, which illustrated two styles, which will be very much in vogue this season.

One was a "Watteau" dress, composed of pink silk and pale drab satin, the pink forming the under and the drab the upper dress, hooped up with pink roses and blue satin ribbons. The under skirt was trained only very moderately, the upper dress very *bouffant* at the back and sides. A lace handkerchief was arranged under the very low boddice and the sleeves reached to the elbow, where they terminated in a fall of lace.

The second costume was in the Louis XV. style. It consisted of marigold satin, made with a flounce, beaded by folds of satin and fringe. The tunic was composed of black Spanish lace, fastened up at the sides with Malmaison roses and marigold satin ribbon. The body is high, and has long coat sleeves, mounted with a single puff on the top. The lower part of the sleeves, below the puffs, is covered with lace, also the upper part of the body, leaving the puffs of plain satin. The edge of the lace upon sleeves and neck, and the edge of the tunic, are bordered with marigold-colored fringe. The entire costume has an indiscribably rich effect.

Black lace upon very high-colored silk and satin dresses will be extremely *distingué* this Winter, dividing the honors with the *Watteau*, which is especially dedicated to the pink shepherdess and china-doll style of beauty.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.

It is now known that street suits have so far superseded the use of cloaks as to destroy at least two-thirds of the trade, and render it necessary to associate with cloaks some other business created by fashion, or less dependent upon it.

For nine months in the year suits can be worn with entire comfort, particularly if the upper garment is lined to the waist with flannel, and at no period is more than a little extra outside wrap required.

Winter cloaks have not, as yet, made their appearance, but of course velvet will not be discarded. It is so rich and so becoming that those who cannot afford the luxury of a velvet suit, (the handsomest dress in the world,) try ardently to obtain possession of a cloak at least, as an evidence of their claim to taste and gentility.

Velvet cloaks, therefore, will be sure to be worn more or less; but, in the light of fashion, their star will pale before the greater elegance of the complete suits of velvet, with a bordering of short curled feathers, or a rich trimming of black lace—the most valued and becoming of all decorative appliances.

The new cloaks, such as we have seen, are better adapted for wear upon occasions over suits, than for independent garments. They are round, and consist of one, two, or three capes, the upper one looped up in the center of the back, and ornamented with a rosette. These are very prettily made in plaid cloths, the plaid large, bright scarlet and white, or black, or the popular plaid blue and green—the rosettes of black ribbon velvet.

There are also basques, or "half basques" as they are called, with round capes, some of which are caught up at the back with a rosette, others arranged in a doubled fold to form a pointed hood. These basques, however, are generally made *en suite*.

The Polish pelisse, which opens in front, and the Hungarian pelisse, which crosses over upon the breast, and has a pelerine cape attached, will undoubtedly be popular styles as the cold season advances; but, at present, they repose piece-fully upon the shelves of the dry-goods stores, or take form under the skilful scissors of the superintendents of workrooms.

Upon cool days square shawls of soft woolen texture, and bright colors, are worn over suits made of alpaca, or other somewhat light Fall goods. The fashionable style of wearing them is to allow them to fall at the back, and clasp them up in folds upon the shoulders, with gold clasps or jeweled pins.

Lace shawls are worn in the same way.

The neatest suits for Fall wear are made of Scotch Tartan, in the regular clan patterns. The cloth for this purpose is better than poplin, particularly for the present *panier* style, as it falls more readily into folds, and resists better the influences of the weather. They are made with two skirts and a cape, the cape looped up in the middle of the back with a rosette. The upper skirt forms a *panier* at the back, and is gathered at the sides into a short, plain gored breadth in front. The under skirt just clears the ground, and is edged with a flounce, the cape and *panier* are edged with a frill of the material, just half the depth of the flounce.

This is also the popular method of making up serge.

Plush and velveteen have worn out the welcome they received during the two or three past years, and are given over to children. Made up into suits, they grow so quickly shabby, that they are not worth the cost and trouble.

The new water-proof cloths are much more serviceable, and in the improved styles and qualities, form street suits which are both handsome and durable. They are best made with skirt, and Polish or Hungarian pelisse, and trimmed with heavy black silk braids or galloons.

Winter cloths for suits are imported in the brightest shades of color, bright garnet, mulberry, purple, claret, and a dark, rich shade of green. They will probably, and certainly most appropriately, be trimmed with narrow bands of fur, the muff made and trimmed to match.

Very narrow collarettes, or short bows, have taken the place of fur collars around the neck.

MEMORANDA.

The "*petite panier*" is the latest style of hooped skirt. It is very small, and almost straight at the bottom, and bows over at the top of the back, where it is kept in place by a broad, stiff, covered whalebone, which braces itself against the hollow of the back as the old-fashioned corset board did against the chest.

Hoops worn with street dresses are quite imperceptible; it is only the hunch formed by the bustle and *panier* that is visible.

The new and fashionable style of jewelry is the Byzantine mosaic, set in Etruscan gold. It is costly because the workmanship is so exceedingly fine and elaborate. The style belongs to a very early period, and the emblematic designs have been faithfully reproduced, and are often beautifully significant. STEVENS & Co., of Union-square, have the largest and finest assortment of this jewelry in the City. They have, also, some rare specimens of pale pink coral, in the form of crushed rose-buds, diamonds glittering like dew upon them.

For holiday gifts there are wonderful things in preparation, pendants to diamond necklaces in the form of flowers, fans, bees and butterflies, crystal lockets, with monogram in enamel of different colors; rings composed of broad, heavy open-work gold bands, crossed with bars, set with turquoise and diamonds, and jeweled fans, with delicate inlaid handles and satin tops, painted in *Watteau* designs and colors.

Gloves are imported in very high colors for the promenade, and Scotch stockings with Scotch suits, will be the vogue for Winter walking wear.

NEW-YORK.

Hon. Gerrit Smith at Elmira.

Hon. GERRIT SMITH, in his speech at Elmira on Thursday afternoon, said that many might wonder why he was there, thinking that with the overthrow of slavery his life-work was done. It is true, he continued, that slavery has been overthrown, and it is also true that the monster is again trying to raise his ugly head. So long as there was danger of the resurrection of slavery his work was not done. The old battle between slavery and liberty is not yet fought out, and until it is fought out, while his life was prolonged, he must not lay down his arms. England bequeathed slavery to America, and unfortunately America had neither the wisdom nor the virtue to decline such a bequest. The South alone had not been implicated in this wrong—the North, South, East and West had been involved in the guilt if not of accepting, nevertheless of encouraging and upholding slavery. At length the war came, lasting some four years. And where was there ever any other war that cost so much treasure, so many tears, and so much blood? In the end, not because she was less in bravery, but because she was less in numbers and resources, the South had to surrender. Then was the time when the North should have remembered penitently her own large share in upholding slavery, and this slavery-begotten war. Then she should have remembered penitently how in her churches, her schools, her colleges, and her politics, she had contributed largely to uphold slavery. Then she should have remembered how she had been guilty of murdering and mobbing Abolitionists. Then it was that the North and South should have fallen upon each others' necks in forgiveness for crimes which they had committed in common, for crimes which were recorded on the books of Heaven alike to the North and the South. He was not here to condemn the South only, or to praise entirely the North. He said the North should have gone and lifted up her impoverished sister out of the straits into which the war had reduced her. She should have expended fifty or a hundred millions of dollars from the National Treasury to this end. By such measures peace would have been secured between the North and the South. Then it was that the North, with a just sense of her own responsibility in this matter, would have had no heart to charge any man in this war with treason. Then the North would have felt herself to be entirely incompetent to try for treason even Gen. LEE or JEFFERSON DAVIS, and then there would have been no difficulty whatever, and no delay whatever, in this matter of reconstruction. The speaker said he had great faith in penitence and love. It is true that disfranchisement might have been required for those who had taken up arms against the Government, but had they evinced a proper spirit this would have been very brief. By this exercise of love toward the South, we would have brought her to exercise a love toward others, even of the black men on whom she had all her life been trampling. In this way peace would have been made between the North and the South. More than that, the restoration of our national credit would have followed that peace. He had only glanced at the lack on the part of the North at the time when the South surrendered her armies, yet never was there in all the history of man so generous a conqueror as we were. Never was a conqueror so far from cruelty as we have been. When a Democrat tells you we are a cruel conqueror, do not believe him—it is not true. The fact is it is the reverse. It was only our lack in recognizing ourselves to be the fellow-sinners of the South, and a great lack it was; but for that he believed there would have been peace to-day. Now, charge this lack if you will upon the Republican Party; but, nevertheless, you will find that the Democratic Party is far more guilty in regard to the South than the Republican Party has been. Previous to the war all great political parties bowed down to the spirit of slavery. But the Democratic Party bowed down to that spirit by far the lowest. And it was by that means that the Democratic Party was enabled to maintain itself, and the ascendency of the Democratic Party was gained by that means. Now that slavery was overthrown, now that the Democratic Party had no longer slavery to help it, what could it do? The Democratic Party could not sustain itself without the help of slavery in the South. And when slavery had fallen, the South could no longer help the Democratic Party. Slavery, the Democratic Party, the South, all fell down together.

Mr. SMITH then took up the repudiation plank in the Democratic platform, and vehemently condemned it, insisting that the nation will be irretrievably disgraced whenever it shall refuse to meet in full, according to the letter and spirit of the bond, the entire and conscientious payment of the debt. He also discussed the question of reconstruction, and contrasted the candidates nominated by the two parties for President, closing with these words:

"Would you so vote as to save your beloved country, would you so vote as to make her beautiful in the eyes of all other countries, would you have fair and impartial dealing, would you so vote as to make your country a pleasant and safe home to all men, to Chinamen, to black men and all others; would you so vote as to bring her to the side of God and all goodness, then would you vote for SEYMOUR and BLAIR? No, no. Not for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, but for those wise and just and true men, GRANT and COLFAX."

The Riot at Camilla—Minority Report to the Georgia Legislature.

Gen. BETHUNE offered the following minority report of the Committee appointed by the House of Representatives of Georgia, on Monday, to inquire into the facts connected with the recent difficulties at Camilla:

MR. SPEAKER: The undersigned member of the Committee appointed by the House of Representatives, appointed (under a resolution from the Senate, and concurred in by the House,) to join the Committee appointed by the Senate, asks to be allowed to make the following minority report:

Waiving all dispute and controversy as to who or what party was at fault, and caused the deplorable affray in the town of Camilla in Mitchell County, I have been forced to the conclusion, from the investigation, that there exists in that community such animosity of feeling between the parties in that section of the country as places the peace and safety of both races in the most imminent peril, and indeed the undersigned is not without apprehension that the same may be said of our entire State, and especially where our population is mixed to any very considerable extent. It must be apparent to the most indifferent observer that the negro feels disappointed and is exasperated, in failing to obtain the political rights and privileges that he anticipated under our new Constitution, while, on the other hand, much the larger portion of the white people feel that he is claiming privileges and aspiring to positions which he is totally unfit to occupy, and which they regard as degrading to the white race. Therefore it is but natural that each party should feel a deep and abiding interest in the result of the approaching election, as each regard the success of their party as an important step in settling the dispute in their favor. These being the feelings and sentiments of each party, the undersigned feels that he should have been unfaithful to the people of all races, to himself and family, had he failed, or should he in future fail, to use all reasonable efforts to postpone till a more quiet time all questions and measures calculated to arouse and inflame the passions of the people.

May we not trust that the General Assembly will from henceforth use all means within their power to allay the passions of the people. Entertaining serious apprehensions that like occurrences may transpire within the limits of our State, it is trusted that the House will at least attribute honest and sincere motives to the undersigned when he implores them, as they love our great old Commonwealth, as they love the people of the State, for the sake of the quiet and comfort of those near and dear to them, that this subject may receive that consideration that is due to a matter of such vital importance. Let men of all parties endeavor to meet on some common ground, endeavor to provide some measure that will give peace and rest to the troubled and excited mind of the people.

The undersigned will not undertake even to suggest the measures, but believes that with the power abiding with us, as legislators, there is but one thing necessary and that is, that we should be made aware of the importance of the subject, and that then the wisdom and patriotism of this and the other branch of the General Assembly may be safely trusted to put forth the proper remedy.

MARION BETHUNE.

"Law and Order" Meeting in Stewart County, Ga.—An Armed Organization.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.

MANSFIELD'S MILLS, STEWART CO., GA., Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1868.

A large number of the citizens of the Twenty-first District, both white and colored, having met at this place for the purpose of discussing the propriety of taking some active measures to assist in suppressing the unlawful assemblage of armed men, such as recently assumed the phase of a riot, in the town of Lumpkin, and to aid in the punishment of all incendiaries, who are almost nightly destroying the property of our citizens, ISAAC L. HILL was called to the chair, and A. W. LATIMER requested to act as Secretary.

On motion, J. B. LATIMER was requested to explain the object of the meeting, which he did in a brief and appropriate address, clearly setting forth the duties of every citizen to himself, his neighbor, and to his country; after which he read to the meeting a serious of resolutions, with an obligation appended, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting. The resolution and obligation were as follows:

Whereas, Many of the freedmen of this and other counties have bound themselves together by the most solemn oaths, in organizations, contrary to the laws of the land, and which tend to the destruction of the lives and property of all peaceable citizens of these counties; and whereas, we deem it necessary to organize and adopt such measures as may best protect the interests of ourselves and all peaceable and law-abiding citizens, irrespective of race or color; be it, therefore

Resolved, 1. That we proceed immediately to organize a body of men, under the direction of suitable managers, for the purpose of mutual defence, subject entirely to the direction of said managers, governed by proper rules and regulations to be adopted by the body upon organization.

2. That every male white citizen of adult age within a radius of five miles of this point be solicited to join this organization—those not able to bear arms, in case of necessity, to act in any capacity required.

3. That each white man joining this body properly arm himself and keep by him a sufficiency of fixed ammunition, and be ready to repair, on short notice, to any place of riot or assemblage of persons hostile to the laws of the land, to aid in dispersing, under the proper civil officers, such unlawful assemblage of persons or quelling such riot.

4. That we invite every colored man to join us, not for the purpose of bearing arms, unless he wishes to do so, as we deem that entirely unnecessary, but that we may know who are for upholding the laws of the land and who are in opposition to them.

5. That each person present subscribe his name, and that all within the limits aforementioned, both white and colored, be given an opportunity to subscribe their names to the obligation opened below; and any one refusing to do so after proper explanation, or swerving in the least after having done so, be written down on the list of our enemies, and as the enemies of the peace and quiet of our common country.

6. That each white man, in placing his name to this paper, pledges himself to protect every colored man, so doing, in all their rights and privileges under the laws of the land, and to defend them at all times against personal injury from those who are threatening to drive them into riot and bloodshed.

OBLIGATION.

We, whose names are hereto affixed in our own handwriting, do solemnly pledge ourselves, each to the other, that we will faithfully comply with, and observe strictly in every particular, the requisitions of the above resolutions now adopted; and that we will at all times act with vigilance and industry, as we believe our mutual safety depends upon such action.

The preamble, resolutions and obligation have been adopted unanimously. All present, white and colored, signed their names.

The President was empowered to appoint a committee to visit every man in the Twenty-first District, and give him an opportunity to append his name to these resolutions and obligation. ISAAC L. HILL, Esq., was chosen Permanent Manager of the body; W. J. MCREE, Esq., and Dr. S. H. LATIMER, Assistants. The Secretary was requested to send a copy of the proceedings to the Columbus *Enquirer*, with request to publish all, or part of the proceedings, with comments, &c. The meeting then adjourned.

ISAAC L. HILL, President.
A. W. LATIMER, Secretary.

A Democratic Orator Speaks, and Democrats Assault His Coachman—He Comes to the Rescue.

From the Philadelphia Press, Sept. 26.

In the programme, as published in the Democratic papers, the name of a leading criminal lawyer has appeared opposite to the places at which he had been designated to speak by the Democratic Executive Committee. Chestnut Hill fell to the lot of this eloquent advocate of Democratic principles, and a few evenings since he started to fulfill his mission. His private carriage was brought to his door, and himself and a lady member of his family, who thought it a good opportunity to call on some friends at the Hill, took seats therein. A nice-looking colored coachman took his position in the carriage, seized the reins, and away the fine pair of sorrels sped. Chestnut Hill was reached, and the lady consigned to the care of her friends, while the orator proceeded to speak a piece on SEYMOUR et al. In the midst of his argument he was apprised that the Democracy had attacked and were beating his coachman, merely because he had a black skin. He left the platform, and being considerable on the muscle when necessity requires, rushed into the crowd, knocked a few of his partisans about, and with the aid of the Police, rescued the coachman. The crowd, however, swore vengeance against the nigger, and the orator had to resort to a ruse to get his coachman away. Himself and lady had to occupy the front seat in the carriage, subjected to the cold blasts of the air from the hills, while his coachman, wrapped up in the boss's coat, was snugly ensconced in the back seat. Thus was this colored man taken away from a Democratic meeting by a Democratic orator, who eulogizes SEYMOUR et al., Colored Orphan Asylum included. "O" can such things "B"?

LOUISIANA.

Speech of the Hon. Albert Voorhies—The Present State Government.

The Democrats of the parishes of Assumption, Lafourche and Ascension, Louisiana, to the number of 3,000, had a procession, barbecue, &c., at Napoleonville on Saturday, Sept. 19. They were addressed by several speakers, including Hon. ALBERT VOORHIES, of New-Orleans, whose speech is reported in full in the New-Orleans *Bee*. From that report we quote the following:

I come directly to the point: Do the people of this State, and by the people I mean the legal voters, whether disfranchised or not, do the people of this State recognize the present Government, holding high carnival at the Mechanics' Institute, as the legitimate *de jure* Government of the State of Louisiana? I answer, for them, emphatically, No! Had an attempt been made to perpetrate such an outrage upon Ohio, New-York or Indiana, do you think that these States would have submitted for one moment? Do you suppose that we would have submitted, had it not been that we were worsted in the late dreadful conflict, and that such are the bitter fruits of defeat? This hybrid State Government may go on—God knows how long—to exercise authority within our borders; but to us, and to all such, inside or outside of this State, who reverence the organic law of the land, and bow in submission to it, *it is a mere usurpation*. Truly, does the Democratic platform proclaim: "That we regard the Reconstruction acts of Congress, so called, as usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary and void." The present State Government, though usurpatory, is, however, a *de facto* Government, and as such, must be respected as long as it holds the reins of government. Society cannot exist or subsist without laws; laws must be executed. There cannot, therefore, be a hiatus in government; and if the legitimate Government is overpowered by another, however illegitimate and usurpatory, the latter must govern in the meantime. There is the dilemma: the *de facto* Government must be obeyed or overpowered in its turn. There is no evading the issue; you must either obey the powers that be, or rise to overpower the usurpatory Government. Now it strikes every one that the clash of resistance and violence, at this day and juncture, however sanctioned by right and successful in immediate results, *must precipitate into the Presidential canvass* throughout the country a new and burning element which, as an ultimate consequence, might consume our certain prospects of relief and political salvation at the hands of the American people on the 3d day of November next. Experience shows that rioting and bloodshed here are, under any circumstances, powerful electioneering auxiliaries on behalf of that party whose ultimate success must doom our people to political servility. Indeed, if there be no rioting or bloodshed in our midst, recourse is had to the manufacture of the commodity upon the most extensive scale, even under official patronage. The avidity of the Radical press and politicians to receive, and their persistency to chronicle and circulate all sorts of slanders upon our law-abiding people, are a fair warning to us that now is the time to practice the virtues of patience and forbearance—virtues, however, which our people have practiced to such a degree, as practically to remind us of Job on his dunghill; with the reservation that if Job was forsaken and insulted by all of his kith and kin, Louisiana has a supreme consolation in view of the infinitesimal paucity of such as have forsaken her. Therefore, fellow-citizens, we must pursue the even tenor of our way, on the one hand exerting ourselves on behalf of our nominees, and, on the other, avoiding to furnish to our adversaries the least pretext that may be used, or abused to the injury of our cause. And when the verdict of the American people shall have been rendered, stigmatizing the reconstruction measures as usurpation and revolution, how long do you suppose, it will take the Dryades-street incubus to vanish into thin air? Why, that Government will crumble of itself, without the appliance of external agencies—if those who prop it up be not blind leaders of the blind!

Ex-Gov. Vance on the Stump—Education, Reconstruction and War.

The Milton (N. C.) *Chronicle* of the 17th inst. gives a sketch of a speech recently delivered at Ruffin, in that State, from which we take the following extracts as sufficiently "characteristic," although the most characteristic portions are of necessity omitted:

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In 1860, when only the white children attended school, and a large number of them not sent to free schools, but educated at the expense of their parents, it took $240,000 per annum; now, the negroes have to be educated, and none of them are able to send to other schools—it will take $480,000, and $20,000 of this goes to that man from Cape Fear who sings Old Hundred through his nose.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

I have never had the chance to say whether I was in favor of it or not. I am in favor of giving the negro limited suffrage, and I believe it will not be denied him by any present. My grandfather was at King's Mountain, and his old musket is now at home; I can just reach up and lay my hand on the muzzle. I am lineally descended from him; have been your Governor and worn the first honors, yet I can't vote! But if I murmur a single word against the boy who blacked my boots last night, and who is running for Governor of your State, as he has a right to do, "hell! blood! fury! thunder!" cry these Radicals; "you are disloyal;" "you mean war!" Now, fellow-citizens, I, ZEBULON VANCE, tell you this truth: I don't intend to live in a land where I am disfranchised, and I don't intend to leave it. The negro is naturally an aristocrat. He hates a scalawag as badly as we do. Did you ever burn a dog's nose with a cigar? Every time he sees you he'll tuck his tail and travel. They have fooled the negro once. Promised him forty acres of land and a mule! He hasn't got the mule or the land,—though he is overstocked with jackasses. And the next time one of these fellows approaches him, he'll reason in this way: "Dat white man done tole me a lie once; I ain't got no more to do wid him."

WAR.

HOLDEN is mighty afraid of war. He is stooping and filling his pockets and bawling out "War! Peace! Peace! War!" and a big buck black negro, with his mouth full of Government rations, sits in the "amen corner" and responds, "Dat's so, Mars WILLIAM, bress de Lord, we don't want no more war." Suppose they'd send an army down here to disperse HOLDEN and his ignorant crew, do you suppose there'd be any fight? No! God bless your souls, he wouldn't hunt "my bed!" If "rebels" didn't fight for Gov. WORTH when he was removed, they will hardly fight for HOLDEN.

The Negroes on the Sea Islands.

The following letter was communicated to the House of Representatives of South Carolina on Tuesday by Gov. SCOTT, who said that the writer is an ex-officer of the United States army, whose statements are entitled to full credence:

JOHN'S ISLAND, S. C., Sept. 11, 1868.

Gov. R. K. Scott:

DEAR SIR: I am constrained again to call your attention to matters on this island, which are entirely opposed to peace and good order, and which, if suffered to continue, may result seriously. The first matter which I shall call your attention to is the fact that the freedmen are organizing themselves into companies on the island, and drilling; and, I am informed, that peaceable citizens have been molested by these armed men without cause or provocation. These armed men have been warned that such proceedings were in violation of all law and order, but, I understand, the practice still continues. Freedmen still persist in violating the terms of their contracts, remove buildings from premises leased in utter violation of their leases, and defy the laws and ignore all advice given to them on the subject. They refuse, in many cases, to give planters, who have given bonds for advance of provisions, control of the crop, saying that they will pay the Government, &c. Although the caterpillar has been very damaging to the crop, some part of the loan can be collected if proper exertions are made, and the necessary aid given the planter.

I am forced to believe that the utter disregard of law and order is owing, in a great measure, to a speech made here, a short time ago, by SAMUEL JOHNSON, a member of the Legislature from this island. I think it can be proven by reliable witnesses, who heard that speech, that Mr. JOHNSON did tell them that the Legislature had passed an act authorizing several companies of militia, and that they were to be equipped and paid by the State, and that the duty of these companies was to patrol the island and keep down the white people. He referred to the Homestead act, and told the freed people that it applied to all debts, contracts, &c., and that they will pay no debts and give no share of the crops to the owners of the land, as the bill exempted them from all debts and contracts. He warned them against all white people, "no matter if they wore a blue coat," (I quote his language,) as they were their enemies; that the issue had been made in the Legislature, and that the line had already been drawn, "let no white man be trusted."

At a meeting called a few days ago (I don't know by what authority) they marched there in companies and with their arms. I believe this meeting was called for the purpose of nominating Justices of the Peace and Constables. A man by the name of SMITH, who has been very officious in having the different companies drilled—I believe he is from Walterboro'—received the nomination of Magistrate. The countenance of this man is villainous, and he is as ignorant as he is rascally. Now I will state that there is no occasion to raise companies to keep down the white people, as they are as peaceable and quiet as any people in the United States, taking no particular interest in the political questions of the day, subdued as possible, and the caterpillar has made them more so. I think most of the freed people, if left alone, and not seduced by such men as JOHNSON and SMITH, would be peaceable and law abiding. Having, as I consider, done what I consider my duty in writing you these facts, I am, Governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. THOMPSON.

A Scene in Court in Wisconsin.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, Sept. 23.

Yesterday the United States Circuit Court was engaged in the case for the recovery of insurance on a lot of wheat which was burned in an elevator in Oshkosh. The plaintiffs had an open policy of insurance. The case was given to the jury, Judges MILLER and DAVIS both charging strongly in favor of the defendants, the Home Insurance Company. Upon retiring the jury found some technicalities in the case, and upon consultation they unanimously decided to return a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, notwithstanding the charges of the judges. When the verdict was returned, Judge DAVIS, a good-natured, jolly gentleman if he is a Judge, leaned back in his seat and laughed immoderately. Judge MILLER looked at his laughing consort and then at the jury—then he began to laugh, and in his usual serious tone, when he is indignant, said: "You may think this a good joke, gentlemen, but I want no more such jokes in my Court."

The verdict was set aside and a new trial granted.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE STATE PRISON MURDER.

Approaching Trial of Burns and Whittington—Review of the Circumstances Attending the Walton-Matthews-Jefferds Murder—The Uncertainties of the Law.

The trial of BURNS, *alias* "Brickly," and WHITTINGTON, for killing the murderer, CHARLES JEFFERDS, in Sing Sing State Prison, which is to commence to-morrow at White Plains, revives the public interest regarding JEFFERDS and the crime for which he was condemned several years ago.

The circumstances attending the murder which he committed, and the legal investigations afterward pursued, were as follows:

Shortly before midnight of Saturday, June 30, 1860, a double murder, the most deliberate and shocking in its character that has ever marked the annals of crime in the Metropolis, was enacted on the sidewalk in East Eighteenth-street, near the Third-avenue. The victims were Mr. JOHN WALTON, a well-known distiller doing business in this City, and Mr. JOHN WATTS MATTHEWS, a railroad contractor, dwelling with his brother at No. 31 Union-place. The former was a member of the firm of Messrs. LONG & WALTON, whose establishments were at Nos. 93 and 95 West Twenty-fifth-street, and in East Eighteenth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A. Mr. WALTON's relations with his wife, whose marriage with him was her fourth experience of the kind, had been extremely unhappy, and for several months previous there had been a mutual seperation of the parties. Mr. WALTON living in an upper apartment of the Twenty-fifth-street buildings, where his store was situated, and visiting the distillery in Eighteenth-street, on Thursday and Saturday nights, regularly. On the night in question, at about 11:30 o'clock, he left the distillery, accompanied by his cousin, RICHARD H. PASCALL, who was employed as his cashier. They walked toward the Third-avenue, and when they had nearly reached the corner, they saw a man leaning carelessly against a tree-box, and Mr. PASCALL observed, as they passed in close proximity to him, that he was dressed in a suit of light-colored clothing, and wore a Panama hat. The man's back was toward the passer-by as they approached, but scarcely had they reached the next sidewalk, when he turned quickly about, and presenting a pistol at the head of Mr. WALTON, he discharged the weapon, the ball entering the brain through the left ear and producing a mortal wound. Mr. PASCALL, after recovering from the shock which the suddenness of the deed produced upon him, pursued the assassin, who ran rapidly in the direction of Irving-place. The cry of "Murder!" raised by the pursuer, brought immediate assistance, and two officers and a number of citizens joined in the chase. Among those who pursued the fugitive was Mr. MATTHEWS, who, with another person, had so far gained upon him when he reached the corner of Irving-place and Sixteenth-street as to be almost able to grasp him. Finding himself so closely followed, the man turned and fired upon his pursuers, mortally wounding Mr. MATTHEWS, who was foremost, and that gentleman instantly fell to the ground, exclaiming, "I'm a dead man!" The confusion which followed this shooting enabled the double murderer to escape, and for the time being all efforts to trace his course proved unavailing. Both the wounded men were removed at once to neighboring drug stores, and Mr. WALTON was subsequently taken to the Bellevue Hospital, but there remained unconscious, and death soon followed. Mr. MATTHEWS had spent the day with his sisters on an excursion to the Fishing Banks, and having accompanied them to their residence, he went to Seventy-ninth-street, and was on his way home again when the terrible tragedy occurred. He left a wife and young child to mourn his death.

The eminent social position of the parties interested caused intense excitement in the community, and for a while the murder was the leading topic of discussion everywhere. The assassin having escaped, and there being no direct, palpable evidence of who was the guilty party, the question naturally arose, "Who was most deeply interested in producing his death?" In searching about for an answer to this question, the authorities ascertained that for several months previous WALTON had, as he declared to friends, lived in constant dread of being murdered by his wife or step-son, Mr. CHARLES JEFFERDS, and acting upon those fears, he had made his will, which he intrusted to his book-keeper, Mr. JAMES WARREN, and also applied to the Supreme Court for a divorce, on the ground of "cruel and inhuman treatment."

These facts were developed before the Coroner's jury, and, with others, tended to convict the mother and her sons, CHARLES and EDWARD, of the crime. Mr. PASCALL, in giving his testimony, positively identified the five-barreled revolver found on the grass-plot in front of a house on the corner of Irving-place and Sixteenth-street as one that he had seen used by CHARLES JEFFERDS in a previous attempt to shoot Mr. WALTON. He also stated that the form and dress of the man who fired the fatal shots were identical with those of CHARLES. After listening to a great deal of testimony the Coroner's jury acquitted other suspected parties and rendered a verdict against CHARLES JEFFERDS, and he was accordingly held for trial.

On the 10th of July, 1861, more than one year after the deed had been perpetrated, the accused was arraigned for trial in the Court of General Sessions, for killing Mr. WALTON. Recorder HOFFMAN presided upon the bench, and District-Attorney WATERBURY, and Messrs. SEDGEWICK and ANTHON conducted the case for the people, while Messrs. JAMES T. BRADY and A. OAKEY HALL defended the prisoner. This trial lasted two days, and resulted in JEFFERDS' acquittal,—the purely circumstantial evidence against him being deemed too slight in its measure to warrant a condemnation. When the verdict had been announced and the prisoner's discharge ordered by the Court, Mr. BRADY asked that as the evidence against his client, in relation to the murder of Mr. MATTHEWS was of precisely the same nature as that of this case, the the prisoner be allowed to go at large upon his own recognizance, under a suspension of further proceedings against him. The motion was granted, and JEFFERDS stepped forth a free man once more. The popular mind was dissatisfied with the verdict, and many were the whisperings indulged against the integrity and purity of the jurors before whom the trial was held.

Mr. WATERBURY seemed also to be morally satisfied of young JEFFERDS' guilt, and he therefore determined to set a watch upon the suspected man, and quietly prosecute the investigation of the mysterious affair. The result of a consultation with Police Superintendent KENNEDY was the selection of Detective WM. B. MOORE, for the work of dogging the footsteps of the guilty man. The officer performed his duties with consummate skill, and after many unsuccessful efforts he finally succeeded in making the acquaintance of his man, and getting his closest confidence. This great point being secured, the detective began to use it for the benefit of the law, and it was not long afterward when JEFFERDS voluntarily made a full confession of his guilt, and described minutely the circumstances of both the murders, in which he had been the principal. Besides divulging these facts to the officer, JEFFERDS was foolish enough to disclose them to other persons, and that with the knowledge of the lynx-eyed observer of his every action.

When those revelations were presented to the District-Attorney, that official ordered the rearrest of JEFFERDS, and on the 18th of December, 1861, just five months after the former trial, he was arraigned to answer for the murder of Mr. MATTHEWS. His counsel, Messrs. JAS. T. BRADY and JOHN S. HOLMES, exerted every possible means to save their client, but the overwhelming testimony of the officer and others rendered his conviction inevitable. The jury was absent only an hour, and returned with a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree." A mere technicality of the law, however, saved JEFFERDS from the rope, which he richly merited.

It will be remembered in connection with the last-mentioned fact, that the State Legislature had, previous to these murders, modified the law relating to capital punishment, so that persons convicted of murder in the first degree should be imprisoned for one year after the date of such conviction, at the expiration of which term the Governor should issue a warrant for their execution. The new act repealed all former statutes relating to the subject, then on the law books, and unfortunately for the ends of justice, failed to prescribe a method of enforcing the death penalty, and abounded with serious ambiguities which virtually annulled capital punishment in the State of New-York. This extraordinary piece of legislation was defended by the plea that it was intended to protect innocent victims of circumstantial evidence, by affording time for the development of testimony in their favor. The real design of the new law, however, was generally thought to be the salvation of Mrs. HARTUNG, the Albanian husband-poisoner, who else must have terminated her life upon the scaffold. She was thus saved, and so were JEFFERDS, SANCHEZ and Dr. LOWENBURG—all murderers. When a year from the date of the condemnation of each of these persons had expired, the Executive, doubting his authority in the matter, failed to issue the necessary warrants, and the prisoners remained in confinement at Sing Sing.

The murderer confessed to the detective, among other things, that he was to have received $2,000 from his mother for committing the terrible deed, by which she hoped to gain possession of her husband's estate. That afterward they quarreled over the matter, his mother insisting that counsels' fees should be deducted from the promised sum. This engendered so bitter a feeling of hatred on his part toward her that he swore that "if he should be hanged he'd hang her too." His murderous proclivities were further shown by several attempts made after his first trial, to shoot Mr. WALTON's brother, and subsequent to his conviction he repeatedly and solemnly threatened that if he ever obtained a release from prison he would shoot Officer MOORE, Mr. WATERBURY and others connected with the prosecution of his trial. Efforts were about to be made to procure his discharge from custody on the ground that the law under which he was convicted did not make life-long imprisonment a penalty of his crime; but his death just at that time rendered such action unnecessary. The murderer of others was himself finally slain, it is alleged, by two fellow-convicts, in the Sing Sing Prison on the 14th of May last, and thus ended his brief but eventful career. Mrs. JEFFERDS and her son, EDMUND, still survive, the former residing in Washington, D. C., and the latter in Brooklyn.

The Transportation of Cattle and Other Animals to Market—Legislation Required.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 26, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Deeming it an opportune moment to press upon our legislators the importance of protecting the public, as well as brute creatures, from the cruel and fatal consequences of starving and otherwise abusing animals destined for human food while in course of transportation, I submit for publication a copy of that portion of a bill presented to the Legislature last Winter, and which failed to pass, by this Society, relating to this vital subject.

But, before doing so, I would ask that you give the able report of Dr. MORRIS, of the Health Board, in reference to this matter, which, along with the testimony of kindred societies abroad, gives assurance that the dreadful pest with which cattle are now afflicted is predisposed from this barbarous treatment. If the public desire to be protected, let them demand the enactment of this carefully prepared bill, and this Society engages to see that the laws are, by the aid of the Magistracy, rigidly enforced:

"Animals convalescent from the so-called Texas fever are slaughtered and disposed of for human consumption; and animals suffering from other diseases, the result of cruelties and abuse practiced upon them during transportation, by the greedy cupidity of speculators, who thereby not only traffic on the miseries of the brute creation, but have no regard for the health and lives of their fellow-beings. Such practices call loudly for prompt and decisive interference by constituted authorities; and were all the facts known to the general public that are known to those engaged, directly or indirectly, in the movement of cattle for market, no language would be deemed too severe with which to scourge the guilty parties."

AN ACT for the better protection of the physical and moral well-being of the people of this State, in their relations with the lower animals.

SECTION 1. Each car and wagon on all the railroads in this State, carrying cattle, horses, mules, sheep, swine, or other dumb creatures, commonly called "live stock," shall be provided with a water-tight trough of suitable size, so situated that all said creatures may have constant access thereto; and said trough shall be filled with good and wholesome water, at least three times during every twenty-four hours; that said cattle, horses, mules, sheep, swine, or other dumb creatures, or any of them, shall be carried or confined in or upon said car or wagon. Each car and wagon used as aforesaid shall be provided with "buffers," or springs, for the purpose of preventing concussions.

SEC. 2. The killing or slaughtering of all creatures for human food shall be completely concealed from public view and hearing; and no portion of the body of any animal, or of game, fish, or other creature used as human food, shall be exposed to the sun, nor while being transported from place to place shall be exposed to public view.

SEC. 3. Every animal sent or taken to any abattoir, slaughter-house, or other place, for the purpose of being killed for use as human food, shall be killed within forty-eight hours after arrival thereat; unless such animal be in a diseased condition, and unfit for use as human food, and every such animal shall be provided at such abattoir, slaughter-house, or other place, with shelter, and sufficient food and water, until so killed.

SEC. 4. Competent inspectors of all living animals destined for human food shall be appointed in like manner as inspectors of timber, weights and measures, &c., are now appointed, and no such creature shall be slaughtered until it shall have been examined and pronounced by such inspector to be fit for human consumption, and a certificate had setting forth the same.

SEC. 5. No child under fourteen years of age shall be employed in any abattoir, slaughter-house, or other place where animals are killed or slaughtered.

SEC. 6. Every animal which shall be impounded or confined in any inclosure whatever shall be provided with adequate space, shelter, food and water during its confinement, to be provided by the proprietor, owner or tenant of said inclosure.

I have the honor to be, yours, very respectfully,
HENRY BERGH, President.

The Excelsior Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 25, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If you would kindly give notice in your paper of a new movement in the Fourteenth Ward, we should esteem it a favor. As the Missionary of the Tenth and Fourteenth Wards, my attention has been attracted to the number of young men hanging round the corners, lounging in the liquor saloons and elsewhere—bright, intelligent young men—spoiling for want of somewhere to spend their leisure time. Their homes, as a rule, present no attractions; they do not care to go to a religious meeting, and therefore hang around and get into mischief. Now, I believe that if some movement were organized to provide a suitable place of recreation and harmless amusement, it would be of incalculable benefit to the City of New-York, and do much good among its young men. Therefore I have organized a society called "The Excelsior Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society," which at present meets every Thursday evening, at the chapel No. 116 Elizabeth-street, for the purpose of listening to essays, readings, &c., by members, and addresses and lectures by prominent speakers. Prizes are also offered, as follows: To all who retain a situation one year with good character, to the member who, in proportion to his income, saves the largest sum; for the best essays, readings, &c. It is our intention, also, to provide, as far as possible, employment for the members. Over fifty names have been enrolled at our three meetings, while more than that number are desirous of joining at our next meeting. Last night (24th) we held a preliminary meeting, for the purpose of forming a male chorus, the singing being conducted by G. W. HILMAN, a prominent citizen of this City. Many of the young men were found to possess fine voices, which give great promise. If the Society is successful, it is our intention, as soon as funds can be raised, to open a hall as a good reading-room and gymnasium, believing that the attractions of a reading-room and gymnasium combined, with popular lectures, concerts, &c., will attract large numbers of young men, and bring them under an influence that will tend to their physical, intellectual, social and moral improvement.

Rev. GEORGE SHELDRAKE, President.

POLICE COURTS.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

HELD FOR TRIAL.

PATRICK HEALEY, who was arraigned on Saturday on a charge of bigamy, as fully narrated in yesterday's TIMES, has been fully committed for trial by the Magistrate, the examination yesterday only furnishing clearer proof of HEALEY's guilt.

LARCENY OF JEWELRY.

MARGARET MILLER, of No. 60 West Eighteenth-street, caused the arrest of LUDWIG ROLAND, an inmate of the same premises, on a charge of having stolen a quantity of jewelry and clothing from her apartments, the value of the plunder being $228. When taken into custody a portion of the missing property was found in LUDWIG's possession, so the Magistrate granted a full commitment.

SUSPICIOUS PERSON.

ROBERT FERDON, of No. 344 West Twenty-seventh-street, made a complaint against SOLOMON ROSENSTEIN, accusing him of being in his house with intent to commit a larceny. FRANCIS HARRIS, an inmate of Mr. FERDON's residence, discovered the prisoner on the third floor of the house at the hour of 9 o'clock, and apparently reconnoitering a certain bedroom and its contents. On this showing of suspicious circumstances, ROSENSTEIN was held to answer at the General Sessions.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.

EDWARD J. ANDERSON, of No. 230 East Twenty-third-street, made a charge of keeping a disorderly house against MARY DISBROW, at No. 228 East Twenty-third-street. The accused was arrested and arraigned yesterday, when she gave bail for her appearance on trial. A large number of the neighbors appeared as witnesses in the case.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

BURGLARS.

JAS. BRADY, JOHN RILEY, JOHN LEONARD and FRANCIS BRITTON, all young men, were arraigned yesterday by the Third Ward Police to answer a charge of being implicated in a burglary committed on the 28th ult., in the premises No. 63 Murray-street, occupied by HOWARD & QUACKENBUSH, when $1,200 worth of cutlery and other goods were carried off. The cartmen employed by the accused to remove the plunder appeared as a witness against them yesterday, and they were fully committed.

Officer BYRNES, of the Fourth Ward, saw TIMOTHY FALVEY, early yesterday morning, leave the doorway of No. 357 Pearl-street, occupied by LOUIS CORN. As the patrolman suspected something wrong, he arrested FALVEY, and on examining Mr. CORN's store discovered a large roll of various kinds of cloth, valued at $800, prepared for removal. The entrance to the store had been effected by prying open the shutter of a rear window. The prisoner confessed his guilt in the Station-house, and on being arraigned before the Magistrate was held for trial in default of bail. FALVEY is of Irish birth, and has no occupation.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

THE POLICE OUTRAGE.

A new phase in the case of Sergt. MCCREADY and Officer SHEEHAN, who are accused of assaulting MICHAEL BAUST, a saloon-keeper, at No. 99 Third-avenue, was made manifest yesterday. The Magistrate suspected MICHAEL WARD, of No. 444 East Thirteenth-street, of having committed perjury during the examination held on Saturday, when WARD testified that he was present in the saloon at the time of the alleged assault, and Justice MANSFIELD locked up the witness for further examination. WARD became tired of his incarceration, so confessed that he had given false testimony in favor of the two officers. He was recommitted, and the Magistrate will cause a complaint to be made against the Police Sergeant and SHEEHAN for wilful subornation of a witness.

HOTEL THIEF.

HENRY S. WALLACE, proprietor of a hotel at No. 395 Bowery, made a complaint of burglary against JAMES ALEXANDER THOMAS, who pretends to be a professor of mathematics. When the prisoner was arraigned for examination it appeared that he entered the hotel on Saturday night at 9 o'clock, and was seen leaving at 11, with a bundle, which, on being opened, was found to contain $20 worth of wearing apparel stolen from the room of Mr. S. THOMPSON, which had been opened by false keys. The accused was held for trial.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE WEATHER.—From the report of the Central Park Meteorological Department it appears that the mean temperature of the week ending on Saturday last was 59° 97'. The mean height of the barometer was 30.03 01. The maximum temperature was 76° 30', and the minimum 45°. Rain fell on the 20th, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th, the duration being about forty-two hours; the depth was 3.081 inches. The rain fall continued through the night of the 26th and during the greater part of yesterday.

A PITIABLE CASE.—The Fourth Ward Police report that a child named COSTELLO has been dead at No. 35 Cherry-street since Tuesday, and that no steps have been taken to secure the interment of the remains. The father of the deceased is also dead, and the mother has been grossly intoxicated since the death of the child. Mr. KELLOCK, Superintendent of the Out-Door Poor, has been notified.

FATAL FALL.—JOHN LARDNER, the little boy who fell from a fourth-story window at No. 266 First-avenue, on Saturday night, as previously reported, died yesterday of his injuries. Coroner ROLLINS held the necessary inquest.

BRIEF ITEMS.—JOHN LEONARD, a Belgian and a painter, was arrested on Saturday for malicious mischief, and locked up in the Beekman-street Police Station. He was partially insane, and while in the cell attempted to destroy his life by biting open an artery in the arm. The fact was discovered in time to prevent fatal consequences, and the prisoner was handcuffed to prevent another attempt.... JACOB GRASS, of No. 226 Rivington-street, fell from the second story of the new building corner of Nineteenth-street and Broadway, into the cellar, and sustained severe injuries.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

LOCAL APPLICATION OF THE FEDERAL STATUTES IN NEW STATES—MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS WITHOUT PROPERTY—REMEDY OF JUDGMENT CREDITORS IN SUCH CASES—JURISDICTION.

The United States ex rel. Moses vs. The City Council of Keokuk.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.

Mr. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion of the Court: The General Assembly of the State of Iowa, by a law passed Jan. 29, 1857, authorized the corporation defendants to levy a direct tax of $150,000 for the benefit of the Keokuk, Mount Pleasant and Muscatine Railroad Company, and to issue the bonds of the city for the amount, payable in one, two and three years, with interest coupons annexed, at the rate not exceeding 10 per cent. per annum. (Sess. Laws, 1857, p. 402.) They voted the tax and issued the bonds, and the relator became the *bona fide* holder for value of twenty-five of the bonds before their maturity. Payment being refused after their maturity, he brought suit on the same in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, against the defendants, but the Judges of the Court, being interested in the matters involved, the cause was duly transferred to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, as appears by the record. Judgment was rendered in favor of the relator in the latter Court, Oct. 19, 1864, for the sum of $36,549, and costs of suit. Defendants having no corporate property, and the relator being without any other remedy, applied to the Circuit Court, where the judgment was rendered for a *mandamus* to compel the payment. Pursuant to the application, the Circuit Court granted the alternative writ, commanding the defendants to make an appropriation to pay the amount, or show cause on the return day of the writ why they should not obey its commands. In their return the defendants admitted that the General Assembly passed the law; that they issued the bonds, and that the relator recovered judgment, as alleged, but aver that on the 9th day of October, 1863, before the relator recovered his judgment, they were enjoined by the State Court from levying any general or special tax upon the property within the limits of the defendant corporation for the payment of the bonds of the relator—principal or interest—and that they cannot pay the judgment without being guilty of contempt for violating that injunction. Other defences were set up in the return, but it is not necessary to notice any other, as they were not sustained by the Court. Relator demurred to every defence set up in the return. Reference, however, will only be made to the demurrer to the defence founded on the injunction granted by the State Court. Causes of demurrer shown were as follows: (1) That the writ does not enjoin the defendants from paying over the taxes already received, but only enjoins the future collection of such taxes. (2.) That the relator was not a party to those proceedings, and that the State Court had no jurisdiction for the want of proper parties. (3.) That the State Court cannot oust the Circuit Court of its jurisdiction to enforce its own judgments. Parties were heard and the Court overruled the demurrer, holding that the injunction of the State Court prevented the Circuit Court from issuing a peremptory *mandamus*. Standing upon his demurrer, the relator excepted to the ruling of the Court and sued out this writ of error. Principal question in the case is whether the injunction of the State Court had the effect to take away the jurisdiction from the Circuit Court to issue the writ of *mandamus* as prayed by the relator. Transferred, as the cause had been, from the Circuit Court for the District of Iowa, it is quite clear that power of the Court to which it was transferred was exactly the same in respect to the controversy as belonged to the tribunal where it was commenced. Created, as the defendant corporation was, by the law passed in that State, it is quite clear that all the rights, duties, and obligations of the corporation must be ascertained and defined by the laws of that State. Modes of process and forms of process in that State, unless changed by rules of Court, are the same in suits at common law as were used in the highest court of original jurisdiction in the State at the time the Federal Courts were organized in that State. State processes and modes of process were first adopted by the act of the 29th of September, 1789; and by the act of the 8th of May, 1792, those regulations were made permanent, but they were confined in their application to the old States.—(1 Stat. at Large, 93–276.) Subsequent enactment extended those regulations to the new States admitted prior to the 1st day of August, 1842, when the last general provision upon the subject was passed. (4 Stat. at Large 274. 5 Stat. at Large 499.) Iowa was admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects, and by the Supplemental act, passed on the same day, it is provided that the laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within that State as elsewhere within the United States. (5 Stat. at Large, 742—789.) Legal effect of that provision was that the Process act of the 19th of May, 1828, became applicable in the Federal Courts of that State. (4 Stat. at Large 277.) Where the debt of a municipal corporation has been reduced to judgment, and the judgment creditor has no other means to enforce the payment, the remedy in the Supreme Court of that State is *mandamus* to compel the proper officers of the municipality to levy and collect a tax for that purpose. (Coy *vs.* City Council of Lyons, 17 Iowa 1. Dox *vs.* Johnson, 12 Iowa 237. Clark *vs.* City of Davenport, 12 Iowa 335. Code, sec. 2,179. Revision, 3,761.) By virtue of the Process acts the relator is undoubtedly entitled to the same remedy in the Circuit Court for that district, unless the power of the Court to issue the writ is taken away or perpetually suspended by the injunction issued by the State Court. Discussion of that question is unnecessary, as this Court decided at the present term, in the case of Riggs *vs.* Johnson County, that a State Court cannot enjoin the process of the Federal Courts. (Duncan *vs.* Darst, 1 How., 306; McKim *vs.* Vorhees, 7 Cran., 281; Diggs, et al., *vs.* Wolcott, 4 Cran., 179.) Orders for an injunction issued by a State Court are as inoperative upon the process of the Circuit Court of that district as they would be if directed to the process of a Circuit Court in any other district of the United States, because the State and Federal Courts, in their sphere of action, are independent of any such control. Judgment reversed and the cause remanded, with directions to sustain the demurrer of the relator, and for further proceedings in conformity to the opinion of the Court.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

Wills admitted during the week: Eliza Dick, Dennis Lynch, Joseph L. Elder, Bryan Martin, Matthew McDonald, Ann P. Everts, George W. Robins, Henry G. Dunner, Jaques Houiszot, Charles Mish, George E. Palmer, Phebe Dally, Robert Orr, Jean Jacques Beauron, Magdalena Bode, John F. Dunckee, David P. Roach. Letters of administration granted on estates of Julian Joseph, Isabella Miller, Peter Carr, Eliza Simpson, Rosalia Tochterman, Murtagh Shea, John L. Adair, Christian Gunkel, John Dougherty, Catharine M. Schabbehar, Francois P. Cartier, Timothy O'Keefe, Johann Maut, Jane Mitchell, Joshua Carleton, Henry B. Ernst, Barnet J. Quinn, Julia Dixon, Nancy J. Elder, Cecilia Capman, George E. S. Marshall, Peter Cahill, Jacob Reis, Joanna Silvernail, Peter E. Maihe, John Conklin, John Hettinger.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 28, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SIMON BERNARD and DEARER THAN LIFE. Characters by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. A. W. Young, Mrs. B. Fisher, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mrs. Clara Jennings and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Dardignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon at 2—DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT. Evening—IXION. THE MAN AT THE WHEEL. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
NO THOROUGHFARE. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FOUL PLAY. Characters by Mrs. Harry Watkins and others.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
A DARK NIGHT BEFORE DAY and THE FOREST OF BONDY.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL,
14th-st., near 3d-av.
LUCREZIA BORGIA, (Burlesque.) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN; OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
BARBER BLU. Vocalists, Humorists, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

PIKE'S MUSIC HALL.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
A TOUR OF IRELAND (Panorama) and VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM. By Prof. Blitz.

LIBRARY HALL,
Orange, N. J.
POETIC READINGS. By Mr. Carrington.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Telegrams from London state that the revolution in Spain is the result of the union of the Constitutional, Moderate, and Liberal parties, in an effort to overthrow the reigning dynasty. The fleet and the greater part of the army are with the insurgents, but the masses are held in check by the Church. It is generally felt in England that the revolutionists will succeed. France, apprehensive of the effect of a great revolution so near her borders, is endeavoring, through her official papers, to discourage the movement. An official dispatch states that Gen. Prim is carrying out his plans without the coöperation of the other rebel Generals.

The leaders of the Fenian party in England are joining the Tories, and those Irish newspapers which expressed the greatest sympathy with the late Fenian agitators are advocating the election of the candidates of the latter party.

GENERAL.

The United States steamer *Maratanza*, recently purchased for President Salnave, of Hayti, has sailed for Port-au-Prince, with a full armament and competent crew, to aid in subjugating the rebellious Cacos of that turbulent island, who have risen against the constituted authorities, and partially succeeded in despoiling the Government of its small navy. The *Maratanza* is a paddle-wheel, double-prow steamer, of 786 tons, old measurement, or 536 tons, new measurement, and was built at the Charlestown Navy-yard in 1862 as a ram.

The Board of Assessors of Chicago have completed the assessment of the three divisions of that city. They make the total value of real estate $174,505,410; and of personal property, $53,939,469; grand total, $228,444,879.

Two attempts were made, last week, to burn the White Sulphur Springs (Va.) property. Three of the cottages were entirely consumed, and but for the timely assistance rendered by the Summer visitors all the buildings would have been destroyed. Two negroes have been arrested on suspicion.

The State Agricultural Fairs of New-York in Rochester, of New-Jersey in Waverly, near Newark, of Pennsylvania in Harrisburg, of Maine in Portland, of Minnesota in Minneapolis, and of Kansas in Leavenworth, all begin to-morrow and continue four days.

The deaths in Boston last week numbered 125; of this number sixty-three were of children under five years.

Ellory R. Hall, Esq., Secretary of the West Virginia State Senate, died on Wednesday at his home in Fairmont, from an illness contracted during the July session of the Legislature. Mr. Hall was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1864, which renominated Abraham Lincoln, and also a delegate to the Chicago Convention, which nominated Gen. Grant. He was Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee at the time of his death.

The planters of Bullock County, Ala., have resolved to keep out of market all cotton not necessary to meet their debts now due, and call upon other planters to do the same.

A private dispatch from Fort Wallace, Kansas, received on Saturday, states that Gen. Forsyth, who was badly wounded in the recent Indian fight near the Republican River, has arrived at the fort, has had his wounds dressed, and is doing well. Most of his command were New-York State men.

The Coroner's jury in the case of the little girl named Rebecca J. Gibson, who recently died in Albany, from having oil of bitter almond administered to her by mistake, have rendered a verdict censuring the clerk of the store in which the drug was bought for dealing out a poisonous drug without properly labeling it, and also the proprietor of the store for having in his employ the incompetent clerk.

The wife of John Regan, of Worcester, fell on a kerosene lamp on Saturday night, while in a fit, and was burned to death.

Gen. Stoneman is recovering. He visited headquarters, at Richmond, on Friday, for the first time in two weeks.

Perry Fuller, the new Collector of Customs of New-Orleans, took possession of his office on Tuesday, and appointed as his first and second deputies Messrs. Wm. C. Gray and Fred. A. De Wolfe. Thus far no other changes have been made.

The perpetrators of the robbery at the First National Bank of Quincy, Ill., on Wednesday, have been caught, and the money recovered. It amounted to $9,500.

John Hughes, who was recently arrested on the charge of complicity in the attempted burglary upon the Union Bank of Albany, was discharged on Saturday, there being no proof of his guilt.

Colbertson's foundry, in Wheeling, West Va., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, and four men were killed, and five or six badly wounded by the falling of the walls. Among the wounded is the Chief of Police. The loss by the fire is not large.

A large Republican meeting was held at Springfield, Mass., Saturday night, at which Hon. H. L. Dawes made a speech. Mr. Dawes will undoubtedly be renominated for Congress by the Tenth District Convention, which meets at Chester next Tuesday.

The dam of a large reservoir, two miles above Heald's Village, in Barre, Mass., gave way Friday night, and the flood washed away several dams, five or six mills, shops, &c., and five highway bridges. The roads in the vicinity are badly damaged, and are impassable. The total loss is nearly $100,000.

Gen. Banks is to address the workingmen in Charlestown, Mass., to-night.

So far as heard from, all the delegates elected to the Republican Convention, in the Massachusetts Fifth Congressional District, favor the renomination of Gen. Butler.

A telegram from Lexington, Ky., says that Gov. Stevenson, in a late speech, announced to his Democratic friends that they need have no fears in regard to the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment; that it would neither be obeyed nor regarded; that the officers elected, whom it disqualified, would serve out their terms of office.

A newly-arrived Irish immigrant, named Thomas Reilly, who resided in Jersey City, was returning homeward from Hoboken with his brother, last evening at about 8 o'clock, and as both were grossly intoxicated they fell into dispute while passing through South Second-street. The noise of the angry words brought two men, named Thomas Martin and Thomas Lennan, from their houses near by, and they ordered the parties to go away. The drunken men refusing to do so, one of the parties, it is not known which, stabbed him in the breast with a pocket-knife, inflicting a mortal wound. The suspected murderers were both arrested and locked up in the City Prison.

An open-air meeting was held yesterday at the corner of Houston and Chambers streets, at which remarks were made by Rev. Dr. Crosby and Rev. Mr. Wenner.

Purser F. W. Ely, of the Savannah steamship *Herman Livingston*, will accept our thanks for courtesies.

The Cotton sales on Saturday were light; prices unchanged. Breadstuffs and Provisions were in less request, though buyers had any existing advantage, as regards values. Groceries were less sought after. Freights were quiet, but rates were quoted stronger. There were 531 vessels of all classes in port.

Return of the Rebels to Power.

A dread of the return of the rebels to power is to-day the dominant feeling of the Northern masses. It is that which gives vigor and earnestness to the Republican movement. It overrides all cavil about the wisdom of Republican rule, and silences all complaint about the unconstitutionality of radical action. Grant the justice of all these charges; let it be conceded that Congress has been just as ultra and unreasonable as is alleged:—acknowledge the truth of whatever the Democratic organs see fit to say about military despotism, ruinous taxation and an oppressive debt;—all these evils are felt to be infinitely less than that involved in giving the rebels renewed ascendancy in the councils of the nation.

Nor is it at all surprising that this should be so. What these men did when they had power before is a good criterion of what they would do should they get it again. They had power,—without stint, down to 1860; and the use they made of it plunged the nation into war. The rebellion was the direct and inevitable result of their ascendancy. They sought to perpetuate their sway; and when they found it had come to an end, they tried to break up the nation they could no longer rule. If they were again to get the power they had before, they would again use it for the same ends. They would again put the national existence in jeopardy, rather than share political power with any other class of citizens, or accept the principles which the war has established.

Until the meeting of the Democratic National Convention their purposes were vague and their plans indefinite. But the place assigned them in that Convention made them bold. The certainty that they would have the alliance and support of the whole Democratic Party, made them reckless; and they proclaimed openly the means by which they would seek a restoration of power and the objects for which they would use it.

They intend to overthrow and "disperse" the local Governments newly established in the Southern States. They intend to break up their Legislatures—to drive their Governors, elected by their people, out of office—to silence their Courts of justice, to nullify their laws and sweep away every vestige of the civil authority they have established. And then they intend to establish *new* Governments, to elect *new* officers, and to make *new* laws to suit themselves. And all this they intend to do by the action of the President whom they hope to elect—by compelling him, as their party representative and tool, to use the army for this purpose, and to force the acquiescence of Congress in this violent overthrow of Governments which have been established and are now in active, effective operation under the sanction of the national authority.

What is this but *revolution?* Even if the Southern State Governments were not created in accordance with constitutional forms, they are still *de facto* Governments, erected in accordance with the will of the people, and by the direct action of the people themselves. They are discharging all the functions of government and are performing, with more or less success, all its duties. If the Democrats seek to change them, let them do it in the regular, peaceful mode provided by the Constitution,—by the action of the people themselves. Let them appeal to the Supreme Court and to the popular vote. If they secure a verdict in their favor from those tribunals, they will have no difficulty in carrying it into effect. But if they discard them and attempt to carry their point by resort to violence and force, they will again encounter, in their second attempt at revolution as they did in their first, the force of the nation, with the Government of the nation to wield and direct it.

The people do not desire any such renewal of strife, nor do they intend to permit it. The open attempt of the rebels to regain power, has aroused the strongest and sternest opposition. It has infused into the ranks of the Republican Party the utmost enthusiasm and energy. The Democratic Party, by giving the rebel element the control and direction of its policy, has awakened to renewed life and action the patriotic spirit which crushed the rebellion, and which will crush this attempt to renew its aims and efforts. Since Wade Hampton, and Forrest, and Beauregard and all the most violent leaders of the rebellion, have come to be the foremost leaders of the Democratic Party, and are found now marshaling the great mass of that party, as they marshaled the hosts of the rebellion, to the contest against Grant and the National Government, there is no room for doubt as to the aim and temper of the contest. It is a renewal of the old struggle. It is an effort to restore the rebels to power. And against *that* the loyal people of the whole country are invincibly opposed.

Troublous Aspect of Southern Affairs.

The doubts which conflicting versions of the fight between whites and blacks at Camilla threw over the question of responsibility have quickly disappeared. The statements of Democratic officials and the whitewashing report of the Georgia Legislature, which were telegraphed with so great an air of candor and authority, are now found to be partial and untrustworthy. The detailed statement of Major Howard, Sub-Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, with its brief but impressive array of facts, conclusively fastens upon lawless adherents of the Democracy the odium and the guilt involved in a murderous outrage.

The case lies in small compass. The Republicans of the district, mainly composed of freedmen, were about to hold a political meeting at Camilla, to hear the addresses of white candidates. They were marching in procession to the Court-house when they were met by armed white men and informed that the meeting would not be tolerated by the citizens. The procession pursued its course, however, and was fired into by the crowd. A few of the freedmen who were armed fired their pistols, and then the whole body broke up in confusion and ran away, followed by their assailants, shooting and maiming. The chase continued many hours and for several miles; bloodhounds having been brought into requisition by the pursuers to force many of the helpless and unarmed blacks from their hiding-places. Wantonness and cruelty seem to have marked the conduct of the Camilla people from the beginning to the end of the affair.

The fact reported by Major Howard, that while at least fifty freedmen were killed or seriously wounded but two of the attacking party were injured, disproves the Democratic story as to the freedmen being all armed. That fiction was relied upon in the first instance as a justification of the Camilla rioters. But of the freedmen, only a small proportion were armed, while, on the other hand, the assailants were fully provided with weapons. The attack, moreover, was wholly unprovoked. The Republicans were marching in an orderly manner, with music, with the view of holding a lawful meeting, which the Democrats of the place were determined should not be held. In pursuance of this resolve the attack was made—how savagely the list of killed and wounded attests. The continuance of the pursuit six or eight miles beyond the town—the employment of dogs and the shooting down of black men many hours after the excitement of the riot ceased—are circumstances which add greatly to the atrocity of the case.

The purpose, too, is unmistakable. As the Boston *Post*—good Democratic authority—declares, "the Camilla affair is but the sequel to the affair of expulsion in the Legislature of Georgia." The temper and aim are the same in the two cases. One was an assault upon the right of colored citizens to office; the other is an assault upon their right to participate at all in political affairs. They have already been expelled from the Legislature, and the object now is either to coerce them into the support of the Democratic candidates or forcibly to deter them from the exercise of the franchise. They may attend Democratic meetings if they will. They may not muster or vote in support of Republicans except at their peril. Of this proscriptive spirit the Camilla outrage is a result which we may expect to see repeated in other parts of Georgia before the third of November. Gov. Bullock, in his message to the Legislature concerning the massacre, temperately remarks:

> "The fact that this occurrence is the result of a determination frequently and publicly expressed by irresponsible persons of one political party that the other political party ought not, and shall not hold political meetings, is too well known. It is, however, gratifying to know and to believe that this sentiment is confined to a class of lawless persons, who are not countenanced or supported by the responsible citizens in their respective counties; but the misfortune is that the outrages are not prevented, and unless physical force can be promptly added to the honest efforts of the officers of the law, we shall be thrown in a state of anarchy, where neither life, property nor law will be regarded, and the innocent will suffer from the wrong-doing of the guilty."

Major Howard's report leaves the same impression. He does not conceal the fear that the occurrences at Camilla are an augury of what may be looked for on a larger scale, unless vigorous measures be taken to protect the freedmen in their rights.

And as it is in Georgia, so is it in other parts of the South. The Georgia Democracy have acquired greater power, and are, therefore, more daring than their neighbors, but the purpose of all is the same. Their plans point to the practical disfranchisement of colored Republicans, or, failing in that, to the creation of disturbance. The more outspoken of the local journals make no secret of the design. They refer to what has occurred at Camilla as an indication of what will be general if the freedmen maintain their connection with the Republican Party. Nor are the threats undeserving of attention. Political disturbances in Tennessee and Louisiana are reported simultaneously with those in Georgia, and in Alabama. The situation, growing out of similar causes, has become alarming enough to induce the Legislature to see to the help of Federal troops. Everywhere throughout the South, the tendency of the prevailing political excitement is toward serious trouble. The teachings of the ex-rebel leaders who are conducting the canvass for Seymour and Blair are bearing legitimate fruit. The lawlessness they have striven to evoke takes the shape of resistance to the exercise by the colored people of their political rights. Their processions are assailed, their meetings are broken up, and their support of Grant at the polls will be prevented as far as possible.

Such a state of things cannot continue without the risk of armed conflicts. Republican gatherings will not always be caught defenceless, as at Camilla. Major Howard confesses his inability to "restrain the people." The difficulty is aggravated in Georgia by the encroachments of the Democrats in the Legislature. A measure is pending there to exclude colored citizens from juries, and doubtless it will pass. The punishment of the Camilla murderers will then be impossible. Jurors and criminals will be of the same party, and black Republicans will seek in vain for justice. Even where this form of proscription does not exist, the civil authority is unable to contend against the organized disloyalty which is now battling for supremacy. The Committee appointed by the Tennessee Legislature to represent to the President the condition of affairs in that State, in their memorial, remark:

> "But, it may be said, the courts can punish these offenders, and therefore no military force is necessary. To this we reply that it is a fact, no one in any of the counties in Tennessee, as far as we have been able to ascertain, has ever been tried or punished for any of the offences or class of offences mentioned above, and so long as public opinion remains as it is, none will be, especially in those counties where the Kuklux Order is numerous. No person dare prosecute, for if he should, his life would be endangered thereby. People are apprehensive, should they prosecute, that they would be murdered by the Klan. Indeed, they tell the people upon whom they inflict violence, that if they should know any of them and disclose it, they would be killed. With this state of alarm and apprehension, no one will prosecute. Hence the civil authorities are powerless."

The unfortunate oversight by which Congress left the Executives of the reconstructed States without the military resources which are available to the Governments of other States, has much to do with this difficulty. In eight States the civil authorities are, as the Tennessee committee allege, powerless. In Georgia the case is complicated by the unlawful action of the Legislature, whose influence is exerted against Gov. Bullock, and on the side of the party which is responsible for the events at Camilla.

In these circumstances a grave duty rests upon the President and the War Department. The Tennessee committee testifies to the readiness with which the President acquiesced in the request for the presence of more Federal troops in that State; and we cannot doubt that his action in regard to the other States in which trouble prevails, or is apprehended, will be equally prompt and satisfactory. The manner of his action is quite as important as the action itself. "I feel no assurance that my promises will be fulfilled," is the misgiving which paralyzes Major Howard in Georgia, more especially because the violent men who work for Seymour presume upon the supposed political sympathies of Mr. Johnson and his known want of respect for the new Governments. An important step in the direction of order will have been gained when the National Government makes known its purpose in a manner that cannot be misunderstood. Gov. Smith, of Alabama, is reported to hold that, so far as that State is concerned, nothing more is at present needed than the assurance of the President that disturbances will be put down by Federal authority. This assurance should not be withheld. In the most emphatic manner the President should evince the purpose of the Government to prevent the recurrence of outrages like that at Camilla, and to secure the punishment of those who, in their zeal for the Democracy, disregard the rights of citizens and the authority of law.

The Progress of the Canvass.

The tide is rising! The popular enthusiasm for Grant grows every day stronger and stronger, and there is now every prospect that he will be elected President by a more overwhelming popular vote than has been cast for many years. The elections in Vermont and Maine show a very large increase in the aggregate vote, and ten per cent. more gain for the Republicans than the Democrats. These results are of very great significance as indications. Human nature is the same in these States as through the rest of the Union. The same influences which increase the aggregate vote in them will increase it in Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio, and the same reasons which lead the people in those States to vote for Grant, will lead the people in all the other States to vote the same way.

We thus regard it reasonably certain that the October elections will show similar results to those witnessed in September. The Republican tide will continue to rise. The purpose of the people of the Union to place Grant at the head of affairs grows clearer and stronger than ever. The "reaction" on which the Democrats have been counting so confidently, is itself reacting. The results a year ago betrayed the party into a fatal confidence and frankness. The victories in Oregon and California, and the gains in other States, led them to think it safe to show their hands, and to proclaim the purport and meaning of a Democratic victory. And they did it. The platform of the National Convention,—the Brodhead letter of its candidate for Vice-President—the action of the Georgia Legislature and the murderous raids on negro voters and on freedom of political action by which it was followed, have disclosed the consequences of a Democratic victory. The people see in them nothing but unmixed confusion and chaos. They see all the complications and damaging contests of the past renewed. The state of affairs in Georgia to-day, is what will be seen in every Southern State in case Seymour is elected.

The natural result is an increased vigor and determination on the part of the people, that Seymour shall not be elected. "Let us have Peace," is the universal cry; and the peace the people want is not such a peace as the Democratic ascendancy in Georgia gives us. The "conflict of races" is not to be settled by the murderous pursuit of a peaceful negro procession by a mob of white citizens.

The action of the Democrats in the Georgia Legislature is a specimen of what may be expected from the Democrats of every Southern State if the Democrats carry the day. Not only will every colored man elected thereto be expelled from the Legislature, but negroes as such, and without reference to anything else but color, will be first declared ineligible to office, next declared incompetent to vote, and, finally, stripped of every political and civil right which their deliverance from slavery has conferred upon them. The drift of Democratic doctrine and political action is in this direction, and nothing is wanted but political power to enable them to carry this purpose to its complete consummation.

It needs but little reflection to show the people that this would be the reversal of all the results of the war, and the restoration of the oligarchial and despotic rule from which the war delivered the nation. It would be the restoration of the spirit of slavery, and of its preponderance in national politics, if not of the physical fact of slavery itself; and this the people will not permit. It is not because they have any abstract devotion or attachment to the negro; but because of their devotion to popular liberty, and their determination that the Government of the nation shall not fall again into the hands of those who have proved themselves its most bitter and envenomed foes.

Everywhere throughout the country do we see indications of this resolute and invincible purpose. The political canvass is conducted in the spirit of 1860 and 1864. The confidence of the people in Grant—in his integrity, his patriotism, his unswerving devotion to the public good, and his ability to give the country that Peace which he invokes as its greatest necessity, is as strong as was their faith in Lincoln's ability to carry the nation through the closing crisis of the rebellion, and it promises to be as well rewarded. The Democrats cannot to-day name *five* of the thirty-six States which will vote against him!

Spain—The Progress of the Revolt.

Although the *Moniteur* of Saturday announced that Queen Isabella had refused to yield to the counsels of Gen. Concha, and abdicate the throne she fills with so little credit to herself and so much detriment to the nation, London dispatches, dated the evening of the same day—at least twelve hours later—assert that the abdication has actually taken place, in favor, of course, of the heir apparent, the young Prince of Asturias. In the absence of further information on this point, however, it may be well nigh taken for granted that in view of the magnitude of the impending danger, and in compliance with the advice tendered by the only General of any standing who remains faithful to her standard—tendered, possibly, in a manner which made it resemble a threat rather than a suggestion—Her Majesty has made a final attempt to save her dynasty at the cost of her own seat on the throne. Indeed, it would have been impossible for her to have run counter to the will of the General in command of her forces, and after a petulant outburst of temper, she appears to have reconsidered her decision, and accepted the situation and Gen. Concha's advice.

Later intelligence from London throws a clearer light upon the nature, extent and objects of the rising, but still leaves much in doubt with regard to all these points. In fifteen out of the fifty Provinces into which Spain is divided, organized revolt against the Queen prevails, while in several others "armed bands" have appeared. Cadiz, which was seized at the commencement of the affair by the insurgents, with the aid of a portion of the fleet, the sailors in which took the opportunity of resenting the non-payment of their arrears, seems to be the centre of the movement, from which it has spread through all the adjoining Provinces which are comprised in the principality of Andalusia. Gen. Prim was reported to be approaching Barcelona from the sea, with a number of ironclads; and as he himself is at once a soldier of brilliant reputation, a trustworthy Liberal, and a Catalonian by birth, we may not improbably hear that the second city in Spain, removed from Cadiz by the whole breadth of the land, has become a second nucleus of disaffection or open revolt. Of the actual numbers of the revolutionary troops in the field, we hear nothing, except that they are constantly recruited by deserters from the Royal forces. The movement does not seem to have spread as yet into the Northern and Northwestern Provinces, or to have violently affected Madrid, but from the dispatch of troops to the protection of the Queen in San Sebastian, fears are entertained for the continuance of order in these districts.

The objects of the insurrection are not yet clearly defined, the only thing that is certain being that everybody concerned is united on one point—the deposition of the Queen. Whether the supporters of the Duke de Montpensier prevail among the insurgents, or whether the majority of their leaders would be content with the substitution of the Prince of Asturias, under the guidance of a Constitutional and Liberal Regency, is uncertain. It is asserted by the existing Government that Prim has been coldly received by the other rebel chiefs, and is carrying out his own plans without regard to their coöperation. This, if true, may account for his having left the land forces of the insurgents and joined the sailors, whose grievances, arising mainly from want of pay, were not likely to be so particular as to his political intentions. Be this as it may, it is safe to assume that the fate of Queen Isabella is decided, and it is too early to speculate on what is to follow. Meanwhile the Emperor of the French is holding ominous consultations with Prince Napoleon—that "stormy petrel of the Tuileries"—on the state of Spain.

The Citizens' Association.

The Street Commissioner, in his reply to the letter signed by Mr. Peter Cooper, impugning his official conduct, which we have already published, deals in some very sharp strictures upon the management and conduct of the Citizens' Association. He asserts that it has ceased to be, in any sense of the word, an association of citizens, and that all its affairs are managed, and all its work is done by a single individual, who is supported by contributions made by public-spirited citizens who are led to believe that it is a regularly organized and effective institution for promoting City reform.

How much truth there may be in these assertions we are unable to say. They come from a quarter which entitles them to respect, and are important enough to challenge inquiry. Very considerable sums of money are collected every year for the purpose of maintaining the Association, and under the belief that it is contributing largely and effectively to the reform of abuses, and the promotion of good government in our City affairs.

The Association has published a good many letters, signed by its President, Mr. Cooper, in regard to the misconduct of various branches of our City Government; and it is generally represented by agents at Albany during the session of the Legislature to resist the passage of bills affecting the financial and other interests of the City. Beyond this we recall nothing it has done in the prosecution of the work to which it claims to be devoted; nor are we aware of any very signal results by which these efforts on its behalf have been crowned. Our citizens contribute some fifteen or twenty thousand dollars every year to keep the Association in active operation; that the effect of its operations justifies and repays this large outlay, we need more evidence than we have at hand to warrant us in affirming.

That our City Government needs reforming, no one can doubt. That its power is abused grossly and shamelessly in every department,—that it costs the people enormous sums of money every year and gives them little or nothing in return, is evident to every one. Corruption, venality and inefficiency characterize every branch of it. Franchises are notoriously sold by men in power. Votes are openly bargained for in the Common Council. The public money is wasted—the streets are not cleaned,—the hack system is a scandal and a nuisance, and every branch of the public service is characterized by shameless profligacy and imbecility. The Citizens' Association professes to exist for the purpose of curing these defects and reforming these abuses. But the work is not to be done by the publication of letters in the newspapers, nor by sending agents to Albany to protest against the passage of improper bills. Yet this is all the Association attempts or pretends to do in the matter.

We need an association more practical in its ideas and more effective in its mode of working than this. If the men of means who are interested in this reform will take hold of it properly and push it vigorously they may accomplish a good deal toward reaching the end desired. But, so far as we can see, the existing Associatiation is doing substantially nothing,—and doing it at an expense utterly unwarranted by the results achieved. The City Government is no better,—the City is not one whit better governed, in any respect, than it was before the Citizens' Association came into existence. We can recall no one abuse that it has stopped or even checked, no single reform it has brought about, no branch of the City Government which it has made more honest, nore economical or more effective. If we are mistaken on any of these points we shall be most happy to be corrected. But, as at present advised, we know of nothing in its action to sustain its appeals to the confidence and pecuniary support of the public.

Delmar and the Democracy.

Congress, at the close of its regular session in July, repealed the office of Director of the Bureau of Statistics, to take effect from the 1st of January next; the duties of the Bureau being then remitted to the Commissioner of Revenue, Mr. Wells. This change, in effect, legislated Mr. Alexander Delmar out of office, to the disgust, no doubt, of his own vanity, though to the relief of numerous members of both Houses of Congress from his superserviceable officiousness. It is quite certain, we believe, that the unpopularity of the office, rather than the usefulness of the office, led to the abolition of the latter and the transfer of its duties to another bureau, and to a really more reliable and competent Commissioner.

Mr. Delmar now essays the task of partisan in Democratic politics, by way of paying off scores with Congress; and under his official garb, which he will soon be compelled to doff, has prepared a three-column array of figures on the finances and receipts and expenditures of the Government, which, for absurdity of detail, stupidity of explanation, and recklessness of conclusion, may well commend itself to the use which is to be made of it. The ostensible provocation to this attempted criticism upon the financial legislation of Congress, and the appropriations made and revenues provided for the support of the Government, (and incidentally to traverse the figures and estimates of better-informed officials in the Treasury Department,) is a letter from three or more Democratic merchants of this City, inviting the soon-to-be Ex-Director of Statistics to the task. Whether the letter itself was not first invited to be written, it is no business of ours to inquire. We are only surprised that, smarting under the cause of his hostility to Congress, and not given to personal or official modesty, as far as we are advised, Mr. Delmar should have waited for the formality of this introduction. That he did so, is owing, probably, to a small Democratic arrangement for the publication of certain names and the adaptation of certain questions to the partisan use to be made of the already prepared or contemplated answers, to which he was only one of several parties. Indeed, he confesses at the outset that he had received numerous other letters on the subject, to all which he would make his present document a reply.

We propose at present neither to print the tables nor to review the conclusions of Mr. Delmar. It will be time enough for either or both, when we shall know how far and to what ends his crudities and false deductions are to be indorsed by our Democratic neighbors. It will suffice at present to say that he brings the Treasury balances, in gold and currency combined, down to $28,000,000 on the first of January next, while they are at present more than three times the sum in gold alone, with more than three months' Customs in reserve for the intermediate gold interest; that he figures out, by nearly doubling the Congressional estimates of ordinary expenditure, a deficiency of $154,000,000 before the first of July next; and that by way of helping out this deficiency he places the Customs revenue at $150,000,000 in gold, in place of $173,000,000, the average of the past three years, and $30,000,000 less than there is any sound reason to believe it will yield this year, and cyphers down the whole Internal revenue to $122,000,000!

MINOR TOPICS.

Is there no possible way of infusing a little humanity—a small amount at least of brains and kind feeling—into those departments of our local goverment which deal with the disorderly or unfortunate classes of our people? Must brute force be the only element recognized? Are blows, handcuffs, and foul, damp dungeons the only instrumentalities by which young girls, or restless boys, who are suspected of infringing the laws of society can be dealt with? Does not every person of common sense know that these are the coarsest, lowest and most useless of all the agents for the promotion of social order; and yet we are handing the entire control of our social welfare over to them more and more every day. The policeman's club and pistol are growing more and more absolute. We think of no way to prevent young women arrested and imprisoned for "disorderly conduct" from committing suicide, but by putting *handcuffs* on them; and in every direction, so far as the action of our public authorities is concerned, men and women who need looking after are treated more and more like wild beasts. There must be a reform in this matter unless we are content to relapse into absolute barbarism.

One of our City contemporaries informs us that the attempt will be renewed this Winter to obtain legislative sanction for the Arcade plan of running a railroad under Broadway. We are sorry to hear it. We had hoped the discussion of last year had so thoroughly exposed and exploded this preposterous and absurd scheme, that it would not be renewed. Besides, one or two rival plans were authorized, and ought to be tested before any new one is sanctioned. The underground road, from the City Hall to Central Park, and the elevated railroad in Greenwich-street, both have the authority of the Legislature and are in process of construction. They ought to be tried. If they succeed, either they will supply the wants of the public, or else they will show clearly which style of road is best adapted to meet the wants of the City. We are just now repaving Broadway at an expense of over half a million of dollars. To sanction a plan which would not only render this utterly useless, but would tear up the whole street and involve a cost of ten or twelve millions more, would be an inexcusable piece of profligacy. We hope the Arcade project will be allowed to sleep.

The *World* thinks "the carpet-bag foray on Camilla, Ga., looks like a put up job." Perhaps it does,—and this only increases our wonder that the Democrats will continue to "put up" such jobs. Cannot they see that they invariably increase the Republican vote? Do they not begin to realize the fact that mobbing negro processions, and shooting negroes for marching in them, only serves to increase the Republican vote?

The Charleston *News* is stimulating its Democratic readers to renewed activity by the prospect of carrying the State for Seymour. "Every respectable white man," it says, "is a Democratic canvasser, and the negroes by the hundred are joining the Democratic clubs." This is certainly hopeful. We are especially glad to see that the Democrats of South Carolina are reconciled to the fact of negro suffrage, and that they rely for their own success on their vigor in canvassing for the negro vote. We may hope, perhaps, that they will no longer mob negro political processions, nor shoot negroes for claiming the right to vote. "Every white man," says the *News*, "will go to the polls, and if every two white men will take but one negro to the polls," the State will be sure for Seymour. We hope *every* white man will take one negro to the polls, and more, too, if convenient; and let him discourse to him, by the way, on the doctrine that this is a white man's government, and that none but whites have any right to a vote or a voice in its affairs. He can scarcely fail to make an impression.

We are delighted to see that Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, has come out for Gen. Grant. Ashley was not only the first member of the House to propose Johnson's impeachment, but when he introduced the subject he sought to include Grant in the trial. He offered a resolution in the House, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire if any officer of the United States had been guilty of high crimes or misdemeanors within the meaning of the Constitution, or had conspired to subvert the Constitution of the United States. When Boutwell charged him with attempting to stab Grant, Ashley said, "Suppose it (the impeachment resolution) does include Grant, can't we investigate his conduct too, and can't we impeach him if he has been guilty under the resolution?" Upon this Boutwell angrily denounced Ashley, and exclaimed: "Don't you know that you can't impeach any but a civil officer of the Government under the Constitution?" Subsequently Boutwell charged Ashley with being leagued with others in the scheme; and Ashley finally confessed that "Stevens had a little to do with it, and that Butler had a little to do with it," and that "one of his principal objects was to give Butler an opportunity of making and proving certain charges against Gen. Grant."

Gen. Frank Blair, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, has been making a "great" speech in Indianapolis. To prevent being misrepresented, he had written it in advance, and read it from his manuscript. It must have been rather heavy work for the Democratic masses to listen to it, but they seem to have gone through the task with commendable patience. But the General is not posted up in the canvass. He has lost sight of the issues. He made no allusion whatever to those which he has formerly described as the only points of importance involved in the contest. He said nothing about using the army to disperse the Southern State Governments—nothing about compelling the Senate to consent to the forcible overthrow of the reconstruction policy, and nothing about giving the President absolute control of all the other departments of the Government. His whole speech was devoted to proving that women ought to vote and that negroes ought not, and that the only way to avoid a war of races was to colonize the blacks to some foreign country. Why did not the General put these points into the Democratic platform?

The *World* develops a strong, but we fear an unrequited affection, for that "eloquent and honest" Radical, Wendell Phillips. It seems to have quite fallen in love with him, to judge from the copious quotations which it makes from his writings, and the fervor with which it endorses them.

We had occasion yesterday to refer in severe terms to the cruel treatment by the Police authorities of a young woman who, when nearly dead from an attempt to hang herself in the Eighth Ward Station-house, was handcuffed in her cell by the officers to prevent her repeating the attempt. This shocking cruelty to a suffering wretch does not stand alone in Station-house annals. There is now another case reported which presents similar features and nearly as great brutality. A poor insane man was arrested in the Second Ward on Saturday night for malicious mischief, when the unfortunate creature opened an artery in his arm with his teeth. The Police had the wound fixed, and then placed the prisoner *in irons with his hands behind his back.* The Police Commissioners should take cognizance of such inhumanity on the part of their subordinates, and compel a discontinuance of these horrifying practices. The mere fact of an arrest being made is no excuse for the exercise of cruelty upon unfortunates who may find themselves temporary inmates of the wretched holes known as Police cells.

The Democratic organs keep up their clamor against the "military despotisms" by which the South is governed,—forgetful of the fact that these Governments have all been done away with and superseded by the newly-formed State Governments. They denounce the disfranchisement of the whites, forgetful also of the fact that this has also been ended by the adoption of the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment. They complain of the hardship of excluding the Southern States from voting for a President,—forgetful of the fact that they are *not* excluded. If the Democrats would read the history of the last year they would discover that almost everything of which they complain has been removed. The only thing left for them to growl about is the fact that colored men are allowed to vote; and the zeal with which they are trying to secure their votes for the Democratic Party, shows that they will in course of time conquer their prejudices on this point. We have got much further in the work of reconstruction than the Democrats seem to be aware.

The announcement of a reduction of the Prussian army by 120,000 men is put forth as an indication of peace. The Prussian Government, however, has still a military force at its disposal nearly as large as the army of France. A recent pamphlet entitled, "The Armies of the North German Confederation," compiled from authentic documents, by a staff officer, enables us to know the military forces at the disposal of the King of Prussia: Field troops, 600,000 men, commanded by 14,400 officers; reserved troops, 240,000 men and 4,000 officers; Landwehr, 300,-

000 men and 8,850 officers; total, 27,250 officers, 1,140,000 soldiers. To defend the coasts of the Baltic and North Seas—the only points exposed in case of maritime war—Prussia possesses a fleet of iron-clads, gunboats, &c., that numbers altogether 80 vessels, with 449 guns.

In view of the present state of affairs in Spain the recent offer of Queen Isabella to furnish 30,000 troops for the support of the Pope, is, certainly, ridiculous enough. It is true her troops do not seem to be of very much use in upholding her authority; but, without them, she would not even have been allowed a refuge at St. Sebastian.

The British Colonies are trying hard to attract the emigrants that Great Britain invites to leave her shores. The Colonies of Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, and some of the Provinces of New-Zealand and Natal, try to induce immigration by assisting it from the public funds. The Provincial Government of Victoria grants free passages to single female domestic servants of good character between 18 and 35 years of age, and occasionally to a few married agricultural laborers and their wives under 40 years of age, having, if any, not more than two children under 12 years of age. Western Australia occasionally furnishes some assistance to immigrants. They are required to be, for the most part, unmarried women of good character, and a few married agricultural laborers, having, if any, not more than two young children. There is no free or assisted immigration to the New Dominion; but some years ago British Columbia voted $15,000 toward the payment of free passages of unmarried female domestic servants, and toward the passages of farm laborers and married couples.

The condition of Spain during the present year has been, if possible, rather worse than at any previous time since the Napoleonic wars. "Nothing," says the London *Times*, "can be worse than the state of affairs in Spain; nothing more infamous than the tyranny of her Government." The *Times* remarks that Spain may even be said to have been a loser by the death of Narvaez and O'Donnell, and adds: "It may be strange to give even praise thus qualified to such a bloodstained and unscrupulous man as Narvaez, of whom the story goes in Spain that when his confessor, standing by his death-bed, adjured him to forgive his enemies, he replied, in accents weak from the approach of dissolution, that 'he had none; he had shot them all.'" The only one of the leaders of the present revolt from whom we can have much hope of a better state of things is Gen. Prim. He is a man of ability, and not altogether destitute of character and principle.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

The Winter dramatic festival may be considered now as fully begun, and with all its

"—— Rings, gauds, conceits,
Knacks, trifles, sweetmeats,"

summons everybody to the revel. The last Parisian sensation—"No Thoroughfare," with Mr. Florence, Mrs. Sherrett, Miss Newton and Mr. Williamson, in what may be called the "vital parts" of the drama, is likely to draw attention toward the Broadway Theatre for some weeks; and Miss Lydia Thompson, and her companion syrens, will lead public inclination in the direction of Wood's Museum, where the English burlesque of "Ixion" is to be produced this evening. Mrs. Florence has no part in the new piece at the Broadway, but is reserved, we believe, for "The Lancashire Lass"—which may succeed "No Thoroughfare" unless the latter excites a popular furor, and its run exhausts the Florences' engagement. The spirit of change, however, is not to be confined to these two outposts of the drama in New-York. The week will not go by without working a transformation in the entertainment at Niblo's Garden. Opera bouffe is to be retired after Thursday next, and for the following evenings the ballet will be restored to prominence here. "Undine"—a spectacle in which Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer's Parisian dancers have been exhibiting their charms to the iron-melters, the pork-packers and the tunnel-borers of the Far West, will be produced for a few evenings, previous to Mr. Forrest's appearance.

Elsewhere last week's programmes are to be repeated. "Humpty Dumpty," for the two hundred and twenty-second time, at the Olympic, and "Foul Play," for the fifty-fifth time, at the New-York Theatre, are the announcements for this evening.

"A Dark Hour Before Day" is the name of a new drama to be brought out at the Bowery Theatre to-night.

Signor Blitz is becoming a fixture on Broadway. His pleasant entertainment secures its own good audience every evening, and Dodworth Hall is losing its tomb-like air.

The Hibernicon will be exhibited at Pike's Music Hall every night, and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoon this week.

Mr. Lent will reopen the Circus, and the equestrian season is to begin on the 6th of October.

Mlle. Fanny Janauschek begins a brief engagement at the Academy of Music on Monday next.

Mr. John E. Owens is to play at the Broadway Theatre during the Winter.

Musical Notes.

The sixty-fourth performance of "Barb Bleu," at Niblo's Garden, on Saturday evening, was remarkable for its vivacity and for the fact that the leading artists in it had never once in the sixty-four times disappointed the public. There was a double performance too—a *matinée* and a regular representation at night. Mlle. Irma and M. Aujac were in admirable spirits, and the opera went off delightfully. The season at Niblo's ends on Wednesday night of next week. Mr. Bateman then transfers his double company to Pike's brilliant establishment in Twenty-third-street.

Mr. Grau's artists have arrived and the Theatre Français—very amply and excellently improved—will reopen with "La Grande Duchesse" on Monday next.

The concerts at the Central Park Garden have been interfered with by the Equinoctial weather, but in the worst of weather the attendance is always fashionable. Mr. Thomas' programmes are varied and eclectic. There is something for everybody. The orchestra cannot be surpassed.

Harry Sanderson, the well-known pianist, gives a concert at Irving Hall on Oct. 3, assisted by Mme. Jenny Kempston, Miss Toedt, (violin,) Mr. J. W. Hill and Mr. W. H. Davis.

Mr. Max Strakosch's company consists of Miss Kellogg, Signor Lotti, Signor Petrelli, (baritone,) Herr Pollak, and Signor Susini. Mlle. Stella Bonheur will probably be added to the troupe, which will thus be able to interpret both concert and opera music. Mr. Strakosch's first concerts will take place at the Academy of Music on the 19th, 21st, and 23d of October.

At the minstrel halls the bills remain mainly as before. "Lucrezia Borgia" is a complete success at Bryants, and "Barber Brown" fills the San Francisco Hall to repletion.

Americans in Paris.

List of Americans registered with Drexel, Hayes & Co., on the 10th inst: Pennsylvania—Mr. and Mrs. A. Pardee, Miss Pardee. Chicago—Dr. Samuel J. Jones. Baltimore—Henry White. New-York—E. L. Frank, Jas. Scrymser, W. P. Scrymser, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dexter and family, Dr. F. L. Harris, John B. Holland, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wilson, William Kumbel Wilson, Mathew Reck, Edward F. Tracy, George A. Richardson, C. Emmet, Mrs. A. P. Crane, Miss Edith H. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Moise, J. Van Shaick and family, E. T. Bogert, H. Mortimer Brooks. Albany, N. Y.—T. V. Van Housen, Miss Kate Van Housen. Philadelphia—L. S. Curtis, Mrs. L. G. Parrish, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Caldwell, Miss Susan Parrish, S. G. Hall, James N. Beck, Jno. K. Grigg, A. C. Jessup, A. D. Jessup, Howard Helmick, Samuel G. Thomson, J. Botton Huhne, T. L. Honnegger, Henry Huddy, Miss Solliday, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wheeler, Edmund A. Souder, Mrs. M. B. Johnson, Miss Frances Schmitt, Mrs. Phillips and family, Dr. R. Troubat, Mrs. C. Troubat, Carrie A. Weaver, Thomas Eakins, Miss Lofferby, The Misses Yarnall, C. R. Rogers, F. Farrolt Brewster, L. Londreth, Henry C. Gibson. Boston—D. G. Mills, Miss Clapp, S. G. Train, Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Sumner, S. W. Dewey, Jr., Ch. S. Lester. Savannah—Alex. L. Hartridge. Charleston—Allen S. Gibbes. Erie, Penn.—M. Sanford, Miss L. G. Sanford, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Starr. South Lee, Mass.—Miss H. A. Hurbburt. San Francisco—Mrs. Dinsenberg. New-Orleans—Mrs. [illegible]sby and family, B. Soulié. Providence—A. B. Chace, Miss F. L. Blanding. Pittsburg—C. F. Spang and family. Cincinnati—W. M. Smith. Chicago—John A. Cutler and family. Washington—W. F. Coston, W. C. Gunnel. Houston, Texas—Mrs. R. Harris. Bucharest—Dr. L. J. Crapkay, U. S. Consul. America—Dr. Livermore. Ohio—Thos. B. Wells, C. C. Paige. Toledo, Ohio—Mr. and Mrs. Colburn, Mrs. G. W. Davis. Paris—Dr. Horace Enos. Edinburgh—Robert G. Ogilvie. Capt. C. Hunter, U. S. Navy.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

A few days ago a statement was copied into the Times from the Charleston *Daily News*, to the effect that the family of John J. Audubon were in destitute circumstances, and soliciting subscriptions on their behalf. The following letter, from a member of the family, shows this report to be entirely incorrect. It is supposed to have grown out of the fact that an agent has been authorized to collect subscriptions in the South for an edition of the works of the distinguished naturalist published just before the war:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Two notices have lately appeared in your paper, to the effect that the family of John J. Audubon, the naturalist, has made application for public assistance, and also that they reside in Charleston. You would confer a favor by publishing a statement contradicting the above assertions, which contradiction we wish to be copied by the Charleston *Mercury*. All the branches of the family reside in or near New-York, and no application for assistance has ever been either required or made. The works of Mr. Audubon, to which allusion has been made, are published by the Messrs. Lockwood, of New-York.

AUDUBON.

A French paper announces the marriage of M. Odilon Barrot, son of the former Ambassador at Madrid, and now an attaché of that Embassy, to Miss Fanny Forbes, daughter of Paul S. Forbes, of this City. M. Barrot is a nephew of the illustrious French statesman of that name, and brother-in-law of Count Joachim Murat, member of the Chamber of Deputies.

Judge Culver, of this City, has been speaking for some three weeks in Pennsylvania, and brings most gratifying reports as to the State of the canvass. He purposes, after the first day of October, to devote himself entirely to the canvass in this State.

Mr. Longfellow, at last accounts, was sojourning at Vevay, on the borders of Lake Geneva. Next month he will probably spend in Paris. His new book, *The New-England Tragedies*, will be published on the same day, namely, the 10th of October, in London, Leipsic, Paris, and Boston.

Miss Ada Clare was married at Houston, Texas, on the 9th inst., to Mr. J. F. Noyes, manager of the theatre at Bryan City, in the same State.

M. Henri Rochefort recently prepared a number of the *Lanterne*, composed exclusively from the first line to the last of extracts from the political works of Napoleon III. These extracts, however, appeared so revolutionary that of the many printers to whom the collection was submitted not one was daring enough to print it. It thus appears that the Emperor's own writings are prohibited in France.

Charles Dickens makes the announcement that his Christmas stories have been "so extensively, and regularly, and often imitated," that he has unwillingly resolved to abolish them, "at the highest tide of their success."

A new serial novel, entitled, *He Knew he was Right*, by Anthony Trollope, will be commenced in the next issue of *Every Saturday*, No. 145. The story will be published in weekly installments until completed. The conductors of *Every Saturday* are very fortunate in securing the services of such an entertaining writer as Trollope. The serial novels in this journal have always been one of its most attractive features. Miss Thackeray's *Village on the Cliff*, Edmund Yates' *Black Sheep*, and Charles Reade's striking romance of *Foul Play*, are instances in point.

There are eccentrics left in France who are not content to eat, drink and sleep forever under the public eye, and are backward enough in their century to reserve a wee bit of privacy. Mme. George Sand is antiquated enough to resist the publication of her 300 letters relative to her separation from her husband, which she addressed in 1835 to Michel de Bourges. This refusal might have been expected from the unreasonable lady who forbade the publishing of her correspondence with Alfred de Musset, for the diversion of *café* readers, a few years ago.

Queen Victoria has kindly permited Dr. Norman Macleod to write a description of Scottish scenery for the illustrated edition of *Our Life in the Highlands*, which is soon to appear. The title of the book is to be *Mountain, Loch, and Glen*—by the way, have we not had a good many instances lately of old books being published under new titles?—and we presume the authorship of the volume will be signed "The Queen—Macleod."

On the 1st of October next the articles in the *Pall Mall Gazette* will begin to be reissued in a weekly form. It will be called the *Pall Mall Budget*.

UTAH.

The Ravages of the Grasshoppers—The Overland Route—The Union Pacific Railroad—The Newspapers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Salt Lake City, Saturday, Sept. 12, 1868.

Since the last week in July, when the grasshoppers visited this city so heavily, although there have been many frequently overhead, yet none have descended on the city, and the trees have recovered their foliage—nearly recovered it—for in consequence of the buds being eaten, many of them, the new leaves are in clusters, not uniformly distributed over the trees. The peach trees, however, are still only from a fourth to a third clad, the peaches being burned in the sun, and the flavor being very inferior and unpleasant, apparently much more strongly seasoned with Prussic acid than usual. The quantity of the crop of this fruit is all-sufficient, but the quality is not to be praised. The plums, which were a failure last year, are excellent both in quantity and quality. Apples do not appear to have suffered so much as it was anticipated they would. Grapes are not more than half a crop in this city, though in some of the settlements they are very good in crop. Corn, which it was at one time supposed would be very light, is very good, as is the sugar-cane. Potatoes are good.

The grasshoppers have traveled southward as far down as the most southernmost Mormon settlements, on the Muddy, in Arizona. If they get well established in that warm region, it will be a hard place to live in. I do not hear of any eggs being deposited anywhere in this vicinity. At Bear Lake, north, there are said to be many. That is more than a hundred miles distant, but it is quite near enough. Any person who has seen one sweep of vegetation by the grasshoppers will never want to see another member of that destructive tribe as long as he lives.

The travel over the overland route is manifestly increasing. The arrivals and departures by mail stage grow more numerous almost daily. The coming Winter will be likely to check the increase, for travel by stage over the mountains in Winter is anything but pleasant. In Spring it is a little worse, from snowslides, storms, floods, slush and mud. But after the ensuing Winter and Spring there can be no doubt that the grand rush of travel between the two seas will be by the Pacific Railroad. At a moderate calculation, there will only be a matter of three or four hundred miles staging between the two termini during the Winter, but there may be much less than that. The two companies are working with all speed, and the race is an exciting one. The Central Pacific has let out the grading of the second hundred miles west from Weber Canyon, and by way of counterplot, it is said the Union Pacific Company are beginning to grade from Humboldt Wells (nearly three hundred miles west) eastward, as well as from Weber Canyon westward, which looks as if the Union Pacific Company had determined to make Humboldt Wells the western terminus of their portion of the line. This is not relished by the Central Pacific Company, not at all, as they naturally desired to come as far eastward as Salt Lake with their line, and there meet the Union Pacific. Now if the two Companies grade separate routes over this piece of disputed territory, there is fun ahead—arbitration, or litigation, or something else exciting; but the road will be made, so the public will be accommodated. If the two Companies grade the same route there will be a double track, or grade for it.

The conviction seems to be general that the road will run north of Salt Lake; though if the Central Pacific were to run their line north of the Lake, and the Union Pacific were to run theirs south of the Lake, everybody would be suited, Salt Lake City would be brought on the road and the settlement of a larger extent of country would be facilitated. One thing appears to be determined—that the road will not cross the northeast arm of the Lake, or Bear River Bay, as it is sometimes termed, in consequence of the extraordinary rise of the waters of the Lake of late years. Where it was purposed to make the crossing the waters have risen eight or nine feet the past four years, showing an immense change in the matters of rain-fall and evaporation. Nine or ten years ago cattle forded the Lake to the islands to graze, a thing utterly impossible now. The Jordan River, the present and last Summer, was as high, fully as high, as it was proposed a few years ago to raise it by means of a dam thrown across, and much of the land which it was then purposed to thereby irrigate is now under water, or would be but for various levees. The present season is the first, I believe, in which there has been little if any allotment of water for irrigating. Indeed, in many parts of the Territory, Fall wheat has been raised the present season without any irrigating. This is a great point gained, a point utterly impossible in some past years, when there was no rain worth speaking of from April to November, and when the Winter's snow would frequently fall on dry ground.

The *Telegraph* has enlarged its columns a couple of inches in length and four in number, and claims to be the most popular paper in the Territory, as it is the largest and the oldest daily.

The *Reporter*, of late, has abandoned its moderate tone and attacked Mormonism and the Mormon leaders almost daily, and with a degree of virulence. The Mormon papers never answer the attacks of any paper here, not directly or specially. If they do it at all, it is always in a general way, nothing in the slightest degree personal.

The *Utah Magazine*, after several weeks' suspension, has reappeared, enlarged slightly in number of pages, and with the titular appendage of *and Advertiser*. As a specimen of typographical taste, the *Magazine* cannot be extolled. The *Telegraph* also, since its enlargement, has assumed the additional title of *and Commercial Advertiser*. This paper evidently aims to be the commercial paper of Utah, as the *Deseret News* is the acknowledged Mormon organ, and the *Reporter*, the "Gentile" representative. The *Magazine* professes to devote itself mainly to education and literature.

Chicago is advertising largely in the Salt Lake papers, and otherwise pushing vigorously for the Salt Lake trade, and with considerable success. The prospects are that those two cities will do considerable business after this year.

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of Melvin Baughn in Kansas.

From the Leavenworth Times, Sept. 24.

Two years ago Jesse S. Dennis, a citizen of Seneca, Nemaha County, was shot and killed by Melvin Baughn. The murderer made his escape into Missouri, where he was subsequently captured, brought to Seneca, and lodged in the County Jail. He remained there but a short time, when he broke jail and made good his escape. He was at large until the latter part of June, 1868, when he was captured in Missouri, returned to Seneca, and was lodged in jail to await his trial for murder. The District Court (Judge R. St. Clair Graham, presiding) was convened Aug. 5, 1868, and, after a trial which lasted two days, he was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged Sept. 18, 1868, which sentence was duly carried into effect.

The inclosure in which Baughn was hung was on the south of and adjoining the jail. It was made by erecting two post, twelve feet apart and the same distance from the building, and then covered with canvas. The gallows was a bungling contrivance, and allowed the prisoner to fall but four feet. The prisoner was taken from the jail at 3 P. M. He was a good-looking man, about 32 years of age, six feet high, sharp-featured, black hair and eyes, and weighing about 145 pounds. He wore a suit of black and was smoothly shaven. He ascended the gallows with a firm step. On reaching the top a prayer was offered, after which he shook hands with those present. When he took the hand of Mr. McCormick, of Wathena, (who had come to take the body in charge, at Baughn's request,) he remarked: "Its rough! Its rough!" The cap was drawn over his face, the rope placed around his neck, (which he helped Sheriff Kyger to adjust,) his arms pinioned, and a prayer offered. Then, at 3:18, the drop fell, and the body of Melvin Baughn was dangling between Heaven and earth. The fall was not sufficient to break his neck, and it was not until 3:45 o'clock that life was pronounced extinct. The body was then lowered and placed in a neat walnut coffin, carried outside the inclosure, and the people allowed for the last time to gaze upon the lifeless form of the man whose name has been a terror to the people of Kansas and Missouri.

We obtain the following additional particulars from the Nemaha *Courier:*

Baughn maintained an extraordinary composed condition of mind, the only signs of fear or affection being when he stepped from the jail door in sight of the gallows, and at that moment met and recognized a friend, when his eyes suffused with tears and he said, almost inaudibly: "It's rather rough," and then, while shaking hands with his friend, imparted in a slightly tremulous voice some words of farewell. Immediately recovering, he stepped with a firm step to the platform with the Sheriff, and was seated. The black cap was placed upon his head, and while standing upon the fatal drop he was asked what he had to say. His remarks were:

"I believe it is customary for persons in my position to have something to say. With me it is different; I have nothing. I have been arraigned, tried and convicted, and must now suffer a broken law. This is all."

Baughn was 32 years of age. He left a wife and child, living in Marshall, Saline, Mo. When 14 years of age Baughn was a bar-tender in Franklin, Tenn.; was regarded as a bright and quite forward youth; was fond of excitement, and was indulged to a considerable extent, and from this time he dates the commencement of a downward career, which has gone on from robbery, murder, and all grades of crime, until the end has brought him to the gallows. The prisoner was six feet one inch in height, and at the execution was dressed in a suit of black alpaca, plaited bosom shirt, white stockings and slippers. All the letters and papers, of which he had received many during his imprisonment, he burned before leaving the jail. At the last interview with the ministers in the jail he prayed audibly. He left in his cell a letter directed to Rev. Mr. Stewart, of which the following is a copy:

"A few words from the jail. As the hour of my approaching doom draws near, I feel it my duty to say a few words ere I depart from this world of wickedness and sin. I have but a few hours to live, and yet I cannot say that I feel any great desire to prolong the time. I have endeavored to make peace with my God. I have prayed to him both night and day. And I feel and believe that my prayers have been heard and answered. It seems hard, it is true, to die an ignominious death upon the gallows. But I believe that I shall be better off, for I have had but little comfort the last few years of my life. Therefore, I feel resigned to my fate; I feel that I am fully prepared to meet it. And I feel that in a great measure I am indebted to Rev. Mr. Stewart and Mr. Gray for my reconciliation to God, and I am very thankful for the kindness shown me by those reverend gentlemen. And I hope they may never again be called upon to administer unto a human being placed in my unfortunate condition. I can never repay their kindness, but if the prayers of a penitent sinner avail anything they have mine for their future welfare. Mr. Stewart—I would be thankful to have you write to my wife after my death; let her know how I died, and try to console her in her hour of affliction. Address Mrs. L. A. Baughn, Mashall, Daline County, Missouri."

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Preaching at John Allen's—The Howard Mission.

Sunday afternoon exercises took place, as usual, yesterday, in the spacious chapel of the Howard Mission, at which the customary singing by the children took place, and addresses were made by Mr. Van Meter, who presided, Rev. Mr. Noble, Dr. Ward, Mr. Oliver Dyer, and Mr. P. Balen. The speeches were short, pithy, to the point, and kept the numerous visitors, as well as the children, constantly interested.

At 5 o'clock Dr. Ward, Mr. Arnold, the Assistant Superintendent of the Mission, Mr. Hatch, the banker, and Rev. F. D. Mathew, late of the Freedmen's Bureau, proceeded to the quarters of John Allen, in Water-street, with the view of holding services there. They found the ground floor of the house densely packed by men and women of the neighborhood, who were listening to the exhortations of a stranger who had preceded them there. Being unable to enter, Dr. Ward formed a meeting in the street, and a crowd of at least four hundred soon collected, composed not only of the unfortunate class frequenting the dance-houses, but of laboringmen and their wives and families, to whom Sunday had given leisure. They listened with attention and decorum, and many joined in the singing. Added to these were many persons who sat at windows and eagerly listened to all the addresses. The speeches were brief and interesting, as at the Mission. The habit of addressing children, whose attention is easily fatigued, accustoms the gentlemen of the Mission to brevity and concentration. Their words are therefore always acceptable.

Allen had but little to say. He did not speak publicly, nor did he seem inclined for conversation. He is endeavoring to procure the Democratic nomination for his district to the State Assembly. If he obtains it he will probably be elected, as the Democratic preponderance there is heavy.

Tommy Lee, an old pugilist, and now a teacher of the art of punching noses, desired, through Irving, the converted prize-fighter, that the prayers of the Mission should be offered for him. He made a short speech, saying that he was now getting old and could not expect to live long, and felt that it was time to look after his salvation.

No preaching took place at the den of Kit Burns. The roof is leaky, and the rain of the forenoon had rendered the floors very wet. Kit harps frequently on the opposition of Mr. Bergh to his rat-killing matches. He cannot see Mr. Bergh's motive in opposing them. That gentleman has no objection to rats being killed privately, when caught, but argues that public exhibitions of the kind demoralize spectators, accustom them to cruelty, and render them indifferent to suffering.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention.

The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, which holds its session once in three years, will meet in this City on the 7th of October next. In this great council will be gathered, for the first time since 1859, Bishops, clergy and laity from all of the States. It will comprise a larger number of Bishops and a larger number of dioceses than any of the previous councils. The business which will be brought before it is of the deepest importance to the well-being of the Church, now and hereafter. The erection of six or seven new dioceses and missionary jurisdictions; the election, and perhaps consecration, of several Bishops; the readjustment of the code of canons to new phases of Church growth and action; the various memorials touching vital points of faith, ritual and discipline, which will be presented; the recasting of the whole foreign missionary work of the Church; the needed revision of the course of studies for candidates for holy orders, as prescribed by the House of Bishops; the devising of new and enlarged agencies of Church education and Church extension; the methods by which the Church can best minister to the spiritual needs of the poor, the working classes, the freedmen, the fallen of every grade, on the one hand, as well as reach and successfully grapple with the various forms of rationalism and unbelieving science on the other. These and other equally great questions will engage the deliberation of the Legislative Council.

Five Points Mission.

There was an immense out-door gathering of the residents of the Five Points in Paradise-square, opposite the Ladies' Methodist Episcopal Mission, yesterday afternoon, to participate in special religious services. An extemporized platform upon the sidewalk accommodated the speakers, while the children and teachers of the Mission occupied the stoop and lower windows of the building, and led the singing. Rev. J. N. Schaffer, the popular manager of the institution named, presided. After the usual devotional exercises, Rev. Dr. Hare, of the Central Church, and Rev. G. W. Woodruff, of the Seventh-street Church, delivered brief, stirring and pointed appeals to the mixed company before them, exhorting them to repent of their sins, and consecrate the remainder of their lives to God's service. There were not a few among the great throng of listeners whose hearts were deeply touched, and many a wretched-looking, fallen creature wept bitterly over the words of the Gospel. These meetings are accomplishing much good, and will be continued until cold weather.

The day school has grown to such proportions of late that it has become necessary to erect an additional building for the accommodation of the scholars. The work of demolishing the two frame shanties adjoining the Mission, on the east side, and the erection of a brick building in their stead, will be commenced this morning.

Open-Air Preaching.

Considering the unfavorable weather, the open-air meeting, held yesterday at the junction of Houston and Columbia streets, was very well attended. The exercises commenced with singing and prayer, after which Rev. Mr. Wenner made a brief address in German. He was followed by Rev. Dr. Crosby, who took for his text the passage found in Proverbs: "The fear of the Lord is the fountain of life." The preacher labored to impress upon his hearers the importance of thus striving to maintain the elevated nature with which God had blessed them. It was the inclination of men, he said, to yield to the animal passions and thus degrade themselves into the lower life of the beasts of the field. He earnestly appealed to those about him to give more time and attention to their religious duties, and expressed the belief that the open-air meetings would have a hopeful and lasting effect on the community.

Synod of the Roman Catholic Clergy.

A Synod of the Roman Catholic clergy of this diocese will be held in St. Patrick's Cathedral on Tuesday, the 29th inst. Archbishop McCloskey will preside. According to the Archbishop's letter of citation, the formal promulgation of the decrees of the Council held at Baltimore in 1866 will form the chief business of the Council. The promulgation of these decrees will put an end to picnics in connection with the Catholic churches of this diocese, and oblige priests to observe greater uniformity in their vestments and robes. The scarcity of priests and the great question of Catholic education will, in all probability, share the attention of the Synod.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Sheriff and the Police.—Capt. Ira Garland, of the Fourteenth Precinct Police, recently ordered the arrest of four men who were acting as ticket-speculators at the Olympic Theatre, in obedience to a complaint for disorderly conduct, made by the manager of the theatre. The complaint was dismissed by Justice Hogan as the evidence did not sustain the charge, and the accused were discharged. Since then a suit for false imprisonment has been instituted by these speculators against the Police Captain, and on Saturday evening Sheriff O'Brien, through his deputies, attempted to arrest Capt. Garland on a writ, with the evident intention of locking him up in the Ludlow-street jail over Sunday. The Captain, however, got wind of the arrangement and so kept inside his stronghold, the Police Station. He will procure the necessary bail to-day.

Minor Items.—An unknown man died suddenly last evening at No. 320 Tenth-avenue, as is supposed, from apoplexy....Charles Georgi, aged 13, of No. 512 East Thirteenth-street, was thrown from a horse be was riding in Central Park, and sustained such severe injuries that he was removed to St. Luke's Hospital....John Dorsey, a resident of Harlem, aged 40, fell overboard from the propeller *Leader*, at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street. He was rescued from drowning by Officer Foster, of the Twelfth Precinct Police....Charles Davis, Chief Engineer of the gunboat *Montgomery*, lying at the foot of Pier No. 13, North River, was seized with an epileptic fit in a Third-avenue car, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Assaulting an Officer.—At an early hour last evening as Officer Eagan, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was endeavoring to disperse a crowd of rowdies in Sixteenth-street, between Avenues A and B, he was assaulted by one Daniel Fehan, who dealt him a terrific blow in the face. He at once arrested his assailant and was proceeding to the Station-house when he was followed by the entire gang and their confederates, who saluted the policeman with a shower of stones, and then attempted to rescue the prisoner. The effort proved unsuccessful, however, and the ruffian was locked up.

Carelessness.—John Muller, of No. 92 Broome-street, accidentally shot his neice, Mary Muller, aged 13, last evening, in the hallway, while handling a pistol. The wound is a serious one.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fatal Accident at Newark.—About five hours after the terrible accident on Saturday evening at the Newark depot, namely, at midnight, a flagman named Michael Burns was run over and killed near the scene of the former catastrophe, by an engine which was backing down past the depot. He stood with flag in hand near the depot to signal a coal train which was approaching from the west, and as it came along he stepped out of the way and stood directly in front of the above engine, which he had not seen. His right leg was severed from his body, and internal injuries were received. He died within three hours afterward.

A Concealed Murder or a Hoax.—A report was current in Jersey City last evening to the effect that a murder was committed in a beer soloon at West End at an early hour in the evening. The report was based upon a telegraph dispatch sent by the operator at West End Station, who failed, however, to give any particulars. Our reporter visited the locality where the crime was said to have been committed, but could learn no particulars of the affair from policemen whom he visited, who denied all knowledge of anything of the kind. At the late hour of the night none but policemen could be seen.

Embezzlement.—Patrick Dempsey, a huckster doing business in Market-street, Newark, again appeared before Justice Mills yesterday, and made complaint that another peddler in his employ, named James Conger, had sold fruit belonging to him of the value of $125, and had left for parts unknown with the proceeds. A warrant was issued.

Canal Thieves.—James Bush and Nicholas McCormick were arrested at Newark, yesterday, for stealing $50 worth of rope, and other property of a similar nature, from a canal-boat belonging to John Stack, a Morris Canal boatman. The property was found upon the prisoners' boat.

The Morris and Essex Railroad Accident.—Coroner Ball commenced an inquest yesterday morning on the body of Nathan Nichols, the engineer who was killed at the railroad collision Saturday evening. One witness was examined, when the case was adjourned to Wednesday next.

Another Instance.—A daughter of Mr. Benzamin F. Arcularius, who resides in Portland-avenue, sixth door from Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, has been cured of catarrh by Dr. Rowe, of No. 27 East Twentieth-street, this City, after all others had failed.—*News*.

A Fine Assortment of First Class HATS—Fall Styles—at Vail's, No. 141 Fulton-st. —*Advertisement.*

For sunburns, freckles and blemishes of the skin and complexion use Phalon's "Paphian Lotion."—*Advt.*

Phalon's "Paphian Soap" for the toilet, bath and nursery...25 cents per cake.—*Advt.*

Phalon's "Flor de Mayo," the new perfume for the handkerchief. Sold by druggists everywhere.—*Advt.*

[Advertisement.]

Thousands who are using the Burglar Alarm Telegraph testify to its merits. Pamphlets sent free. All infringements in vending or using will be dealt with to the full extent of the law for such cases provided.

E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Westphalia	Sept. 16	Hamburg	New-York
Cuba	Sept. 19	Liverpool	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

Cimbria	Sept. 29	New-York	Hamburg
Smidt	Sept. 30	New-York	Bremen
China	Sept. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Manhattan	Sept. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Malta	Oct. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Hermann	Oct. 1	New-York	Bremen
City of Antwerp	Oct. 3	New-York	Liverpool
William Penn	Oct. 3	New-York	London
Hibernia	Oct. 3	New-York	Glasgow
St. Laurent	Oct. 3	New-York	Havre

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, &C.

Rising Star	Oct. 1	New-York	Aspinwall
Morro Castle	Oct. 1	New-York	Havana
Alabama	Oct. 1	New-York	Vera Cruz

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Cimbria*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at..........5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 5 P. M.
Western Mails...5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island..........5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River..........3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad..........5 P. M.
North Mails..........5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way..........5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mails..........5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at..........1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah—A. Hoa, Mrs. H. Foly and servant, Rev. J. F. Kirby, Charles Frudenberg, L. Bervie, J. H. Jones, Mrs. J. H. Jones and child, T. C. Ustick, F. W. Brown, P. H. Wara, D. McDonald, H. Bailey, Thomas Kief, J. G. Bryan, A. S. Williams, Charles Classen, R. E. Baeder, J. P. Haus, H. Lees.

In steamship Monterey, from Charleston—Wm. Ryan and wife, R. L. Smythe, wife and servant, H. S. Brown and 2 children, R. S. Farrel and wife, J. J. O'Grady and 2 children, Joe. Ray, and 6 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 53 | Sun sets..... 5 48 | Moon rises... 2 46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 5 01 | Gov. Island. 5 50 | Hell Gate .. 7 12

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Sept. 27.

Arrived.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Eaton, Savannah Sept. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Sept. 25, 27 miles S. W. of Frying-pan Shoals, passed steamtug Charleston, bound S.; 26th, 1:30 A. M., 5 miles north of Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Gen. Barnes, hence for Savannah; same day, 1:50 P. M., lat. 37 10, lon. 74 49, passed schr. Julius Hart, bound N.
Steamship Albemarle, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.
Steamship Sherman, Henry, New-Orleans Sept. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Samuel Stevens.
Steamship Brunette, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.
Steamship Monterey, Ryder, Charleston Sept. 24, with mdse. and passengers to A. Leary.
Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.
Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.
Steamer United States, Davis, Fall River.
Brig Mary Curley, (Br.,) ——, Glace Bay 10 ds., with coal to H. W. Loud & Co.
Brig Proteus, Drisko, Port Johnson, for Boston.
Schr. Isabella Birdsall, Caverly, South Amboy, for Bristol, R. I.
Schr. Paragon, Wahah, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills.
Schr. Greene County Tanner, Hyde, Rondout, for Bridgeport.
Schr. Jabez L. White, Weeks, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. C. Hadden, Wainwright, Rondout, for New-Haven.
Schr. S. C. Goodwin, Bishop, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Robert Smith, Bailey, Portland, Conn., for Albany.
Schr. Amanda Powers, Robinson, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.
Schr. Wm. McGee, Wassen, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Lavinia Jane, Conklin, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. R. P. King, Bliven, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Raven, Parker, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Elizabeth & Helen, Giles, Hartford.
Schr. Nausett, Parker, Pawtucket.
Schr. Richard Law, York, Stonington.
Schr. Lady Arthemus, Davis, Norwich.
Schr. John S. Sawyer, Sawyer, Pawtucket.
Schr. Otis, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Cypress, Wilson, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. James Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Anna Stevens, Stevens, Albany, for Bridgeport.
Schr. J. S. Terry, Brown, Newburg, for Fall River.
Schr. D. W. Vaughan, Parsons, Virginia.
Schr. J. P. Myers, Hellwood, Philadelphia.
Schr. Morning Light, Arland, New-London.
Schr. John A. Dix, Dolien, Harwich.
Schr. E. H. Baldwin, Hale, New-London.
Schr. Trimmer, Tilton, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Abby Weld, Hutchins, Norwich.
Schr. M. F. Webb, Buckingham, Hartford.
Schr. Ophelia, Hawkins, Haverstraw.
Schr. H. Butler, Longstreet, Haverstraw.
Schr. J. C. Crate, Endicott, Virginia.
SANDY HOOK, sundown—Wind light, N. E., foggy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 27—Arr. barks Scotland, from Alexandria; T. Cushing, Baltimore; brigs Mary, Malaga, new crop of raisins; Elmic Allen, Cardiff; Royal Sovereign, London; R. M. Hester, Baltimore.

HOLMES' HOLE, Sept. 25, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Challenge, ——, Ipswich for New-York; Crescent Lodge, Winthrop, Calais for do.; Virginia, Crowell, Boston for do.; Starlight, McIntire, Bangor for do.; Charleston, ——, do. for New-Bedford; Cherub, Fletcher, do. for Fall River; Alamo, Stacey, Machias for Portsmouth; Frank & Nellie, Gage, Boston for Philadelphia; H. O. Hand, do. for do.; W. S. Doughten, ——, Salem for Philadelphia; Wm. P. Cox, Bakeman, Rondout for Plymouth; Blue Bird, (Br.,) Patterson, New-Bedford for St. John, N. B.; Addie Walton, of Quincy Point, and Isaac Baker, Reeves, Georgetown for Boston.

The schr. Clara Montgomery, in port, was run into at 4 o'clock this A. M. by the schr. Isaac Baker, carrying away foretopmast by the board, with the sails and rigging, and sustaining other damage.

Also arr. schrs. Frolic, Dillingham; Planter, Horton; J. B. Norris, Olaghorn, all of Tisbury.

P. M.—Arr. brigs Abstainer, (Br.,) Davis, Windsor for New-York; Manzanilla, Coombs, Calais for do.; schrs. Eugene, do. for New-Haven; Albert Treat, Sawyer, New-York for Bangor; Billow, Griffen, Franklin for New-York; Freddie L. Porter, Small, Boston for Philadelphia; A. B. Sawyer, Cook, Calais for New-York; S. T. King, of Calais.

Most all the fleet that sailed to-day returned on account of the fog. Wind S. W. and fresh.

26th, A. M.—No arrivals. The wind has veered this A. M. from S. W., fresh to the eastward; light with calms.

Notice to Mariners.

Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Sept. 3, 1868.

FRANCE—NORTH COAST—FIXED LIGHTS AT CARENTAN.

Official information has been received at this office that from the 1st day of August, the following lights will be exhibited as a guide through the channel of Carentan:

1. Lower Light, on the sea bank, is a fixed red light, elevated 16 feet above high water, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 7 miles.

The light is placed on a wooden scaffold, 13 feet high, close to the original bank of Brevand, in lat. 42 20 39 N., lon. 1 11 18 W. from Greenwich.

2. Upper Light, at Brevand, is a fixed white light, elevated 49 feet above high water, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 7 miles.

The light is exhibited from a wooden scaffold, 38 feet high, placed above the hamlet of the port, and bears S. W. ½ W., distant 940 yards from the lower light.

ALTERATION OF POSITION OF LIGHT AT CAUDEBEC.

Also, that from the 1st day of August, 1868, the following alteration in the position of the light at Caudebec, in the river Seine, would take place, viz.:

The light, which is one mile above the port of Caudebec, would be moved further up on the same bank of the river, to the entrance of the valley of Caudebec.

The light is a fixed white light, elevated 20 feet above high water, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 6 miles.

The tower is 22 feet high, and is in lat. 49 31 16 N., lon. 0 45 9 E. from Greenwich.

LIGHT AT PORTRIEUX.

Also, that the light at the entrance of Portrieux, Baie de Saint Brieuc, which was exhibited from a wooden scaffold, is now exhibited from a small tower at the head of the jetty.

The light is a fixed red light, (as before,) elevated 34 feet above high water, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 7 miles.

The tower is white, 33 feet high; position, lat. 48 38 50 N., lon. 2 49 31 W.

WEST COAST—FIXED RED LIGHT AT SAINT JEAN DE LUZ.

Also, that from the 15th day of August, 1868, a light will be exhibited from a lamp-post at the extremity of the jetty of Ciboure, at the mouth of the Nivelle, St. Jean de Luz Bay.

The light is a fixed red light, elevated 18 feet above high water, and can be seen one mile; position, lat. 43 23 17 N., lon. 2 0 20 W. from Greenwich.

The bearing is magnetic. Variation 21 deg. westerly in 1868.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

Queenstown, Sept. 27.—The steamship Scotia, from New-York, arrived at this port at 2 A. M. on Saturday.

Southampton, Sept. 27.—The steamship Allemannia, from New-York, arrived at this port at 9 o'clock this morning.

Gorham Manufacturing Company,

SILVERSMITHS,

Providence, R. I.

We beg to announce to the public that our Sterling Silver and fine Electro-Plated Wares may now be had of all the principal dealers throughout the country, and that all our goods are guaranted to be in quality as represented by us.

Trade Mark for Silver. — Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.

N. B.—Purchasers will be particular to notice that all our articles are stamped with the above trade marks.

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,

Dr. Dillenback, of Boston, Author of a work on Consumption and Diseases of the Air Passages, will be at his New-York office, No. 860 Broadway, corner of 17th-st. and Union-square, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 1st and 2d of October.

Persons suffering from long-standing catarrhal and bronchial affections should lose no time in consulting him.

Removal.

CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.

We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.

Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

Don't neglect that Cold! Cure it at once by using Napoleon Cough Pills. Sugar-coated, purely vegetable, contain no opium, and are not cathartic. 50 cents per box. Sold by all druggists. Manufactory No. 47 Dey-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

The Best in the World!

THE CREAM OF ALL DENTIFRICES.

Contains no acids, no gritty substance, nothing injurious. Ask for Dr. LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 11 Dey-st., New-York.

DIED.

Bucklin.—On Friday, Sept. 25, at his residence in Brooklyn, Thomas P. Bucklin, Jr., in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 181 Union-st., on Monday at 2 o'clock P. M.

Cameron.—At Oxford, Orange County, on Sunday, Sept. 27, Jessie, youngest child of A. M. and Margaret Cameron, aged 2 years, 9 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 52 7th-av., on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 3 P. M.

Conklin.—At Englewood, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 27, Lewis Conklin, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Presbyterian Church at Dobb's Ferry, on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 12½ o'clock.

Cornwell.—At Manhasset, on Saturday, Sept. 26, Mariam W., wife of John Cornwell, in the 76th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son, Capt. John H. Cornwell, and her son-in-law, J. Lawrence Hewelett, are invited to attend her funeral at 1 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, 29th inst., from Christ Church, Manhasset, L. I.

Cross.—On Saturday, Sept. 26, after a short illness, James Cross, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 214 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

Denison.—On Sunday, Sept. 27, Caroline Louisa, daughter of Rev. Samuel D. and Sarah Bleecker Denison, aged 25 years.

The funeral services will be held at Calvary Church, Stonington, Conn., on Wednesday morning, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock.

Dodge.—On Saturday, Sept. 26, Mary Louisa, youngest child of Margaret R. and Dr. D. A. Dodge, aged 22 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at the residence of her father, No. 124 Congress-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 29th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Ely.—At Niagara Falls, on Saturday, Sept. 19, of consumption, Isabella, youngest daughter of Elias H. Ely, Esq., of New-York.

Her remains were taken to Lyme, Conn., for interment.

Hallet.—On Friday, Sept. 25, suddenly, Henry S. Hallet, in the 47th year of his age.

Relatives and friends, also relatives and friends of his father-in-law, Wm. Hawxhurst Townsend, are invited to attend his funeral without further notice, at his late residence, No. 43 West 31st-st., on Monday, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

Hayes.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 27, Newton Hayes, in the 90th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Sept. 29, at 12 o'clock noon, from his late residence, New-Brighton, Staten Island. Boat leaves Pier No. 19, foot of Dey-st., at 11 o'clock A. M.

Lott.—On Friday, Sept. 25, Williampie Lott, relict of the late George Lott, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Monday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice, from her late residence, Jamaica, opposite Union Race Course.

Muren.—On Friday, Sept. 25, William Hamilton, only child of George M. and Marion H. Muren, aged 10 months and 5 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, New-Brighton, S. I., on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock. Steamboat leaves foot of Dey-st. at 11 o'clock.

Mulford.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, Sept. 25, after a short illness, Fannie Eastwick, wife of Geo. T. Mulford.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Stephens.—At New-Britain, Conn., on Friday, Sept. 25, Eleanor B., wife of Henry C. Stephens.

The funeral will be in New-York from the house of S. H. Howard, No. 124 East 15th-st., on Tuesday, the 29th inst. Notice of hour hereafter.

Smith.—On Friday, Sept. 25, Emmie Louise, aged 6 years, youngest daughter of Robert and Emeline S. Smith.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents, on the old Bloomfield Road, on Monday at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in readiness at the Newark Station on the arrival of the 1½ o'clock train from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st.

Tiemann.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 26, George Tiemann.

Notice of funeral will be given hereafter.

Tumann.—On Saturday, Sept. 26, at his residence, No. 252 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, after a painful illness, in the 75th year of his age, George C. Tumann.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Matthew's Church, corner of Elizabeth and Broome sts., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Warth.—On Friday, Sept. 25, in the 16th year of her age, Amelia C. S., youngest daughter of John W. Warth.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Wyckoff-av.) East New-York, on Monday, Sept. 28, at 1½ o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. SCHENCK AND HIS MEDICINES.

An Extract from the Boston Journal.

No physician in the whole country is better or more widely known than Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, who visits our City weekly, and who has a permanent office at No. 35 Hanover-st. We have on several occasions visited Dr. Schenck's rooms; we have seen his patients, (for the second or third time, perhaps,) and noticed the improvement in some of them; we have heard the Doctor address them in a body when his limited time would not enable him to examine them separately; and we now add our encomiums to the thousands heretofore given him. His name is gratefully familiar to thousands of households in the land, for he has happily rescued from consuming disease and restored to health thousands upon thousands who had been the dreary round of the regular, irregular, and other doctors, and given over as hopeless. Himself rescued, as it were, from the impending grave, while apparently in the last stages of consumption, it is not a matter of wonder that he has entire confidence in the restorative powers of his own medicine. He is as strong, vigorous and labor-enduring a man as one would be likely to see in going over the city a whole month. The fact that he practices his arduous profession the entire day, and then travels the entire night to reach his next office, as from Boston to New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore each week, indicates both the pressure of his business and the extraordinary demands upon his physical nature. If he was not "as tough as a truck horse," to use a homely but expressive comparison, he could not hold out as he does, and maintain his vigorous health and an exuberant flow of animal spirits. The secret of it is in having cured himself by the right sort of remedies and resorting to them personally whenever occasion requires. What was seemingly so miraculous in his case is not a whit more than is witnessed in hundreds of cases monthly under his treatment. The plain and emphatic truth is, his medicines act with and assist nature, instead of running counter to her methods. In this important respect they differ essentially from those used by the regular faculty. His theory of disease, management of patients, and kindred matters, are also in contrast to other physicians, and so much so as to render his system peculiar and original. In the cure of pulmonary complaints, affections of the liver and stomach, we presume Dr. Schenck now stands at the head of American practitioners. This is certainly the case, if the number of cures he effects is an indication of skill and correct doctrine. Dr. Schenck has three preparations, which are accomplishing most remarkable results, viz.:

1. PULMONIC SYRUP.
2. SEA-WEED TONIC.
3. MANDRAKE PILLS.

These are the magic wands which he wields with such wonderful, beneficent effects. With these he attacks the strongholds of disease, and achieves successes which are the admiration and astonishment of the public. With the marvelous healing virtues of these compounds, added to the good advice of the Doctor, there are few cases, indeed, that are not followed by all that the patient can hope. His method of expelling diseases from the system is thus made direct, simple and effective. He does not experiment with and victimize those who seek him for treatment. He knows just what his medicines will and won't do, and no one will be left in doubt as to the matter. If we know him, he does not want any patient's money that cannot be helped or cured. People who have bad lungs, bad livers and bad stomachs should advise with Dr. Schenck, for he is the man to help them. The trio of bads just named comprehend, or cause, about all the maladies flesh is heir to, and once taken in hand in the right manner, a cure is likely to follow. Dr. Schenck makes the stomach clean and strong and healthy, and puts it in working order as a starting point. This is, in fact, the foundation of his cures. He then sets it to making the material for good blood, to be sent over the whole body. Very sensibly and naturally, he believes in making the mill grind the corn. Of course, the liver and other organs are looked after sharply at the same time. It is not probable that any disease which is at all curable within his line of practice would resist Dr. Schenck's most admirable combination of specifics, and the sick may therefore go to him with every expectation of restored health—the greatest of human blessings.

Dr. J. H. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, No. 15 North 6th-st., corner of Commerce-st., Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on Tuesday, Sept. 29, and No. 35 Hanover-st., Boston, on Wednesday, Sept. 30. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea-weed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 per half dozen; Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times at his rooms; also by druggists generally.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Constipation, with Flatulency, Depression of Spirits, Headache, Languor, and all Weaknesses of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. For sale by druggists generally. S. G. WELLING, Sole Proprietor. Price 50 cents per box.

PERFUME YOUR APARTMENTS AND polish your furniture by one process; use RUPERTI'S CROWN AROMATIC FURNITURE POLISH. For sale by druggists, grocers and furniture stores throughout the world: 50 cents per bottle. Depot No. 294 Pearl-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

FIRST NATIONAL ECLECTIC ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.—This Society is now prepared to negotiate on favorable terms with experienced General Agents and Solicitors for the City of New-York and vicinity.

Apply at the office of the Society, No. 35 Union-square.

OILED FURNITURE LOOKS LIKE new after one application of RUPERTI'S CROWN AROMATIC FURNITURE POLISH; the perfume is exquisite; 50 cents per bottle. Depot No. 294 Pearl-st., New-York.

"BRILLIANCY AND FRAGRANCE unequalled" attained by using RUPERTI'S CROWN AROMATIC FURNITURE POLISH. For sale everywhere; 50 cents per bottle. Depot No. 294 Pearl-st., New-York.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.

BUY YOUR SILVERWARE From the Manufacturers.

FORD & TUPPER,

No. 609 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

MATTRESSES.—IF YOU WANT A GOOD article below the market price, go to E. F. MANY & CO., Nos. 14 and 16 4th-av.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, Kentucky and Missouri Lotteries. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, Post Office Box No. 4,284. No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in Royal Havana and all legalized Lotteries. JACOB CLUTE, Broker, No. 200 Broadway and No. 152 Fulton-st.

NEW PUBLICATINOS.

ISSUED THIS DAY:

A NEW NOVEL.

By the Author of "The Old Mam'selle's Secret."

GOLD ELSIE.

FROM THE GERMAN OF E. MARLITT,

Author of "The Old Mam'selle's Secret," etc.

BY MRS. A. L. WISTER.

12mo. Bound in fine cloth. Price, $1 75.

For sale by all Booksellers, or will be sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price, by

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,

Nos. 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. Pembroke Fetridge, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,

HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. Pembroke Fetridge, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR October contains Charles Darwin, John Laird, Mrs. Eliza Potter, Mme. Goddard; The Turkoman Tribes; Cathedral of Chartres, France; Who are Yankees? American Dress, by Jennie June; Drink; Use of Discipline; Silent Teachers; Alcohol, by Greeley; What is Genius? Self Culture. Terms, 30 cents, or $3 a year. Sent on trial, from July to January, for $1. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

P. S.—Portraits, characters and biographies of Grant, Colfax, Seymour and Blair, in September No.

POLITICAL.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND COLFAX CAMPAIGN CLUB.

A public meeting of this Club will be held at No. 23 3d-av., THIS (Monday) EVENING.

Maj. DOUGLAS CAMPBELL,
Dr. A. H. ROBINSON and
JOHN RAFFERTY, Esq., will speak.

A Glee Club will be in attendance.

Gen. J. C. PINCKNEY, President.

M. S. Dunham, Frank Cantrell, } Secretaries.

F. C. Wagner, Chairman Executive Committee.

James McGee, Secretary Executive Committee.

IRISHMEN BY BIRTH,

AMERICANS BY ADOPTION!

THE IRISH REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN CLUB OF NEW-YORK will hold a GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE,

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 30, at 8 o'clock, which will be addressed by that GALLANT DEFENDER OF THE IRISH RACE, Senator JOHN CONNESS, and the following eminent speakers:

Gen. James L. Kiernan, Col. Jas. O'Connor, (Iowa,)
David Bell, LL.D., Hon. D. A. Lynch, Att.-Gen., La.
Daniel R. Lyddy, Esq., Gen. Patrick H. Jones,
Hon. Patrick Corbett, Capt. W. H. Grace,
and others.

☞ Come one, come all, everybody and anybody will be welcome to hear what Irishmen have to say in favor of Grant and Colfax. Griswold and Cornell, and the reason why they should be elected.

DENNIS F. BURKE, President.

Daniel J. Hogan, Secretary.

MICHAEL OREGAN, Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

JERSEY CITY

GRAND REPUBLICAN WIGWAM DEDICATION.

The Jersey City Republican Wigwam will be dedicated on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 30th inst. The building is the largest and most beautiful in the State, and will accommodate an audience of 6,000 persons. Addresses by Major-Gen. Sickles, Major-Gen. Kilpatrick, Major-Gen. Pleasonton, Brig.-Gen. Vickers, Brig.-Gen. Van Buren, Brig.-Gen. Jackson, Major Z. K. Pangborn, Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen, Hon. A. G. Cattell, Hon. J. L. Thomas, of Maryland; Hon. J. H. Warwick, Hon. A. W. Tenny, Prof. S. M. Hewlett, Hon. J. L. Barbour, and others. A grand parade of Grant and Colfax Legions will also take place. Music by the Seventy-first Regiment Band.

A cordial invitation is extended to the Grant and Colfax Legions of New-York City and vicinity to participate with us.

NOTICE TO CLUBS.

Lanterns, torches, caps, capes, flags, badges, medals, &c., can be had at lowest prices, and without delay, at Campaign Headquarters, No. 98 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas Hotel. Send for price list or call and examine.

RALLY ROUND THE FLAG.

POLITICAL NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, have on hand the largest stock of Bunting Flags to be found in the country, all of our own manufacture.

ANNIN & CO., Nos. 99 and 101 Fulton-st., N. Y.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. Sixteenth Ward.—The National Union Republicans of this district are requested to meet at their headquarters, No. 161 8th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 29, for the purpose of electing five delegates to the County Convention, and five delegates to the Judiciary Convention, and as many delegates to the Assembly Convention as there are Election Districts in the said Assembly District.

The polls to be open from 7 o'clock until 9.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS, President.

Carson G. Archibald, Henry R. Adee, } Secretaries.

YORKVILLE GRANT AND COLFAX CAMPAIGN CLUB.—A public meeting will be held at the Tannery, 86th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 29, at 8 o'clock. The following distinguished speakers will address the meeting: Col. T. B. THORPE, JAMES KILBURN, the Albany mechanic, Judge WELCOME R. BEEBE, Hon. HY. F. ALLEN, of Boston, and others. Seats reserved for ladies. A band of music and the famous Rocky Mountain Glee Club will enliven the meeting.

H. P. ALLEN, President.

J. T. Van Winkle, Secretary.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In accordance with a resolution of the General Committee, a primary meeting to elect delegates to the several nominating Conventions will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept 29, at Headquarters, No. 78 Hudson-st. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock. The regular weekly meeting will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, 28th, at 7½ o'clock.

HENRY SMITH, President.

Jno. Wm. Heape, Wm. H. Bailey, } Secretaries.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of a call by the Union Republican General Committee, the above named Association will hold a primary election at the International Hotel, corner of William and Duane streets, on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 29, 1868, to elect delegates to the County, Judiciary, Congressional, and Assembly Conventions. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.

M. FRIEDSAM, President.

Geo. Goodwin, John J. O'Conor, } Secretaries.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A special meeting of the Union Republican Association will be held at Dingledein's, No. 932 Third-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 29, to elect delegates to the several nominating conventions. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.

JAMES W. CULVER, President.

James Jackson, Thomas Robinson, } Secretaries.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this Association will be held at Washington Hall, 3d-av., near 126th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 29, to elect delegates to the several nominating Conventions. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.

W. H. DECAMP, President.

John Norton, Charles Child, } Secretaries.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet on TUESDAY EVENING next, Sept. 29, at No. 78 Hudson-st., for the purpose of holding a primary election. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.

By order of the President. JOHN CONTRELL.

J. W. Heape, Wm. H. Bailey, } Secretaries.

CENTRAL GRANT CLUB.—A MEETING of this Club will be held at headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, THIS (Monday) EVENING, Sept. 28, at 8 o'clock. By order,

R. F. ANDREWS, Chairman.

John J. Shaw, George H. Sheldon, } Secretaries.

GERMAN GRANT AND COLFAX CAMPAIGN CLUB—Eighteenth Ward.—Mass meeting MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 28, at Demilt Hall, corner 2d-av. and 23d-st. Addresses by Dr. FRED. SCHUETZ, Dr. VON HOLST and R. WEIL VON GERNSBACH.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 26, 1868.

$2,000	5-20s, C., '65..new	108⅝	90	U.S. Ex. Co.	50
10,000	U.S. 6s, Pac. R. issue	100	100	N.Y. Cen.	128¼
66,000	Tenn. 6s. new	69¼	300	do	128⅝
10,000	do....s20	69	2500	do....b30	128⅞
40,000	do.....2d call	69¼	1500	do	128⅝
12,000	Tenn. St. 6s, ex c. 2d call	70	500	do....s30	129
30,000	Virginia 6s...ex c	54	500	do..2d call.b60	130
2,000	Vir. St. 6s. new	51	100	do....b10	129⅜
5,000	Ind. St. 5s. bet. call	97	200	do	129½
60,000	N. Car. 6s., ex c	77¼	500	do	129½
12,000	do	77	400	Erie R.	52⅝
1,000	do....2d call	77	400	do	52⅝
30,000	N. Car. 6s, new	75¾	1800	do	52⅞
55,000	do	75¾	100	do....s30	51⅞
20,000	do...bet. call	75¾	100	do....s30	51½
3,000	do.....2d call	75¾	100	do....2d call	52
10,000	do	75¾	100	Erie R. Pf.	76½
1,000	H.R.R.2d S.F.B.	104	100	do	76½
1,000	C., Bur. & Q. 8s.	111½	100	Hud. River R.	140
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	93	600	Reading R.	94⅝
2,000	Mor. & Es. 2d M	87¼	100	do	94⅝
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	98	100	do	94½
10,000	Mil. & St. P. 8s, 1st M.	103	200	do....b30	94½
5,000	Chi. & N.W. Con. Conv. Bs.	95¼	200	do...2d call.b30	94½
5,000	do	95	100	M. So. & N. I.	84⅝
1,000	Mar. 1st, new	18	100	Ill. Cen. R.	145
500	Ill. Cen. Bs.	119¾	100	Clev. & Pitts.	86⅛
5,000	Chi. & G. E. 1st	81	300	do	86
5,000	M. & St. P. 1st Iowa Div.	92	200	do...2d call	85¾
14	Irving Bank	113	200	Chi. & N.W. R.	89¼
19	Nassau Bank	107	100	Chi. & N.W. Pf.	89½
20	Fourth N. Bk.	105	100	do	89⅝
50	Manhattan Gas	235	100	Chic. & R. I.	102⅝
100	West. U. Tel.	34¼	50	do	102¾
5	do	34	500	do	102⅝
100	Cum. Coal Pf.	33	25	do...bet. call	102⅝
100	Pac. Mail	111	100	Mil. & St. P.	93¼
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	29¼	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	94
50	do	29¾	300	T., W. & W.	61
100	do	29⅝	50	Del., Lack. & W.	121
			400	P., Ft. W. & C.	109⅞
			100	Tol., W. & W. Prf. bet. call....b30	77
			54	New-Jersey C. R. bet. call	123
			10	Dubuque & S.C.	100
			8	N.Y. & N.H.R.	141

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$60,000	U.S. 5-20s, C., '65	110½	1,000	U.S. 6s, '81, C.	114
20,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '62	114	50,000	U.S. 5-20s. C., '67	108⅞
			18,000	U.S. 5-20s, C., '68	109⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

10,000	N. C. St. 6s, ex c.	76¼	400	Hud. R. R.	139⅛
20,000	do	76¾	1200	Reading R.	94⅞
10,000	do....b10	76⅞	20	B. & B. Assoc'tion	106½
10,000	do	76⅞	40	Chi. & Alton	151
10,000	do	77	100	O. & M. R.	28⅞
10,000	do....b10	77	800	Clev. & Pitts. ex d.	86
20	Amer. Ex.	49¾	800	Chic., R. I. & P.	102⅝
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	29¼	100	do....b10	102¾
300	Mer. U. Ex....c	24⅜	300	do	102⅝
300	Quicksilver	22½	300	do....c	102⅝
100	Pacific Mail	110¾	100	M. S. & N. I.	84⅝
100	W. U. Tel	34¼	600	Chi. & N.W.	88⅞
600	N. Y. Cen. R.	128	500	do	88⅞
600	Erie R	51⅝	1200	Chi. & N.W. Pf.	89
300	do....s30	50	100	do....s15	88⅞
800	do	51½	100	do....b5	89
1500	do	51⅝	200	do....c	89
600	do	51½	400	do....b10	89¼

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100,000	N.C. 6s. ex c. s15	77⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	93¼
16,000	N. Car. St. 6s. new	75⅛	100	do	93⅛
300	Wells-Fargo Ex.	29⅝	100	O. & Miss. R..b10	28⅞
200	Adams Ex.	52	500	do	28⅜
100	Mer. U. Ex.	24⅜	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	84¼
50	Amer. Ex.	49½	100	do	84⅛
400	Pacific Mail	110⅞	100	do	84⅛
100	Canton Co.	48½	1200	Cleve. & Pitts. ex d.	85⅜
2200	Erie R.	51	300	do....s10	85⅜
1800	do	51⅝	300	C., R. I. & P.	102½
600	do....s30	50	500	do	102⅝
300	do....s5	50⅞	100	do....s10	102
600	N. Y. C. R.	129	300	do....c	102
200	do....c	129	200	do	101⅞
600	Reading R.	94	2800	do	102
200	do	93⅞	100	M. & St. P. R.	93
10	B. & B. Assoc'tion	107½	800	Chi. & N. W.	88⅞
100	Tol., W. & W.	60½	650	Chi. & N.W. Pf.	89
200	do	60	400	do	88⅞
100	Tol., W. & W. Pf.	77	500	Mar. Pref.	11½
400	P., F. W. & C.	109¾	300	do	12

MONDAY, Sept. 28—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Sept. 26, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$21,448
Decrease in Specie	2,062,259
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	185,124
Decrease in Deposits	756,249
Increase in Circulation	6,078

	Sept. 28, 1867.	Sept. 26, 1868.	Sept. 19, 1868.
National Cap'l.	$73,707,700	$74,007,700	$74,007,700
Local Capital	9,462,500	9,662,500	9,662,500
Total Capital	$83,170,200	$83,670,200	$83,670,200
Loans	251,918,751	271,273,544	271,252,096
Gold and Gold Notes	9,496,183	12,603,483	14,665,742
Other L. Tend'r	55,991,526	63,587,576	63,772,700
Deposits	181,439,410	202,068,334	202,824,583
Circulation	34,147,269	34,050,771	34,044,693
In Sub-Tres'y	114,989,483	95,133,400	91,330,485

The Bank Statement published to-day, exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous Statement. The Banks owed:

	Sept. 19.	Sept. 26.	Sept. 28, 1867.
On deposits	$202,824,583	$202,068,334	$181,439,410
Circulation	34,044,693	34,050,771	34,147,269
Total	$236,869,276	$236,119,105	$215,586,679
25 ₩ cent. would be	$59,214,819	$59,029,776	$53,896,669
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	78,438,442	76,191,059	65,487,709
Excess	$19,223,623	$17,161,283	$11,591,040

The only marked feature in the present Bank averages is the decrease of two millions in the Specie Deposits, which is more than accounted for by the unusually heavy Customs of the week paid into the Treasury Office. The Gold balances of the Office have run up about three and a half millions, and it is probable that the Banks hold this morning less Gold than the average of the past week, as shown on the above statement. The Treasury Department, altogether, must now hold, in the ownership of the Government, after providing for outstanding Gold Certificates of Deposit, about EIGHTY MILLIONS, with three day's Customs to come in before the close of the present month.

The amount of Gold in the Treasury on the 1st of September was $92,570,901, of which

the Government owned		$67,409,281
Since for Customs, New-York	$11,960,909	
At outports	5,500,000—	17,460,909
Total		$84,870,190
Gold Interest paid, New-York	$3,136,520	
Other offices	1,500,000—	4,636,520
Gold now at disposal of Treasury		$80,133,670

The rates of Money, at call, to the Brokers, ranged steady throughout the week, and the supply from private lenders continued free at from 3 to 4 ₩ cent. on the Public Funds and other prime collateral; while at Bank the rates were 4@5 ₩ cent. at call, and 6@7 ₩ cent. on 30@60 day engagements. Good Merchant paper at 90 days is also taken at 7 ₩ cent., and we heard of one or more loans upon Stock collateral, for 90 days, at the same rate. No preparations are yet apparent for the Quarterly Bank Statement, either in the way of strengthening the City Banks, whose present lawful Money on hand is nearly 33⅓ ₩ cent. to their Deposits and Circulation, (or about seventeen millions above the required average,) or, in the way of assisting the Country Banks to make up their statements for the Department at Washington. Whatever preparation may be deemed desirable this week, will be felt, if felt at all, in the general market for Money, in the next five days, as the Banks make up their Quarterly returns, as they will stand on Friday night, or without the clearances of Saturday being taken into account. The orders for Currency to go West are scarcely equal at present to the daily receipts of Greenbacks from other quarters, and the orders for the Cotton markets of the South have not yet been felt. The Treasury Currency balances are much below the corresponding period of last year, while the Banks carry into their Quarterly returns, $7,500,000 more in Greenbacks and their Representative 3 ₩ cent. Certificates. Whatever advance in the rates of Interest may be felt later in the season, is therefore likely to be gradual and unattended by panic in or pressure upon the market.

The price of Gold has fallen 2 ₩ cent. since last Monday, and the rates of Exchange on London (in Gold) are also lower, although on the first decline in Gold, about the middle of the week, there was some disposition to remit balances which had been held up for this change. At the close the quotations stood 108⅝@108¾ ₩ cent. The general Trade of the week was active in Foreign Goods, and especially so in the heavy articles of General Foreign Merchandise, such as Sugars, Coffee and Tea. A large amount of these was withdrawn from Bond and the Customs paid; so that while the new Import entries of the week, of all descriptions, amount to only $4,093,000, the amount of Customs paid would indicate that about $6,750,000 of Foreign Merchandise was marketed. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce were less than anticipated in our last weekly review, as based on the freight engagements of the week.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds of the United States varied but slightly in prices, and the business done was smaller than usual in the way of speculation; the dealers, however, reporting a good daily investment demand. The Border State Stocks show more activity on two or three descriptions, at advancing prices at the close of the week. The Railway Shares fluctuated violently on the New-York and several of the Western Stocks, and also on Reading, and on Friday and Saturday there was an animated speculation on the general list, a new movement in Erie, predicated upon larger orders than usual—owing to the recent heavy fall in the Stock—to and from the English and German markets, and the reappearance, in the Street, of Mr. DANIEL DREW, as a heavy speculator in the Stock, after several months' absence or quiet.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,098,501, against the total entries of $4,114,806 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,599,006, against $3,425,523 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $104,468, against $657,347 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $3,460,526. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 7,192 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 6,062.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows, the figures being official to Aug. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$15,281,997	Aug. 15	$4,312,898
February	20,402,462	Aug. 22	6,644,290
March	25,213,380	Aug. 29	6,198,507
April	21,397,805	Sept. 5	4,584,771
May	21,673,084	Sept. 12	4,222,255
June	19,633,487	Sept. 19	5,613,175
July	23,861,215	Sept. 26	4,098,501
Aug. 8	6,046,093		
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$189,183,920
Against same time 1867			200,625,299
Decrease since Jan. 1			$11,441,379

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$14,448,327	Aug. 12	$3,209,312
February	14,021,585	Aug. 19	2,772,663
March	13,563,450	Aug. 26	3,568,654
April	14,739,210	Sept. 2	2,827,891
May	15,333,559	Sept. 9	3,674,642
June	11,308,909	Sept. 16	3,163,024
July	11,071,975	Sept. 23	2,599,006
Aug. 5	2,506,994		
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$118,208,695
Against same time 1867			133,725,063
Decrease since Jan. 1			$15,516,368
Gold, Sept. 26, 1868			142 ₩ cent.
Gold, Sept. 28, 1867			143¼ ₩ cent

The Exports of Specie of all descriptions from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$7,349,825	Aug. 15	$653,493
February	4,203,829	Aug. 22	648,923
March	3,694,912	Aug. 29	492,034
April	6,085,179	Sept. 5	643,387
May	15,956,231	Sept. 12	325,525
June	11,823,628	Sept. 19	640,390
July	10,584,558	Sept. 26	104,468
Aug. 8	2,896,532		
Total since Jan 1, 1868			$66,092,910
Against same time 1867			42,177,117
Increase since Jan. 1			$23,915,793

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$3,071,619	August	$3,254,947
February	4,132,576	Sept. 5	365,756
March	3,196,196	Sept. 8	715,000
April	3,797,430	Sept. 12	625,000
May	4,302,656	Sept. 14	401,648
June	3,944,906	Sept. 21	830,404
July	3,112,094		
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$31,239,632
Against same time 1867			22,605,470
Increase since Jan. 1			$8,634,162

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1868:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	$7,204,590	January	$16,016,501
February	9,735,125	February	1,880,066
March	11,325,954	March	3,109,566
April	10,249,419	April	276,099
May	10,009,176	May	17,053,376
June	8,206,097	June	1,779,749
July	9,565,594	July	18,798,213
August	12,263,844	August	1,222,446
Sept. 5	2,391,000	Sept. 5	2,152,000
Sept. 12	3,185,770	Sept. 12	495,318
Sept. 19	2,923,612	Sept. 19	328,388
Sept. 26	3,460,526	Sept. 26	164,814
Total	$98,529,719	Total	$63,336,547
To date, 1867	94,639,655	To date, 1867	43,258,765

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		Sept. 28, '67.
American Gold Coin	144⅛@141¼@142½@142	143¼
Old U.S. 5-20s, 1862	114⅛@114	113½
Consolidated 5-20s	109@108⅞	107½
U. S. 5 ₩ cents. 10-40s.4	104¾@104⅝	99½
New-York Central	131⅝@126⅞@129¾@128⅞	108¼
Erie	47⅛@52¼@50⅝	[illegible]
Rock Island	104¾@101⅞	102¾
Michigan Southern	85⅝@84⅛	[illegible]
Hudson River	142@141	128½
Northwestern	91⅛@86¾@88⅞	42¼
Fort Wayne and Chicago	110⅛@109⅛	102⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburg	88½ with div.@85⅞ x. d.	80
Reading	92⅝@95⅛@93¼@94	101⅝
Northwestern Preferred	91⅞@87@89	66⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	29¼@29	26
Pacific Mail	112¼@109@110¾	129
St. Paul Preferred	97⅞@93½	64
St. Paul Common	95⅞@92½	41½
Toledo and Wabash	62⅞@58@60	43

The sales of Gold were at 142⅜@142¼@142⅜@142½@142¼ ₩ cent. through the forenoon. The market was weaker after 2 o'clock, and left off 141⅞@142 ₩ cent., as against 142⅜ on Friday night. The Treasury Office received for Gold Customs during the week $3,460,526, and paid out for Gold Interest $164,814. The Banks lose on their Specie averages $2,062,259, and on their general line of Deposits $756,249. Their Loans, Greenbacks and Circulation are close upon the figures of last Monday. The Greenbacks $185,124 less. The Money market left off easy to the Brokers at from 3 to 5 ₩ cent., most of the business of the day being done at 3@4 ₩ cent. Bills on London closed dull at 108⅝@108¾ ₩ cent. The shipments of Specie for the week is $104,468.

There was another tame business in the Public Funds; the prices closing steady at the last quotations of Friday. The Border State Bonds were active and advancing rates for Tennessees and North Carolinas, and the Railway Share market, for the most of the day, buoyant and excited, with one or two violent fluctuations in Erie and New-York Central, which Stocks led the market; Erie selling up to 52¼ and Central 129¾ ₩ cent.; as compared with 50½ and 128¼ on Friday night. From these extremes there was a temporary reaction to 50¼ and 128⅜, followed by another rise 51⅜ and 129½. The extremes on Reading were 94⅜@93⅞. There was a general improvement on the Western list, and a special firmness in Wabash and the Northwests. Pacific Mail firm, but not active.

No late Boards were held on the Stock Exchange. In the Long Room of the Exchange Building, and later on Broad-street, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Frid.	Sat.
United States 10-40s	104⅜	104⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅛	114
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅞	108⅞
American Gold Coin	142⅜	142
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅜	108⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	68⅜	69¼
Virginia Bonds, old	54	54
Missouri Bonds	92	92
North Carolina Bonds, old	76	77¼
New-York Central	128¼	128⅞
Erie Railway	50½	50⅜
Reading Railway	94⅜	94
Chicago and Rock Island	102⅜	101⅞
Northwest Common	88¼	88⅞
Northwest Preferred	88⅜	89
Michigan Southern	84¼	84⅛
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	109¼	109½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	*85⅜	85⅞
Pacific Mail Company	110⅜	110⅜
St. Paul Preferred	94¼	93½
St. Paul Common	93½	92½
Toledo and Wabash	60¼	60

*Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₩ cent.. reg.. 1881	112⅝	5-20 coup., 1867	108⅞
500 & 1,000, 1881	113⅝	5-20 coup., 1868	109⅛
5-20 reg.. 1862	108⅝	5 ₩ c. coup., 1874	116
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	114	End. coupons. 1874	115
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109⅞	10-40 reg.	103
5-20 reg., 1865	109	10-40 500 & 1,000	104⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	110⅛	6s Currency	100
5-20 coup., '65, new is	108⅞		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y Loan	108	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100½
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	108	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100⅛
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1872	100½	Illinois War Loan	100½
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1873	100½	Indiana 5 ₩ cents	96
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1874	100	Michigan 6 ₩ c., 1873	94
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1875	101	Tennessee 6 ₩ c., ex c.	69½
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1877	101	Tennessee 6 ₩ c. n. bds	69½
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. Canal, 1878	101	Virginia 6s., ex c.	53¾
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. Canal, 1874	98	Virginia 6s., new bonds	54
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1881	101	Georgia 7s, new bds	91
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1886	101	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	77
Illinois C. bonds 1860	100½	N. C. 6s. new bonds	75⅛
Ill. reg., 1860	100½	Missouri 6s	91⅝
Illinois 6s cou., '79 aft '60	100½	Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. is.	91⅝
Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1862	100½	California 7s, l'ge bds.	131
Illinois 6s. c. '79 aft. 1865	100½	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	100½	Rhode Island 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	140	Hanover	114
Merchants'	125	Metropolitan	140
Mechanics'	129	East River	102
America	145	Shoe and Leather	120
Phenix	108	Corn Exchange	128
North River	108	Marine	150
Leather Manuf's	180	Impt'rs. & Traders'	127½
State of New-York	118	Park	145
Commerce	123⅛	Man. & Merchants'	100¼
Ocean	106	Central National	108⅞
American Exchange	121½	Fourth National	105
Bank of N. America	109	Ninth National	107

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95	Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	84
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	95	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	75½
Erie 1st M. Ex.	105	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	105
Erie 7s, 4th. ind., 1888	91¼	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	89
Buff..N.Y.& Erie.1st'77	92	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	79½
Hud.R.7s.1st M., '69-70	100½	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70
Hud.R.7s.2d M.S.F.'85	104	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. '75	100	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100½
Mich. C. 8 ₩ c. '69-'72	112½	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	94⅞
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	116½	Morris & Essex 2d M.	87¼
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st M.	111¼	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	102½
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d M.	93	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	105
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	84	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	89
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	84	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	76
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st M.	100
Chic. & N.W. int. Bds.	90	Chi. & Alton S. F. inc.	95
Con. 7 ₩ cent. conv.	96	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	93
Con. 7 ₩ cent. 1st M.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	103
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	100	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	93
Lack. & West'n. bds.	96	Mil. & St. P., I. & M. dv.	92
Tol. & W. 1st M.	91	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	89
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	91	Chic. & G. East'n 1st M.	80

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Duane-st., n.s., 60.8 ft. e. of Greenwich-st., 20x50.3	$25,000
Horatio-st., s. s., 117.8 ft. w. of Greenwich-av., 16.8x87.6	6,000
Jane-st., n.s., 130.4 ft. w. of Greenwich-av., 25x87.6	10,500
Lexington-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 58th-st., 15x95	4,900
40th-st., n. e. corner of Lexington-av., 19.9x85	32,500
47th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100.5	10,000
52d-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	15,000
62d-st., n. s., 269 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17x100.5	7,600
123d-st., n. s., 199.6 ft. e. of 1st-av., 38x100.10	14,000
126th-st., n. s., 385 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20.10x99.11	1,500
2d-av., n. w. corner of 55th-st., 100x100.4	50,000
3d-av., w. s., 100.5 ft. n. of 57th-st., 25x95; 58th-st., s. w. corner of 3d-av., 75x95	60,000

Lease Recorded.

Chatham-st., No. 67, 5 years, per year	$1,500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

B-st., s. s., 225 ft. n. of Liberty-st., 100x25	$5,500
Colyer and Leonard sts., s. w. corner, 50x76	6,000
Ellery-st., n.s., 350 ft. w. of Tompkins av., 100x50; Ellery-st., s.s., 150 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 100x50	10,000
Ellery-st., w. s., 275 ft. e. of Throop-av., 100x19	500
Hoyt-st., s. s., 100 ft. n. of Degraw-st., 100x100	2,400
Lawrence-st., s. s., 128 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., 107.6x22	500
Second-place, s. s., 200 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 123x25; Third-place, n.s., 280 ft. w. of Court-st., 100x25	20,000
South 2d-st., s. s., 976 ft. w. of 4th-st., 24x24	nom.
South 4th-st., s. s., 69 ft. w. of 10th-st., 23x69.11x23x99.7¾	1,200
8th-st., s.s., 85 ft. w. of 4th-av., 100x50	1,600
Fulton-av. and Cumberland-st., n. e. cor., 20x69.1x81.7x26	33,000
Gates-av., s. s., 225 ft. of Marcy-av., 200x100	6,400
Harrison-av., n.s., 89 ft. e. of Rutledge-st., 100x22	989

QUEENS COUNTY.

Astoria.

1st-av., s. e. s., 100 ft. n. e. of Pierce-av., 50x100	$1,000
Flushing and Newtown avs., n. e. corner, 110x51.10 x121.9	700
St. John's-place, 472 ft. e. of Willow-st., and s. s. of 3d-av., 25x75; Main-st., n. s., 113 ft. e. of Willow-st., 26.6x37x11 x2x43x83.8	1,000

Flushing.

7⅛ acres, salt meadow, on Flushing Creek, adjoining Totten	$275

Jamaica.

Merrick road, e. s., adjoining DeBevoise, 20 acres	$2,250

Ravenswood.

Radde-st., n. w. s., 200 ft. s. w. of Payntar-av., 25x100	$2,500

Oyster Bay.

Highway from Jericho to Newbridge, e. s., adjoining Rohrig, 68½ acres	$6,850

Syosset.

Highway from Oyster Bay to the Plains, n. w. s., 5 acres	$1,700

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Chestnut-st., s. s., 157 ft. from Mulberry-st., 24x100	$1,000
Ferry-st., n. s., McDonald's property, 4⅛ acres	1,500
Summit-st., w. s., 66 ft. n. of Warren-st., 25x76	2,200
Jefferson-st., s. s., Reilly's property, 50x100	5,250
Court-st., s. s., 77 ft. e. of Fairmount-av., 25x100	225
Court-st., s. s., 102 ft. e. of Fairmount-av., 25x100	225
Barclay-st., w. s., 278 ft. from Waverley-place, 50x98	500
South Prospect-st., w. s., 32 ft. from Garden-st., 25x88	500
Pennsylvania-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Greenwich-st., 30x100	1,500
Chambers-st., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Market-st., 25x100	500
William-st., n. s., 58 ft. from Bridge-st., 28x112	182

Orange.

Wallace-st., n. s., Snyder's property, 50x100	$4,500
Joyce-st., n. s., Ward property, 75x150	825
Day-st., w. s., Day property, 108 ft. front	8,000
Bell-st., w. s., 41 ft. s. w. of Madison-st., 30x81	1,500
Oakwood-place, w. s., Wilson & Bird property, 100x100	1,200
Central-av. and Oakwood-place, n.w. cor., 100x136	2,700
Oakwood-place, w.s., Wilson & Bird property, 50x100	1,200

East Orange.

Road to Newark, 26 ft. e. of Steuben-st., 37x151	$1,225
Mulberry-st., w. s., Hindle property, 12x143	1,425
Mulberry-st., w. s., Fallon property, 60x163	683
Orange-st., s. s., Sip property, 62x35	2,500

Belleville.

Upper road to Newark, w. s., Wightman property, 95x250	$2,300

Clinton.

Belmont-av., e. s., 114 ft. s. of Waverly-place, 25x85	$1,550

Livingston.

A. Smith property, 4 lots	$4,560

Jersey City.

Jersey-av. and South 5th-st., s. w. corner, 75x75	$24,139

West Hoboken.

Lake-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Spring-st., 25x100	$1,300

Hudson City.

South-st. and Pierce-av., s. w. corner, 30x100	$1,000
Irving-st., n. s., 106 ft. w. of Montgomery-av., 50x100	1,300
Lincoln-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Summit-av., 25x100	650

Bergen.

Atlantic-st., n. s., 550 ft. w. of Ocean-st., 69x100	$1,668
Church-st., lots Nos. 17, 18, 19, Downing & Falkenburg's map, 75x143	1,600

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
SINKING FUND FIRST MORTGAGE
40 YEARS 7 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.
INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The road is about 600 miles in length, with unsurpassed connections, passes through the most populous and richest agricultural sections of the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and its traffic receipts, it is believed, will prove ample in any contingency, not only to provide for the prompt payment of its interest and other liabilities, but also for satisfactory dividends to its stockholders.

The Bonds can be registered at the office of the Company in New-York.

Parties desiring to invest in these bonds can obtain the same, together with any further information that may be desired, on application to the undersigned.

WM. R. FOSDICK,
At St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-st.
U. A. MURDOCK,
At Continental National Bank, No. 7 Nassau-st.
JNO. A. ISELIN & CO.,
No. 36 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 26, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	11,807	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	160	Pork, bbls.	....
Cornmeal, bags	300	Cut Meats, pkgs	146
Wheat, bushels	7,302	Lard, pkgs	96
Corn, bushels	....	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	....
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	195
Oats, bushels	....	Petroleum, bbls.	....

ASHES—Have been very quiet at $9 50 for Pots and $10 25@$10 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock, 800 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request and steady, including Java at 21½c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 15c.@16c.; Rio, 8c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been quoted steady, on, however, a light trade. Sales have been confined to 1,102 bales, including 1,023 bales to spinners, and 79 bales to speculators. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA, in their circular of this date, notice the week's business thus: "Our market for the week shows a decline of 1c. ₩ lb. from the opening quotations of Saturday. The total sales for the week have been 8,409 bales. The demand has been largely for Low Middlings and above, and has been regulated altogether by the wants of the spinners. The offerings of all grades are small, and of Cottons on the spot there is hardly enough to meet the demand. The advices from the Southern markets showing lower prices there, is interpreted by buyers as meaning lower prices here on the arrival of our supply Cotton. Exporters cannot buy at present prices, and are waiting for the decline. The receipts at the ports are heavy, and hardly sustain the reports of general damage to the crop from worms and rains, and the planters are unwilling to sell at present prices. The exports for the week have been 2,401 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton to-day:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₩ lb.	21⅛	21⅜	22 @22⅛
Good Ordinary, ₩ lb.	23⅛	23⅜	24 @24⅛
Low Middling, ₩ lb.	24⅛	24½	24⅞@25
Middling, ₩ lb.	25⅛	25⅜	26 @26⅛
Good Middling, ₩ lb.	27⅛	27⅜	28 @28⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	7,192
Receipts last week	4,085
Receipts preceding week	2,288
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	14,076
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	408,056
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,328
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,488
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	799
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	6,375
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	222,372
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	14,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	41,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	22,500
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	7,350
Exports, same time last year	9,800
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	51,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	78,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,296
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very quiet to-day, though prices have again declined slightly. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,300 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 40@$7 30; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $7 45@$8; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $8@$9 25, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $8@$8 55 ₩ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 40@$7 30
Extra State	7 45@ 9 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 30@11 60
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 00@ 8 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 55@11 75
Extra Genesee	9 25@11 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	9 50@13 50

Southern Flour is in limited demand at easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 550 bbls. at $8 70@$9 40 for poor to fair, and $9 40@$15 75 for fair to very superior Extra, ₩ bbl. California Flour continues in limited request at drooping rates. Sales have been reported of 500 sacks at $8 85@$10 85 as extremes for Extras, and $12 50 for Choice New, received *via* the Isthmus, ₩ 196 lbs. Rye Flour has been in fair demand at $6@$8 25 for inferior to choice, ₩ bbl.; sales 650 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey; $5 50@$6 25 for Western; $5 60@$6 15 for Yellow and White City; $6 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 485 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted decidedly easier, but irregular in price, on a very limited call for all descriptions. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 31,000 bushels, including White Michigan, chiefly at $2 35; Red and Amber Michigan at $2 06@$2 20; No. 1 Spring, $1 85@$1 95; the latter rate for very choice old; No. 2 Spring, at $1 70@$1 73½; No. 3 Spring at $1 55@$1 60 ₩ bushel. Corn has been less active at reduced figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 60,000 bushels at $1 13@$1 17 for unsound and damp; $1 17½@$1 18½, chiefly at $1 18, for sound new mixed Western, ₩ bushel. Rye has been lightly dealt in at from $1 47@$1 50 for Western, ₩ bushel. Barley has been in moderate demand and firm; sales, 9,000 bushels State, at $1 87½ ₩ bushel. Barley Malt has been in better request, and 8,000 bushels Canada West have been sold at $2 34 ₩ bushel. Oats have been in limited demand at lower prices; sales have been reported of 49,000 bushels new Western at 73c.@74c., in store and afloat; and 71c.@71½ from railroad depot; also, old Western, in store, at 82c. ₩ bushel. Of Canada Peas, there were 10,000 bushels sold at $1 65 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in moderate request at 70c.@80c. for shipping, and $1 05@$1 45 for poor to very choice, for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw is in demand at 70c.@90c. for short and long ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been lightly dealt in, including American at 10c.@25c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ₩ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, good to prime new, 15c.@18c.; New-York State, choice to fancy new, 22c.@25c.; Eastern, good to prime new, 15c.@18c.; Eastern, prime to choice new, 20c.@22½c.; Yearlings, of all grades, 5c.@20c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ₩ lb.

HIDES.—The week's receipts have been 100,067 hides and 120 bales do.; sales, 20,500 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. DAY & Co., 1,600 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22½@23 lbs., 21¾c., gold, usual selection; 3,050 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23@28 lbs., private terms; 750 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 22 lbs., private terms; 1,250 Dry Concordia, 22 lbs., at 21c., gold, usual selection; 1,800 Dry Montevideo Kips, 11 lbs., private terms; 4,700 Dry Central American, 18@23 lbs., part 17¾c., gold, as they run; 1,000 Dry Tampico, 22 lbs., private terms; 200 Dry Matamoras Kips, 10 lbs., private terms; 600 Dry Mexican, 24 lbs., private terms; 800 Dry Texas, 21 lbs., private terms; 1,450 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, Calf-skins, 7 lbs., private terms; 800 Wet Salted Texas, 70 lbs., private terms; 2,500 City Slaughters, 68@80 lbs., at 13c.@13½c., currency. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 197,400 (same time last year 158,500—year before, 138,300,) and 245 bales, as follows: 159,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes; 15,000 Dry Rio Grande; 800 Dry Orinoco; 2,600 Dry California; 1,000 Dry Central American and San Juan; 8,000 Dry Mexican and Texas; 5,800 Dry Salted African, from Europe; 4,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres; 300 Wet Salted Rio Grande; 1,500 Wet Salted Rio Janeiro, and 245 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—Sole has been attracting rather more attention, including Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, Good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@28½c.; California, Good Light, 29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 24½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 20½c.@22½c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ₩ lb. Week's receipts of Sole about 41,000 sides.

MOLASSES—Has been in good request, including Porto Rico at 50c.@68c.; Cuba at 32½c.@55c.; English Islands at 57c.@58c.; New-Orleans, 85c.@90c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in less request, including Spirits Turpentine at 44c.@46c. ₩ gallon; Crude at $3 87@$4; Resin at $2 60@$8 50 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4 25; Pitch at $3 25 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 25@$1 30; Crude Sperm at $1 98@$2; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 65; Red Oil at 80c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 02@$1 06; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in less demand at from 16½c.@17c. for Crude in bulk; 21c.@22c. for do. in bbls., and 29c.@33c. for Refined in bond, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active and lower in price, closing irregularly. Sales have been reported since our last of 950 bbls., in lots, at $28 10@$28 35 for large and small lots of New Western Mess, closing at $28 12, cash; $28 25@$28 87 for Old Mess; $26 25@$26 75 for Prime Mess, and $23 75@$24 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive at drooping prices. Sales equal to 125 packages, at 12½c.@18½c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 11½c.@13c. for Shoulders; 14c.@14½c. for smoked Shoulders; 19c.@21c. for bagged Hams, ₩ lb. Bacon is in limited demand at declining prices. Lard continues quite dull. Sales have been reported since our last of 550 tierces and bbls. at 19c.@20¼c. for poor to choice, chiefly at 19½c.@19¾c. for Prime Steam, from dock and store, ₩ lb. Beef has been very dull at $13@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$13 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 135 bbls. Tierce Beef is neglected and nominal, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams continue depressed at $20@$30, as extremes, for State and Western, ₩ bbl. Butter continues in fair request at buoyant prices. Cheese rules quiet at former rates. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ₩ lb	44 @47
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ₩ lb	43 @45
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ₩ lb	42 @44
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ₩ lb	41 @43
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ₩ lb	40 @42
State half firkin tubs. Extra, ₩ lb	44 @47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ₩ lb	40 @43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ₩ lb	42 @43
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ₩ lb	38 @41
State and Jersey, fresh pails, ₩ lb	50 @60
Pennsylvania, fresh pails ₩ lb	50 @60
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ₩ lb	40 @42
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ₩ lb	36 @38
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ₩ lb	34 @38
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ₩ lb	32 @35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ₩ lb	28 @30
Common Western, ₩ lb	25 @27

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₩ lb	16½@17¼
Factory dairies, fair quality, ₩ lb	15 @16
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₩ lb	16 @17
Farm dairies, fair to good	14½@15½
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	8 @12

SKINS—Deer have been active, but rather lower in price. Sales have been reported of 21,000 lbs. Central American, 17,000 lbs. Angostura, 10,000 lbs. Porto Cabello, and 10,000 lbs. Water Hog, on private terms, the last to arrive. Goat have been quiet at about previous rates. We quote: Honduras Deer at 42½c.; San Juan at 38c.@40c.; Bolivar at 30c.; Sisal at 42c.@43c.; Vera Cruz, 42c.; Chagres at 43c.@45c.; Puerto Cabello, 35c.; Para, 40c., gold, ₩ lb.; Tampico Goat, 55c.; Matamoras, 50c.; Buenos Ayres, 30c.@35c.; Payta, 31c.@34c., gold, ₩ lb.; Curacoa, 45c.@52½c., currency; Cape, 55c.@57c., currency, and Madras, 50c.@52½c. each.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request at full rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 970 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10⅞c.@14⅞c., and 320 boxes Havana, at 11½c.@14c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continue in good request at 13¾c.@15⅞c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 56,000 lbs. Tallow, part at 13⅛c.@13⅜c.; 25,000 lbs. Stearine at 19½c.@21c., and 28,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@13½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of 250 bbls., free, at $1 38@$1 40 ₩ gallon. Market firm.

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted firmer, but have been quiet. For Liverpool the reported engagements included 22,500 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 8¾d.@9¼d. ₩ bushel. For Cork and orders, a bark with Grain, at 6s. 6d. ₩ quarter. There were 531 vessels of all classes in port to-day.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 26.

TOBACCO—Better feeling and more offering; Ground Lugs, $7 25@$9; Dark Leaf, $10@$18; Medium Bright Leaf, $15@$40. FLOUR steady and unchanged at $5 50@$6 25 for Extra, $7@$7 25 for Double Extra, $7 75@$8 75 for Treble Extra to Fancy. WHEAT declining; Fair to Prime, $1 78@$1 95; strictly Prime to Fancy, $2 05@$2 30; Spring, $2 52@$2 60. CORN active at 85c.@88c., the latter for Fancy. OATS dull at 51c.@55c. for Black and White. BARLEY dull at $1 80@$2 for Prime to Choice Spring. RYE advancing at $1 18@$1 21. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK, $29. BACON—Shoulders, 12½c.@12¾c.; fresh Clear Sides, on order, 16c.@16½c.; stock on hand of Dry Salted and Smoked Sides and Shoulders 3,807,000 lbs., against 7,808,000 lbs. July 31. PORK, 5,000 bbls. LARD dull; jobbing and order sales of tierce at 19c.; round lots, 18¾c.; stock, 2,234 tierces, 1,219 kegs. WHISKY firm at $1 50. CATTLE unchanged at $3@$6 50, gross, for Common to Choice. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,800 bbls.; Wheat, 6,500 bushels; Corn, 2,500 bushels; Oats, 32,000 bushels; Rye, 3,200 bushels.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 26.

Exchange on New-York firm and steady at par, selling. FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras, $6@$8 50. WHEAT fairly active and declined 2c.@2½c.; No. 1, $1 49@$1 49½; No. 2, $1 42¾, closing dull at $1 42½ for No. 2. CORN moderately active at a decline of 1c.@2c.; No. 1, 89½c.@91c., closing dull at 88½c. OATS active, but declined ¾c.@1c.; No. 1, 51¾c.@51⅞c. RYE in fair demand at $1 12½@$1 16½ for No. 1 and No. 2. BARLEY declined 1c.@1½c.; sales at $1 76 for No. 2. WHISKY, free, dull at $1 40. PROVISIONS more active and firmer. MESS PORK, $28@$29. SHOULDERS firm at 10½c. LARD steady and quiet at 18½c. CATTLE dull, nothing doing; prices unchanged. LIVE HOGS quiet at $8 40@$8 55 for Fair to Good Smooth. LAKE FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 6½c.@6¾c.; Corn to Buffalo quiet at 6c. RECEIPTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 135,000 bushels Wheat, 70,000 bushels Corn, 108,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—13,000 bbls. Flour, 68,000 bushels Corn, 89,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 Live Hogs.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Sept. 26.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls. at $9 25@$9 50 for No. 1 Spring; $10 50 for Amber Winter; $11 50 for White; $12 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull: sales 360 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 85; and 400 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 65. CORN quiet; No. 1 Indiana held at $1 11. OATS dull; sales 3,100 bushels Western at 66c., and 500 bushels do. at 67c. BARLEY lower and quiet; offered at $1 90@$1 93 for Canadian; sales 19,000 bushels, including 9,500 very choice Bay Quinte at $1 95. CORN MEAL, $2 50 ₩ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $28; Middlings, $36 ₩ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 13c.; Corn, 11½c.; Barley, 11c. to New-York; Lumber, $4 25@$4 50 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—33,000 bushels Wheat, 12,500 bushels Barley, 842,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—16,300 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 18,600 bushels Barley, 3,500 bushels Rye, 7,000 bushels Peas, 876,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Sept. 26.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 5,600 bushels; Barley, 8,060 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 73,000 bushels; Corn, 143,000 bushels; Oats, 47,000 bushels. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. FLOUR depressed and nominal, and buyers and sellers wide apart; no quotations to be given; CORN dull and lower, closing weak: sales 32,000 bushels No. 1 Mixed Western at $1 03; car lots at $1 04@$1 06. OATS dull and weak; sales 20,000 bushels at 63c. RYE—Sales 5,000 bushels No. 1 Western at $1 35. BARLEY firm; sales two cars State at $1 90; four cars Canada at $1 95. PEAS dull; sound nominal at $1 65. MESS PORK dull at $30 50. LARD, 19½c. HIGHWINES—60 bbls. sold at $1 35.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 26.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT unsettled, prices nominal; No. 1 Red, $1 95. CORN active; Ear, $1 05. OATS advancing; No. 1, 60c.@62c. RYE declining; No. 1, $1 34. BARLEY active; Spring, $2 35; Canada, $2 25; Fall, $2 40. COTTON nominally unchanged. TOBACCO in good demand at full rates. WHISKY dull at $1 40. MESS PORK, $28@$28 87½. BULK MEATS dull; Shoulders, 10¾c.@11c.; Sides, 13¾c. BACON quiet and firm; Shoulders, 12¼c.; Sides, 15c. LARD quiet at 19½c.@20c. BUTTER firm at 35c.@40c. Gold, 142, buying. Exchange firm, par buying.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 26.

COTTON steady; demand good; Middling, 22½c.; sales, 5,300 bales; receipts, 2,176 bales; exports coastwise, 1,648 bales. Sterling Exchange, 151@153; New-York Sight, ¼ ₩ cent. discount. Gold, 43¾. CUBA SUGAR—Nos. 12 and 13 at 12c.@13c.; No. 15 at 13½c.@14c. MOLASSES nominal; Cuba, 45c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $7. CORN declined to 95c.@$1. OATS, 58c. BRAN, $1 20. HAY, $23@$25. MESS PORK firmer at $30 75, asking $31. BACON dull; Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 17c. LARD dull; Tierce, 19½c.; Keg, 21½c.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Sept. 26.

TOBACCO—Sales 26 hhds. Lugs, at $6 50@$8 50; Fair Leaf, $13 50; Cutting Leaf, $18@$20 75. Superfine FLOUR, $6 50@$7. WHEAT, $1 90@$2 10. CORN, $1. OATS, 53c.@55c. RYE, $1 40@$1 45. MESS PORK, $29. LARD, 19½c.@19¾c. BACON—Shoulders, 13c.@13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15½c.@15¾c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c.@16⅞c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 11¾c.@12c.; Clear Sides, 15½c.@15¾c. COTTON, 23c. for Middlings. WHISKY, free, $1 40.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Sept. 26.

FLOUR dull; choice Minnesota, $7 50@$8; choice Wisconsin and Iowa, $7 25@$7 75; Medium, $6 87@$7 12. WHEAT declining; $1 52 for No. 1, in store, and $1 42 for No. 2. OATS dull, at 54c. for No. 2. CORN dull and nominal. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 121,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 87,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 26.

COTTON quiet; Middling nominally 25c. FLOUR very dull, but nominally unchanged. WHEAT dull, except high grades; Sales Choice Red, $2 70. CORN firm; White, $1 20@$1 22; Yellow, $1 25@$1 28. OATS unchanged. RYE dull at $1 50@$1 55. PROVISIONS active. MESS PORK, $30 50. BACON—Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c.; Shoulders, 13½c.@13¾c.; HAMS, 21c.@22c.; LARD, 20½c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Saturday, Sept. 26.

FLOUR—$5 25@$6 25. WHEAT—$1 60@$1 89. Legal tenders, 70⅞. Mining Stocks during the week have been dull, and prices irregular; Alpha, $44; Belcher, $125; Bullion, $16; Chollar, $147; Confidence, $30; Crown Point, $44; Empire Mill, $100; Gould & Curry, $90; Hale & Norcross, $50; Imperial, $99; Kentuck, $287; Ophir, $17; Overman, $79; Savage, $96; Sierra Nevada, $15; Yellow Jacket, $1,160.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Sept. 26.

FLOUR quiet and nominally 5c.@10c. lower. WHEAT—White Michigan, $2 12; Extra White Michigan, $2 38@$2 40. CORN declined 2c.; No. 1, 98c. OATS—No. 2, 56c. RYE quiet. BARLEY steady. FREIGHTS firm; Wheat to Buffalo, 5c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

MOBILE, Saturday, Sept. 26.

COTTON firm; holders firm in their ideas; sales 700 bales Middling at 22c.; receipts, 625 bales; exports, 656 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Sept. 26.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 39c. RESIN active; Strained, $1 70; Extra No. 2, $2 10@$2 15; Low No. 1, $2 50@$3; Pale, $5; TAR firm at $2 60.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Sept. 26.

COTTON in good demand; sales, 200 bales; Middlings, 22½c.@23c.; receipts, 591 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,842 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Sept. 26.

COTTON market firmer; sales, 200 bales; receipts, 148 bales; Middlings, 22c.@22½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Sept. 26.

COTTON opened dull and closed firm; sales, 174 bales; Middlings, 22¾c. Exports, coastwise, 2,251 bales; receipts, 1,083 bales.

TORONTO, Canada, Saturday, Sept. 26.

BARLEY sold on the street to-day at $1 14@$1 17. The deliveries were very large.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 26.

Stocks inactive; Pennsylvania State Fives, 98; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25⅝; Reading Railroad, 47⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56⅝. Gold, 142⅜.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 26—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 94⅛ for both money, and the account.

American securities open, at the following quotations:

United States Five-Twenties	72⅝
Erie Railway Shares	33
Illinois Central	93¼
Atlantic and Great Western	39¼

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Sept. 26.

United States Five-twenty Bonds open at 75⅝@76 for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 26.

The Bourse is firmer. Rentes closed last night at 69f. 12c.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 26—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens dull at the closing figures of last evening, viz.: Middling Uplands, 9⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—No. 2 Red Western Wheat 10s. 11d. per cental.

PROVISIONS—The market is unchanged.

PRODUCE—Spirits Petroleum at 1s. 3d. ₩ gallon.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 26—11:15 A. M.

SUGAR—The market for Sugar to arrive is firm, and the first sales of No. 12 Dutch Standard this morning were made at 25s. 9d. ₩ cwt.

Whale Oil, £38 ₩ ton.

LONDON, Saturday Sept. 26—2 P. M.

Erie Railway shares 33¾, others unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 26—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market is somewhat firmer, and the sales of the day have footed up 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet.

PROVISIONS—Bacon, 57s. ₩ cwt. for Cumberland cut; Lard, 72s. ₩ cwt.; Pork is firm.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 46s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

HAVRE, Saturday, Sept. 26.

COTTON—Prices have declined 1 franc. Tres Ordinaire is now quoted at 122 francs ₩ cwt.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 26—2 P. M.

Sperm Oil, £95 ₩ ton.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, Sept. 27.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds are quoted at 75¾@76 for the issue of 1862.

HAVANA, Saturday, Sept. 26.

Exchange on London, 13½@14 ₩ cent. premium. Muscovadoes, fair to good refining, 7½@8 reals. FREIGHTS dull. Other articles unchanged.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 15, 1868.

SIR:—Section 3 of the act of March 31, 1868, provides in substance as follows, viz.:

1. No claim for drawback will be paid for the tax per pound on cotton goods, and for the value of stamps affixed to ale and patent medicines, exported prior to April 1, 1868, unless presented to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue before the 1st day of October, 1868.

2. No claim for drawback will be paid on any article of domestic manufacture except those above mentioned, exported prior to June 1, 1868, unless presented to the Commissioner before the 1st day of October next.

3. No claim for drawback can be paid on any article of domestic manufacture, except the cotton goods, ale and patent medicines above referred to, when exported since June 1, 1868.

The regulations, series 3, No. 13, provide that in cases of exportation to ports within certain specified boundaries, the landing certificate must be received and filed with the Superintendent of Exports before the claim for drawback can be allowed; and in exportations to the more distant ports, leave it optional with the exporter whether to give a bond to the Custom-house and receive his drawback, and afterward cancel the bond on a landing certificate, or to wait for the drawback until the landing certificate is obtained.

In view of the provisions of law and regulations above recited, and of the delays necessarily occasioned in the preparation of the drawback proofs at the office of the Collector of Customs, and the Superintendent of Exports, I have made the following ruling, viz.:

Where the entry (or notice of shipment) for drawback has been duly filed at the Custom-house, and where the certificate of the payment of tax on the merchandise exported is filed with the Superintendent of Exports prior to the 1st day of October, 1868, the same will be considered as equivalent to a presentation of the claim to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue before said date.

You are therefore hereby directed to notify all parties who have entries (or notice of shipment) now on file in your office, that in order to obtain the drawback they must, prior to the 1st day of October proximo, file with you the evidence of payment of tax; and thereupon you will, as soon as the landing certificate has been received, or the causes of detention removed, transmit their claim to this office.

If, however, in any instance, an irregularity exists which cannot be adjusted in compliance with instructions herein contained, or heretofore given, you will inclose the proofs, with a full statement of the case to this office for decision.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

LUKE BEMIS, Esq., Sup't Exports, Boston.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 14, 1868.

SIR: Yours of the 2d instant, in relation to the drawback of the tax per pound on goods when manufactured exclusively of cotton, and quoting the acts of Feb. 3 and March 31, 1868, has been received and carefully considered.

There is no provision of law which deprives the exporter of the drawback of 2½ cents per pound on cotton fabrics when exported, if the cotton from which they were made is exclusively tax-paid cotton; but when fabrics are made in whole or part from cotton grown subsequent to 1867, and therefore exempt from tax, no drawback can be allowed thereon.

Your ruling in this matter is therefore sustained.

You will, however, bear in mind that all claims for the drawback per pound on cotton goods exported prior to the 1st of April, 1868, must, like claims for drawback on other exportations, be presented to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue before the 1st of October, 1868. Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

LUKE BEMIS, Esq., Superintendent of Exports, Boston.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.
Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS from FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. Money deposited now will draw interest from Oct. 1. Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.
Six per cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000. Money deposited on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date.
GERMAN SPOKEN. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from Government tax.
ALL MONEY DEPOSITED NOW draws interest from Oct. 1.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHAS. T. RODGERS, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau, (near Fulton-st.,) New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax.
Deposits made now will draw interest from Oct. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Interest, 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

ALL DEPOSITS FROM $1 TO $5,000 received and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, commencing Oct. 1.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 26th-st.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000.
INTEREST COMMENCES OCT. 1 on deposits made now, payable in January.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums, from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from October 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Sec. J. R. KEELER, Vice-Pres.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 PAID BY THE UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3. Deposits now draw interest from Oct. 1. Books in English, French and German. Assets, $5,450,231 34.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 8th-av. and 42d-st. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mondays and Saturdays to 8 P. M. INTEREST, SIX PER CENT. NO TAX. All deposits made from this date, to and including Oct. 20, draw interest from Oct. 1.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAS. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

NEW
FURNITURE WAREROOMS
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,
Desire to announce that they have added to their business a
FURNITURE DEPARTMENT,
in which they will keep the
MOST COMPLETE STOCK
to be found in the City. All goods manufactured under their immediate supervision and FULLY GUARANTIED.
With the above addition to our
UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT
we are now prepared to supply
CURTAINS AND FURNITURE
in keeping with each other; and our advantages in importing all our material will enable us to offer inducements in prices not to be found in other houses.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery,
Have the largest assortment of
FURNITURE, MATTRESSES,
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTH,
of any house in the CITY, which they offer to the RETAIL trade at
WHOLESALE PRICES.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE,
AT G. W. SNEDEN AND CAMPBELL'S,
No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.
We manufacture and sell all kinds of furniture, in suites or single pieces.
RETAIL AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
Also mattresses, bedding, looking glasses, &c. Goods warranted and delivered free. Self-rocking and other cradles. Furniture made to order. Goods boxed for shipping. Note the number.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, BLANKETS AND FURNITURE.—H. O'FARRELL will open on MONDAY MORNING the largest lot of English, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets ever offered in this City, and proposes a reduction of 10 per cent. on his entire stock for the Fall trade. All goods strictly warranted. Small profits and quick sales that, with fair dealing, has made O'FARRELL the largest carpet and furniture man in the City. Nos. 486 and 488 8th-av., and Nos. 267, 269 and 271 35th-st., adjoining. See furniture advertisement.

FURNITURE, BLANKETS, MATTRESSES, feather-beds and bedding, at H. O'FARRELL'S large carpet and furniture warerooms. A reduction of ten per cent. has been made this week on his entire stock for the Fall trade. Suffice to say, his stock is the largest in the City—over one million dollars' worth. Great inducements are offered, at Nos. 486 and 488 8th-av., and Nos. 267, 269 and 271 35th-st., adjoining. (See carpet advertisement.)

AT ERNEST ROTH'S MANUFACTORY, No. 58 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, parlor suites covered with satin brocatel, reps or hair-cloth, $65, $100, $150 and $200. Over $50,000 worth of parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, cheap. All goods warranted.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

PRINTING.

TO PRINTERS.—OUR PATENT COMPOSITION for inking rollers is superior to anything in use, and economical. The rollers do not harden, shrink or crack. Give them a trial and be convinced. Your orders solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Manufacturers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE by Prof. PARRAIN, graduate of the Catholic University of Louvain and Normal School of Paris, (Teachers' School,) Professor at the University of New-York. No. 25 Bond-st. At home from 9 to 11 or from 3 to 5.

For other Instruction Advertisements see Twelfth Page.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A POSITION AS visiting governess; English, French and music; highest references. Address B. N., Station G, New-York.

For other Teacher Advertisements see Twelfth Page.

MUSICAL.

A LARGE VARIETY OF EMINENTLY THE finest Pianofortes in America; warranted six years. JENNYS & SON, factory and warerooms No. 236 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

For other Musical Advertisements see Twelfth Page.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 28,
IN ADDITION TO THEIR USUAL FULL LINE OF
IMPORTED NOVELTIES
IN DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
SHAWLS, &c., &c.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,
RECENTLY PURCHASED
AT AUCTION,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD
AT A VERY SMALL ADVANCE.
LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY,
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.
WHOLESALE WAREROOMS—Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Entrance on Grand-st.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
NO. 729 BROADWAY,
NOVELTIES IN DRY GOODS.
ALL THE DEPARTMENTS REPLENISHED WITH NEW GOODS FOR THE OPENING SEASON.
SILKS FOR DRESSES.
WOOLENS FOR DRESSES.
PLAIN POPLINS AND OTTOMAN.
PLAIDED WOOLENS FOR DRESSES AND CLOAKINGS.
The Department of House-furnishing Goods has been newly replenished and special care will be given to this particular trade.
Very large choice of ready-made skirts.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

SILK POPLINS.
POPLIN FLEURETTES, quite new style for dresses; also new cloakings,
AT LEGRAIN'S
No. 729 Broadway.

FRENCH CASHMERE,
PAISLEY,
REVERSIBLE CASHMERE,
REVERSIBLE OTTOMAN,
PLAIN AND STRIPED CENTRE VELOUR,
SINGLE AND DOUBLE WOOL SHAWLS,
TRAVELING AND CARRIAGE RUGS,
&c., &c., &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

INDIA
CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now on exhibition their
FALL IMPORTATION OF
SPECIAL NOVELTIES
IN SQUARE AND LONG INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

BLACK
AND COLORED
SILKS AND SATINS,
ALL QUALITIES;
PLAIN AND VELVET-STRIPED SKIRTINGS;
GOLD AND SILVER-EMBROIDERED RECEPTION ROBES,
STRIPED SATINS,
&c., &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

FALL AND WINTER
DRESS GOODS.
PLAIN, PLAID AND FANCY POPLINS;
CHANGEABLE, PLAIN AND CHENE VELOURS;
STRIPED SILK AND WOOL SERGES;
PLAIN, PLAID AND FANCY ALL-WOOL SERGES;
FRENCH WINCEYS,
SILK VELOURS,
OTTOMAN REPS;
GENUINE IRISH POPLINS, AND
DEMI DOUBLES,
(PLAIN AND CHANGEABLE,)
FRENCH POPLINS, MOHAIRS, &c., &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

LYONS CLOAKING
VELVETS,
FROM 28 TO 40 INCHES WIDE.
FANCY COLORED VELVETS,
IN ALL QUALITIES.
BLACK AND COLORED VELVET RIBBONS,
IN ALL WIDTHS AND GRADES.
BLACK AND FANCY COLORED
SILK PLUSHES, VELVETEENS, &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
NEW MILLINERY GOODS
FROM AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALE.
FULL LINES OF BLACK AND COLORED SILK VELVETS.
NEARLY EVERY COLOR IN SILK PLUSHES, BONNET SILKS, COLORED AND BLACK SATINS, UNCUT VELVETS, &c., &c.
ALSO, RICH BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS, ALMOST EVERY SHADE IN SATIN RIBBONS, FROM NARROW TO BROADEST WIDTHS.
FEATHERS AND FLOWERS IN ENDLESS PROFUSION.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, GIMP, BRAIDS, &c., &c.
LARGEST STOCK OF SILK FRINGES IN THIS CITY.
YANKEE NOTIONS, CORSETS, MOROCCO SATCHELS, &c., &c.
OUR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS ARE BEING DAILY FILLED WITH NEW GOODS CHEAP.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 66, 68, 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
FALL HATS AND BONNETS!!!
We exhibit to-day, in our NEW BONNET ROOMS, over ten thousand HATS AND BONNETS, comprising everything fashionable and new.
Very much under regular prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
SPANISH and other REAL LACES.
BARGAINS in BARAGE and LACE VAILS, &c.
BEAUTIFUL Lines of EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
LADIES' KID GLOVES at 75c. and $1 per pair.
OUR HOSIERY IS CHEAP.
Knitted and woven worsted Shawls, Cloaks, Coats, Sontags, &c., in large variety.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
We have cheap MILLINERY GOODS. An inspection will amply repay.
We receive Job Lots from Auction daily.
Cheapest line of SATIN RIBBONS in this City.
Look through our STOCK OF PLUSH, FELT, VELVET and STRAW HATS. There is nothing like it elsewhere.
We cut LENGTHS at PIECE PRICES.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68, 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!
Just opened,
NEW FALL ASSORTMENT
BEST ITALIAN KID GLOVES,
in all the fashionable shades,
$1 per pair, warranted.
GOOD HEAVY COTTON HOSE,
25, 30, and 37½ cents per pair.
A full assortment of Rich Laces, Collars, Sets, Handkerchiefs, Coiffeurs, Barbes, &c.
Marie Antoinette Capes, Shawls, Vails, Embroideries in great variety.
AN ELEGANT LOT OF SILK TIES.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

CARPETS AT WHOLESALE.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
ENGLISH THREE-PLIES AND INGRAINS,
VELVET RUGS AND MATS.
ALSO,
AMERICAN CARPETS,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.
L. EDGERTON & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers,
Nos. 71 and 73 Worth-st.

A TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER.
ONE CASE OF COLORADO CRAPE CLOTH, TWO YARDS WIDE, $1 50 PER YARD, REGULAR PRICE $2 50.
ONE CASE OF FINE COBOURG CLOTH, 1½ WIDE, $1 PER YARD, WORTH $1 75.
ONE CASE OF ARMURE CLOTH, 6-4 WIDE, 62½c. PER YARD, WORTH $1. SUCH BARGAINS HAVE NEVER BEFORE BEEN OFFERED.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE, NO. 551 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE TIFFANY & CO.

MILLINERY.

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY.—Mrs. J. R. DAVIDSON, No. 38 University-place, will open Paris Fall and Winter Millinery, of the latest modes, on Thursday next, Oct. 1.

FINANCIAL.

GEORGE OPDYKE. WM. A. STEPHENS.
G. FRANCIS OPDYKE.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
(Corner of Cedar-st.)

DEPOSITS received from Individuals, Firms, Banks, Bankers and Corporations, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing FOUR per cent. Interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.
ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities on commission.
INFORMATION furnished, and purchases or exchanges of Securities made for Investors.
NEGOTIATIONS of loans, and foreign Exchange effected.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.
JAY COOKE & CO.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.
THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Office, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st.; organized under special charter from the State of New-York.
CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.
DIRECTORS:
Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia;
PAUL S. FORBES, of Russell & Co., China;
FRED. BUTTERFIELD, of F. Butterfield & Co., New-York;
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treas. Mich. Cen. R. R., Boston.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treas. Amer. Ex. Co., New-York;
Hon. JAMES NOXON, Syracuse, N. Y.;
O. H. PALMER, Treas. West. U. Tel. Co., New-York;
FLETCHER WESTRAY, of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York;
NICHOLAS MICKLES, New-York.
OFFICERS:
A. G. CURTIN, President.
N. MICKLES, Vice-President.
GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS, Treasurer.
Hon. A. K. McCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.
The Chinese Government having (through Hon. Anson Burlingame, while U. S. Minister) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine cables, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles between the following ports, viz.:
Canton, population 1,000,000; Macao, 60,000; Hong Kong, 250,000; Swatow, 200,000; Amoy, 250,000; Foo-chow, 1,250,000; Wau-chu, 300,000; Ningpo, 400,000; Hang-chean, 1,200,000; Shanghae, 1,000,000; Total, 5,910,000.
These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, beside which, we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.
The cable being laid, this Company propose erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by couriers on land and by steamers on water.
No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically and evangelically.
Shares of this Company, to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2 50 each, commencing Dec. 1, 1868, on application to Messrs. DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., Bankers, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.
Messrs. BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.
THE NATIONAL BANK COMMONWEALTH, New-York.
SPENCER VILA & CO., No. 13 Congress-st., Boston.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
J. L. BROWNELL & BRO., New-York.
JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Washington, D. C.
MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
W. R. HIGBY, Pequonnock National Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.
H. H. ORMSBEE, Manufacturers' Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.
DONAHUE, KELLEY & CO., San Francisco, Cal.
W. H. MORSE, American Express Company, Schenectady, N. Y.
G. F. DAVIS, City National Bank, Hartford, Conn.
And at the office of the Company. Pamphlets and circulars, with full particulars, to be had of all agents.

STATE DEBT OF NORTH CAROLINA.
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, Sept. 22, 1868.
To Holders of North Carolina Bonds:
The State of North Carolina will resume regular payment of interest on her debt on 1st of October, 1868.
Holders may receive payment of their interest falling due on that date at the office of Messrs. SOULTER & CO., No. 53 William-st., New-York, Financial Agents of the State, or at this office.
The interest authorized to be paid is as follows:
(1.) Interest due Oct. 1, 1868, and afterward, on bonds dated prior to May 20, 1861.
(2.) Interest due Oct. 1, 1868, and afterward, on bonds dated since May 20, 1865, whether issued under authority of the late provisional or present permanent government.
PAST-DUE BONDS AND INTEREST.
Interest becoming due on 1st of July, 1868, and prior to that date, on bonds dated before May 20, 1861, and since May 20, 1865, will not be paid in money, but will be funded into new six per cent. coupon bonds, dated Oct. 1, 1868, and running thirty years, either at this office or at the office of Messrs. Soutter & Co., in New-York.
Mutilated or scratched bonds may be exchanged for any of the aforesaid Oct. 1, 1868, bonds; but this does not apply to those coupon bonds which have been registered on the books of the Treasury Department, duly witnessed by the Public Treasurer, unless regularly transferred to bearer or to the holder.
Past due bonds, with interest until Oct. 1, 1868, may be exchanged for new bonds of the same (Oct. 1, 1868) date.
Certificates for balances due holders on such exchanges will be given, exchangeable for bonds as aforesaid.
The privileges of the exchanges above mentioned will expire on 1st October, 1869.
D. A. JENKINS, Public Treasurer.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1868.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bond and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 353 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., on the 19th day of September, until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 12th day of October.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.
NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:
The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.
The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York.
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of this Company on the 13th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 3 o'clock P. M. on that day. The transfer books, closed this day, will be opened on the 14th day of October, 1868.
By order. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 4, 1868.
NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of September, instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The poll will be open from 10½ to 11 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will be closed from the 19th to the 30th inst.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1868.
THE INTEREST COUPONS FROM THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, due Oct. 1; also the interest Coupons from the Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, due Oct. 1, will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, upon presentation at this office.
B. E. SMITH, President.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Written offers may be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon the 29th day of September, 1868, for the purchase by him of the above-described bonds, by the application of the Sinking Fund set apart by the said Company for that purpose, and now amounting to $25,000.
S. J. TILDEN, Trustee.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S GREEN BAY EXTENSION BONDS.—Written offers may be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon the 29th day of September, 1868, for the purchase by him of the above described bonds, by the application of the Sinking Fund set apart by the said Company for that purpose, and now amounting to $3,000.
S. J. TILDEN, Trustee.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.
Holders of the Sizes of 1861, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.
Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
&c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.
Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances of Currency or Coin.
Persons keeping accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice, the same as with City Banks.
Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.
Collections made everywhere promptly.
United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.
State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.
Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY'S
SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FEBRUARY AND AUGUST COUPONS.
The earnings of the completed road to Pilot Knob are now more than the interest on the entire mortgage of $4,000,000. Over $8,000,000 have been spent on the property, and not over $2,000,000 of bonds issued thus far. The constantly increasing traffic of carrying ore, with the prospect of controlling all the travel from St. Louis to the Southern States, insures an enormous revenue. The Directors own 8-10ths of the stock for investment, and are interested to enrich the property as well as to economise its expenses.
THOS. ALLEN, President, St. Louis, Mo.
We, the undersigned, cordially recommend these 7 per cent. mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad as good security. The revenue of the road will be large, and the administration of the affairs of the Company is in capable and experienced hands, and is entitled to the greatest confidence of the public.
James S. Thomas, Mayor of St. Louis; John J. Roe, President St. Louis Chamber of Commerce; E. W. Fox, President St. Louis Board of Trade; Barton Bates, President North Missouri Railroad; J. H. Britton, President National Bank of the State of Missouri; Wm. L. Ewing, President of the Mer. N. B. of St. Louis; Geo. H. Rea, President Second Nat. Bank of St. Louis; Jas. B. Eads, Chief Eng. of St. Louis and Ill. Bridge Co.; Geo. W. Taylor, President Pacific Railroad, (of Mo.;) John R. Lionberger, President T. N. Bank, St. Louis.
NEW-YORK REFERENCES:

H. K. Corning,	John Auchincloss,	Grant & Son,
A. W. Spies,	A. Trask,	E. C. Cowdin,
F. Marquand,	J. H. Swift,	Isaac N. Phelps,
W. V. Brady,	S. Gandy,	W. T. Blodgett,
A. R. Eno,	Geo. D. Phelps,	John Knower.

Pamphlets with details can be had at the New-York Agency.
H. G. MARQUAND,
Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

NATIONAL MECHANICS & FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.
Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking house of said Association in the City of Albany.
By order of the Board of Directors.
DUDLEY OLCOTT, Cashier.
Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1868.
This Bank will be reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.
Sealed proposals, addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1868, for the sale of $125,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.
The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on TUESDAY MORNING, Oct. 6, and the accepted bids will then be declared.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1868.

AGENCY OF THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
No. 17 NASSAU-ST.
Bills of exchange bought and sold. Drafts for £2 and upwards issued on Scotland and Ireland payable on demand. Drafts granted on and bills collected in the Dominion of Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco.
WALTER WATSON, CLARENCE M. MYLREA, ARCHD. McKINLAY, } Agents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.
Also, commercial credits.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall-st.
Drafts on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Drafts on DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris.
COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against negotiating the following certificates of stocks, viz.: Central National Bank, New-York City, No. 208, 15 shares; No. 768, 5 shares; No. 2,774, 5 shares. Grocers' National Bank, New-York City, No. 211, 10 shares; No. 225, 20 shares. Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, New-York City, No. 456, 10 shares, issued Aug. 29, 1862. Commerce Fire Insurance Company, New-York City, No. 97, 10 shares, July 7, 1859. Lamar Fire Insurance Company, No. 331, 6 shares, Feb. 1, 1859; No. 401, 3 shares, March 15, 1859. Bucannan Farm Oil Company, No. 1,031, 250 shares, Oct. 26, 1864. Rynd Farm Oil Company, No. 164, 250 shares, Sept. 1, 1864. People's Petroleum Company, No. 226, 900 shares, May 22, 1865. All the above securities stand in the name of L. GEORGE SPRING, who has stopped transfer, and made application in due form for new certificates.

OFFICE OF THE DUFFUS OIL REFINING CO., No. 77 Liberty-st., New-York.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE DUFFUS OIL REFINING COMPANY are hereby notified that their annual meeting for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon, at which meeting a proposition will be submitted to sell or lease the property of the Company. The poll will be open from 12½ to 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed from date to the 7th day of October next.
V. W. FOSTER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE SELMA AND MERIDIAN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1868.
THE PLAN OF ORGANIZATION AND of agreement of the mortgage bondholders, creditors and stockholders of the Selma and Meridian Railroad Company, is now open for subscribers at the banking house of
MESSRS. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st., and will be closed on the 18th of October next, after which date parties not subscribers as bondholders, creditors and stockholders will be excluded from its benefits.
D. B. SAFFORD, Secretary.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 16, 1868.
THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF the State of Tennessee, due July 1, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the Fourth National Bank, on and after MONDAY, Oct. 5.
G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.
The attention of parties interested is called to the above notice of the Comptroller of the State of Tennessee.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Sept. 24, 1868.
NOTICE.—COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALton Railroad Income Bonds, due Oct. 1, will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York; also Coupons of St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due Oct. 1, free of Government tax.
W. M. LANAKE, Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 16, 1868.
IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACT OF THE Legislature of the State of Tennessee, approved Sept. 5, 1868, providing for the renewal of its matured bonds, notice is hereby given to the holders of such bonds that the same can be exchanged at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, for Coupon Bonds due Jan. 1, 1900.
G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

MARIPOSA CERTIFICATES.—THE books for transfer of Mariposa Certificates will be closed on Oct. 1 until further notice. Parties desiring to convert Mariposa Securities into Certificates Secured under the trust, will please make application prior to that date.
MARK BRUMAGIN, JOHN A. STEWART, } Trustees.
No. 34 WALL-ST., Sept. 16, 1868.

MEMPHIS, EL PASO AND PACIFIC Railroad Company's Six per Cent. First Mortgage Land Bonds, principal and interest payable in coin, for sale at 105, and accrued interest, in currency, by
HODGSKIN, RANDALL & HOBSON,
No. 14 Broad-st.
CORN & AUFERMANN,
No. 30 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1868.
COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS of the UNION AND LOGANSPORT RAILROAD COMPANY due 1st October next, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank, on and after 1st prox.
B. E. SMITH, President.

FOR SALE—CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND bonds, insurance and bank stocks; also a large variety of other securities paying good dividends at low rates for investments. By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THE Portland Water Company, maturing the 1st of October, s. e., will be paid on presentation at our office in gold. L. VON HOFFMANN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1868.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	....	....	5-20 Coupon, '67..	108⅝	109
Coupon, 1881.....	114	114¼	5-20 Coupon, '68.	109⅛	109⅜
5-20 Reg., '62.....	108⅜	109	10-40 Registered.	....	....
5-20 Coupon, '62.	113⅞	114	10-40 Coupon....	104⅜	104⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64.	109⅜	109⅝	Gold............	142	142¼
5-20 Coupon, '65.	110⅜	110⅝	U. S. Cur. Pac..	109	....
Jan. & July....	108⅜	108⅝			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7, 1868.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Mt. Carbon Coal and Railroad Company, and the election of directors, will be held in the City of New York, at the of office Grant & Son, No. 33 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon.
JOHN CHILD, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. Co., HARTFORD, Sept. 24, 1868.
NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF $3, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 26th day of September, inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, 1868. Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank. The transfer books will be closed the 26th day of September, to reopen the 2d day of October.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, held this day, the regularly quarterly Dividend of Two per Cent., free of Government tax, was declared payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on the 10th of October. The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of September, and reopened on the 12th of October.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.
SEPT. 16, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1868.
FORTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th of October next. Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 7th proximo.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND—BULL'S HEAD BANK — NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1868. — The usual QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all taxes, has this day been declared out of the net profits of the last three months, payable on and after the first day of October next.
G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.
THE CENTRAL NEW-JERSEY
Land Improvement Company
Offer for sale on the Line of the
CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEY
AT
COMMUNIPAW, BERGEN POINT, ELIZABETH, ROSELLE, FANWOOD, PLAINFIELD, DUNELLEN, BLOOMSBURY, &c.,
Country Places from One to Twenty Acres.
BUILDING SITES.
Land in blocks by the acre, houses and lots, and lots in large or small quantities, suitable for persons of moderate means, with quick and easy access to the City.
ALSO
Three beautiful farms, in good condition, from sixty to one hundred and fifty acres, highly improved.
This line of road offers special inducements to persons desiring a country home.
We especially call attention to the
NEW TOWN OF DUNELLEN,
located two and a half miles west of Plainfield. It is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty of location. The soil is a sandy loam, very dry, yet rich and productive.
For further information apply at the office of the Company, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York.
A. D. HOPE, General Agent.

ACT PRUDENTLY!
Or you will go further, fare worse and pay more. See the choice PLOTS of the
MOUNT RUTHERFORD CO.,
At the Station,
RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.
40 minutes only.
For maps, terms, &c., apply to BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway; CHARLES BLAKISTON, No. 26 Liberty-st., Agents for the Company; or to R. H. BARROWS, General Superintendent, Rutherford Park, N. J.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.
For sale, first-class residences, cottages and farms, convenient to the City; also, choice building plots on favorable terms. Houses TO RENT or lease.
FRANCIS TOMES, Jr.,
S. HASTINGS GRANT,
No. 194 Broadway, opposite Dey-st.

A CHANCE SELDOM MET WITH.
FOR SALE OR TO LET, now or in Spring, one of the most pleasant, healthy, convenient and cheap residences, only forty minutes from the City, by boat, every hour from 6 A. M. to 12 P. M.; ten minutes from house to boat, by flag walk all the way; all the modern conveniences, gas, &c., outbuildings; beautiful garden and splendid view; on Fort Hill, New-Brighton, Staten Island; built for the owner, who would not sell it but for going to Europe; price reasonable; payment any way to suit. Address for particulars, Box No. 3,606 Post Office, New-York City.

CHERRY HILL.
A. W. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 26 Pine-st., will sell on TUESDAY, Oct. 14, at Cherry Hill, ten miles from New-York, 1,000 building lots, beautifully located on elevations affording fine views. Particulars hereafter.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT LITTLE PLACE among the Berkshire hills, near Pittsfield, Mass. A house, partly furnished, if desired, containing four bedrooms and three servants' rooms, parlor, dining-room, large pantries, kitchen, laundry, &c. A stable with three box stalls or loose boxes for horses. A spring of purest water is brought into the house and stable from the mountain side, supplying sinks, water-closet, &c. An acre and half of rich land under cultivation, containing large apple trees in full fruit. Three minutes' walk from railroad station, churches and schools. A very desirable little resort for a small family. Price, $6,000. Terms easy. For further particulars address D., Box No. 4,422 New-York, or Gen. BARTLETT, Pittsfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—AT INWOOD, ON THE HUDSON, a beautiful country seat, 5 acres, with brick villa, carriage-house, stable, gardener's house and other outbuildings; location on high ground, with fine view in all directions. Also, at Inwood, an elegant place of about 25 acres; Kingsbridge-road to Hudson River. For price, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SNUG house, 36x40, 12 rooms; barn, 4 stalls; 1¾ acres, prettily laid out; 15 minutes' drive from depot, at Hackensack, N. J.; time from City to house, 1¼ hours; house and barn built within two years; price, $12,000; would exchange for house between 4th and 6th avs., worth about $25,000. Address M. L. TAYLOR, 17 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

GREAT SALE OF VILLA PLOTS FRONTing the Raritan River, at Perth Amboy, Oct. 1, by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO. For particulars see auction column.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE IN NEW-YORK OR Brooklyn, a three-story and basement house, in a good neighborhood; for part cash; balance in lands near railroad in the State of Michigan; or fine prairie lands in the State of Iowa; located near the county seat. Address, with full particulars, price, location, &c., RICHARD SHARP, Box 5,194 New-York Post Office.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A RESPONsible tenant, a three-story and basement brick dwelling, with all modern improvements. Would prefer to lease. Address, with location and all particulars, TENANT, Box 179 Times Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—FROM NOV. 1, THREE-story house, good location, between 10th and 40th-sts., and 3d and 8th-avs. Address, stating full particulars, R., Box No. 126 Times Office.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE
VIA
FERNANDINA ROUTE,
EVERY SATURDAY.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the A 1 steamship
FLAGG, Capt. HOFFMAN,
on SATURDDY, October 3, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line. For freight or passage apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

For other Shipping Advertisements see Twelfth Page.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENTS.
In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best Illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

PAINT BRUSHES,
KALSOMINE;
Also, Brushes of every description, at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York, Harper's Building.
JOHN K. HOFFEL.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room, located in 18th-st., east of 4th-av., to rent, without board, to a single gentleman: family strictly private; reference required. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address HOME, Box No. 126 Times Office.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel.—Entire second floor, three rooms communicating, and front parlor and bedroom on third floor, communicating, all with ample closets, to let, with or without board, with or without private table.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING a first-class house up town, in an excellent neighborhood, would like to rent a large room to a young gentleman, (or two if they are friends,) or a young married couple, who would desire an agreeable home, and would furnish satisfactory references. Address S. W. C., Box No. 5,882 Post Office.

WINTER BOARD IN A WARM, FASHIONable house, with all improvements; first-class neighborhood. No. 319 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Board for young men at reasonable prices. One beautiful suite of unfurnished rooms.

TO LET—WITH BOARD FRONT ROOM AND bedroom, to gentlemen; also a room to suit a lady that goes to business; terms moderate to parties that will suit; the location good. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARDING—NO. 21 5TH-AV.—THIS SPLENdid mansion has been newly furnished throughout, and is now opened as a first-class private boarding-house. Rooms en suite; also single rooms. References exchanged.

AT EVERETT LIBRARY AND BOARD DIRECTORY, No. 72 West 34th-st., choice suites of apartments, with private table; also, single rooms, are registered upon reasonable terms. Those desiring first-class accommodations apply there.

A FEW BOARDERS WANTED AT NO. 118 2d-av., near 7th-st.; three very fine rooms on third floor, with hot and cold water, gas, &c.; reasonable terms will be offered to respectable parties; references exchanged.

NO. 56 (OLD NO.) EAST 35TH-ST., ONE DOOR from Park-av., handsomely furnished suite of rooms on the first floor, and large front room on the second floor, with closets, hot and cold water, baths, &c., to let with first-class board.

A FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR, CONsisting of parlor, bedroom, dressing-room and bath, to rent to one gentleman only; location between Union-square and 5th-av. Address Box No. 5,243 Post Office.

THIRTY-SECOND-ST., BETWEEN BROADway and 5th-av.—Handsome suites of rooms to rent, with or without private table; references exchanged. No. 29 West 32d-st.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR GENtlemen and wives, or single gentlemen; pleasant rooms; good location; at No. 315 West 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; reference exchanged.

NO. 412 LEXINGTON-AV.—A FEW LAdies and gentlemen can be nicely accommodated with pleasantly furnished rooms and excellent board; references exchanged.

NO. 1,179 BROADWAY, NEXT TO COLEman House, parlor and two bedrooms to let, furnished; also, third-story front room; breakfast, if desired.

TWO LARGE ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, newly and handsomely furnished as parlor and bedroom, to let to gentlemen, without board. Apply at No. 248 4th-av., near 20th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND floor, en suite or separate, with full board; also large room on fourth floor, a few doors west of Madison-square. Address C., Box No. 2,531 Post Office.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, ONE ROOM AND use of parlor, with board, to a gentleman and wife, by a private family; reference exchanged. Address No. 356 Lexington-av.

A VERY DESIRABLE SECOND FLOOR to let, together or separately, with excellent board, in a small private family; food all home-made. No. 366 9th-av., near 33d-st.

VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Singly or en suite, at No. 878 Broadway, above 18th-st. Apply to E. P. HOYT on premises.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR FAMIlies and gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University-place; transient, $2 50 to $3 50 per day; table, $10 per week. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS on second floor, modern conveniences, to gentlemen only, without meals or board on Sundays, at No. 108 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

BOARD WANTED FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife in a respectable neighborhood, below 42d-st. and between 4th and 9th avs. Address A. X., Box No. 108 Times Office.

NO. 143 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY Park, near 4th-av.; a suite of nicely furnished rooms with first-class board; also rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 56 10TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A suite of rooms, with gas and bath, for one or two gentlemen. References exchanged.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with first-class board. Apply at Nos. 80 and 82 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

NO. 87 CLINTON-PLACE, NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to let to first-class families and gentlemen; table first-class.

IN A PRIVATE GERMAN FAMILY A PHYSIcian's office and several well furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board, at No. 105 West 21st-st.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS ON second and third floors with board; suitable for families or single gentlemen. No. 385 5th-av.

NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms and bedrooms, with or without board; reference required.

NO. 34 WEST 29TH-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, suitable for gentlemen and wives, or gentlemen, without board.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON the second or third floor, to rent, with board, at No. 17 East 37th-st. References required.

NO. 281 HUDSON-ST.—A LARGE ROOM, with adjoining room if desired, with full or partial board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

HARLEM—NO. 168 127TH-ST.—ROOMS TO LET, with board, single or en suite.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, EN SUITE or single, at 29 Union-square; breakfast if required.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD, AT NO. 109 3d-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING—MONTCLAIR, NEW-JERSEY.—Fall and Winter board at Ashland Hall, within an hour of New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad, and two minutes' walk of depot. Apply on premises, or by letter, to Mrs. H., Box No. 105 Montclair Post Office.

STAMFORD, CONN.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain board for the Winter in a small private family, within five minutes' walk of the depot. Address Box No. 350, Stamford, Conn.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.:

West 22d-st., four-story high-stoop brick......	$30,000
West 27th-st., four-story, English basement, b. s.	12,000
West 45th-st., four-story high-stoop brown-stone	25,000
West 53d-st., three-story high-stoop brown-stone.	23,000
West 55th-st., four-story high-stoop brown-stone.	32,000
West 14th-st., four-story high-stoop brick......	28,000
East 28th-st., four-story high-stoop brown-stone.	28,000
East 20th-st., three-story, English basement, b. s.	12,000
East 54th-st., four-story high-stoop brown-stone.	20,000

FOR SALE—VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY, one block from the East River, having a total frontage, on four streets of 760 feet, comprising thirty lots, with substantial one and four story brick buildings; all in good repair; suitable for light or heavy manufacturing purposes; will be sold as a whole, or divided to suit purchasers. Apply on the premises, No. 330 Rivington-st., or at the Morgan Iron Works, foot of 9th-st., East River.

HARLEM.—$9,000 FOR A BEAUTIFUL NEW three-story high-stoop French roof frame and brick house, located on 117th-st., east of Avenue A; also, the large three-story brick adjoining, $12,000; size 25x42x100.10, suitable for two families; good location; terms easy; commission to brokers. S. A. SPENCER, No. 281 Grand-st.

MADISON-AV. AND 40TH-ST.—FOR SALE—The plot of ground, northeast corner Madison-av. and 40th-st. comprising over four full lots. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN GREAT JONES-ST., NEAR Lafayette-place, a very elegant extra-wide house, containing 20 rooms, with three stories extended back; building built in the best and most substantial manner, and in perfect order. For further particulars, &c., inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR ONE YEAR from about Oct. 1, the four-story brown-stone house No. 38 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., to a private family only. For particulars and permit to see apply to JAMES LAKE, No. 57 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—WITH EARLY POSSESSION, AN elegant English basement four-story house in 30th-st., near 5th-av., in perfect order and elegantly furnished. Price, with furniture, $40,000; without, $35,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 38TH-ST., BETWEEN MADIson and 5th-avs., an elegant brown-stone high-stoop house, with furniture (new) and stable in rear, on 39th-st.; lot 24x200 feet. Apply to
W. W. WAKEMAN & CO., No. 17 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, NO. 87 SECOND-place, first-class brown-stone dwelling, three-story and basement, in complete order; immediate possession; 25x50x115, 33 feet courtyard. Keys at No. 350 Clinton-street, corner of Carroll, or apply to JOHN RANKIN, Jr., No. 128 Broadway, New-York.

WATER FRONT, SUITABLE FOR factories; 200 lots on Newtown Creek, near Penny Bridge, Brooklyn, for sale by A. RAPELYE, No. 113 William-st.

LOTS FOR SALE VERY LOW—300 LOTS, one mile from Hunter's Point, near Penny Bridge, Brooklyn. Apply to A. RAPELYE, No. 113 William-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, Times Office.

TO LET—THE STORE IN THE NATIONAL Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., Harlem. It has recently been fitted up as a first-class bakery, ice cream and refreshment saloon, at a cost of $7,000. It offers an excellent opportunity to one with some capital and experience in the above business. Apply to SAMUEL DARLING, at the hall.

LECTURES.

HUMORS OF RECONSTRUCTION.
MR. JAMES P. COWARDIN,
The popular Humorist Lecturer,
Will deliver his first lecture at
IRVING HALL,
THIS MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 28, 1868.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FACTORY OF
"BREWSTER & BALDWIN,"
No. 65 East 25th-st.
We beg to apprise the public that the price of the "BREWSTER ROAD-WAGON"
IS REDUCED TO $300, and invite the inspection of all appreciating first-class carriages to call at this factory, and see our work in process of construction.
We are also prepared to show our new designs of PARK and FAMILY CARRIAGES for next Spring. Orders placed now will be put in the works early, and thus secure the advantage of slow painting.
The public are positively assured that no work is sold at this factory that is not made on the premises.
BREWSTER & BALDWIN.

BREWSTER & CO.,
OF BROOME-ST.,
Warerooms 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.,
Offer a variety of elegant carriages, exclusively of their own build; also, an assortment of the well-known "Brewster Wagons," of which they are the sole manufacturers. Strangers in town are respectfully informed that we have no connection with any establishment on Broadway, dealing in cheap carriages, under the name of Brewster.

WE BEG TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that the fact set forth in the advertisement of Brewster & Co., in reference to their having no connection with our house, is true; but the further statement or insinuation that we are dealers in low or inferior grades of carriages we emphatically deny. Our customers and the public generally know very well that we have a large manufactory in 25th-st., in this City, where we are, and have been for many years, building work exclusively first class, and in all essentials required in fine carriages is not excelled in this or any country. Mr. James B. Brewster, of our firm, has conducted the business in this City for thirty years, and is striving no less to-day than formerly to deserve the confidence of the public as a first-class builder. He devotes his attention exclusively to the manufactory. Messrs. Brewster & Co. are comparatively a new concern, and no doubt build good work. We have nothing to say against them; but against the imputations put upon us in their advertisement we feel called upon to defend ourselves. Our stock is large, and embraces heavy and light open and close carriages of first quality, which we offer at very reasonable prices, and guarantee in every respect to give satisfaction.
BREWSTER & BALDWIN,
Corner Broadway and 10th-st.

MINER, STEVENS & CO.,
Wareroom No. 656 Broadway, manufactory Nos. 115 to 121 East 13th-st., have on hand and are making to order every description of the latest designs of fashionable Carriages and light Wagons, and for excellence of workmanship, design, beauty of finish and durability are warranted equal, if not superior, to any made in this market.

CORBETT & SCHARCH, NOS. 122, 124 AND 126 West 25th-st., builders of
OUR WAGON,
have on hand, and in process,
a superior assortment of
CLARENCES, LANDAUS, LANDAULETS, &c.

OWNER GOING TO EUROPE.—A LADY'S saddle horse, bay, black points; very gentle and very showy; lady's saddle and bridle; gent's saddle and bridle; set of double harness for sale. May be seen at stable in the rear of No. 85 (old No.) East 28th-st., from 11 to 12 A. M., or from 5 to 7 P. M. Situation wanted for the groom, an excellent young man, who will be at liberty in three or four weeks.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES, used but a few days and as good as new; one a City coach, trimmed in blue satin; the other a caleche, trimmed in drab silk, both with combination springs, with iron loops, and made to order; can be seen at northeast corner of 5th-av. and 16th-st. Apply at entrance on 16th-st.

BAY HORSE FOR SALE—SOUND AND kind; 7 years old; about 15½ hands high; a good traveler in harness and an excellent saddle horse; Lexington stock, and sold for want of use; price $350. Can be seen at private stable No. 33 East 12th-st.

NEW BOARDING AND LIVERY STABLES, No. 132 West 31st-st. and No. 129 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; the best of ventilation and personal attention given to boarding horses.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife, (no incumbrance,) on a gentleman's place; the man as coachman, groom or butler, or in fact can make himself useful in any capacity required on a gentleman's place; the wife as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework servant; both are highly respectable and valuable servants; the highest testimonials given; moderate wages taken. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE; man as gardener and care taker of a gentleman's place, and understands the care and management of all kinds of cattle; wife is a good cook and dairy woman; they will be found attentive and obliging. Address B. M., Box No. 197 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED coachmen, gardeners, grooms, farm hands, waiters, useful men, porters, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, nurses, houseworkers, &c. Apply at Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, aged 26 years (Swiss), willing to make himself generally useful; machinist by trade; master of the French, German, and English languages. Call or address F. C. S., No. 332 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED young Englishman, a situation as coachman and groom, and his wife as seamstress or chambermaid; wish to go to the country; both will be found willing and obliging; good reference from his employers. Address Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man, who thoroughly understands his business as coachman, or coachman and groom; those wanting a good man will address M. R., Box No. 204 Times Office, for two days; the very best City references given for capacity and temperate habits.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man (French) as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; no objection to the country; has excellent recommendations from his last employer. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN TO PROCURE a situation for his gardener; a very competent, faithful man; has a wife and two children; is capable of taking charge of a farm either on share or wages. Address T. W. BAYARD, No. 100 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a competent man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is a thorough groom and good steady driver; has recommendations of four years from his last place. Address E. L., No. 786 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable and reliable colored man; well experienced City driver; best of City references. Call at No. 125 West 50th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business perfectly; best of City references. Call on or address COACHMAN, Private stable, No. 120 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; no objections to City or country; best of City reference given. Address W. G., Box No. 197 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a single man; can come well recommended; is capable of taking charge of a place, or would go as assistant gardener on a first-class place. Address T. K., at Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; can milk if required; first-class reference; no objections to the country. Address J. S., Box No. 217 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as gardener and coachman; the best of reference given from last employer; can be seen if required. Address T. H. O., Box No. 219 Times Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY A single, Protestant man, (English,) with several years' reference from last place. Address WAITER, Mr. Phelan's tailor's store, No. 352 6th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man; can give the very best City reference in every respect. A note addressed to No. 213 West 29th-st., or A. A., No. 192 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married man; has five years' City reference from his last employer. Apply to or address W. S., No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

WANTED—IN A BOARDING-HOUSE OR HOtel, a situation by a colored waiterman, who can furnish the best of references; understands his business. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a Protestant man; understands all work on a gentleman's place; can give the best City references. Address J. T., seed store, No. 876 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; understands his business thoroughly, and has good City reference. Call or address S. W., No. 436 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A NEW-ENGLAND farmer, who is not afraid of work. Address for two days FARMER, Box No. 211 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ENGLISHMAN AND WIFE, without incumbrance; the man to take care of a small place in the country, horses, cows, &c.; the wife to cook, wash, iron, make butter, &c.; situation permanent if suited. Apply at No. 106 Wall-st., Room No. 2, up stairs.

WANTED—A COOK WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands her business; she must also be neat, obliging, economical, and well recommended by her last employer; none others need apply; wages not to exceed $14 per month. Call on Monday morning, from 9 to 11 o'clock, at No. 144 5th-av.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK AND ASSIST in the washing and ironing in a small private family; must be a good cook and baker, and be kind and obliging; best City references required. Apply at No. 67 (new number) Lexington-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, GIRLS WITH good recommendations, at Carpenter's Select Servant's Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also for girls lately landed.

HOUSEKEEPERS, TRAVELING COMpanions, governesses, teachers, nurses, seamstresses, dressmakers, operators, cooks, chambermaids, laundresses and waitresses at the old stand, E. WESLEY, No. 107 4th-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY A LARGE NUMber of chambermaids, waitresses, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, cooks of all kinds, houseworkers, young girls and those lately landed, for excellent situations, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS children's nurse and seamstress; to a trusty and capable person a good situation is offered. Address R., Box No. 132 Times Office, with references.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS seamstress and chambermaid, with best references from her last place. Apply at No. 46 West 20th-st., between 1 and 3 P. M., for three days.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—A COMPEtent clerk in a retail store; must have unexceptionable reference. Apply at No. 117 Broadway, Room No. 38; hours from 11 to 2.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS NURSE FOR AN infant in a private family in the City; good wages. Apply for two days at Mrs. SANDERS' office, 45 3d-av.

WANTED—A COOK; SHE MUST BE NEAT, ACtive and a good baker; reference will be required; wages $12 per month. Apply at No. 7 Madison-av.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN AS COACHMAN and groom; must have good references. Apply at No. 46 West 20th-st., at 9 A. M. or 8 P. M.

WANTED—BOOK CANVASSERS FOR THAT new and invaluable work, "The Natural Wealth of California," J. F. GREENMAN & CO., 56 Pine-st., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN DRAMA.
Directress..................FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
The public is respectfully informed that
MLLE. FANNY JANAUSCHEK
will shortly commence a
SERIES OF EIGHT PERFORMANCES.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—SEASON 1868-69.
Sole Lessee and Director..................J. GRAU
GRAND OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, OCT. 5,
on which occasion the new and brilliant corps of renowned artists, engaged in Europe expressly for this establishment, will inaugurate the season with Offenbach's popular Opera Bouffe,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,
gorgeously mounted, the entire scenery and dresses having been expressly made in Paris.
Debut in America of Mme. ROSE BELL as La Grande Duchesse. Mlle. FONTANEL (who, in order that the cast may be unusually attractive, has kindly consented to assume the role of Wanda;) M. CARRIER, Fritz; M. BECKERS, Gen. Boum; M. GOBY, Prince Paul; M. GENOT, Baron Puck; M. BOURGOIN, Baron Grog; M. MUSSAY, Nepomuc.
Musical Director, Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL.
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—The stockholders and others desirous of subscribing for the entire season, or for any stated evening each week, are respectfully requested to apply at the Theatre Français before Wednesday, Sept. 30.
The regular sale of seats will commence on Thursday, Oct. 1.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Orchestra seats and dress circle, reserved, $1 50; private boxes, four seats, $10; proscenium boxes, $15; general admission, $1.
NOTICE—FAMILY CIRCLE 50 CENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
TWO NEW PLAYS.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
New and original drama in one act, entitled
SIMON BERNARD.
MR. J. W. WALLACK, MR. CHARLES FISHER, MR. B. T. RINGGOLD, MR. G. F. BROWNE, MR. E. MILTON, MR. T. WARD, MR. E. CASHIN, MRS. E. FISHER, MISS FANNIE GREEN.
To conclude with an original play, by H. J. BYRON, Esq.
DEARER THAN LIFE.
MR. JOHN GILBERT, MR. J. H. STODDART, MR. A. W. YOUNG, MR. J. B. POLK, MR. L. L. MATTHEWS, MR. J. W. LEONARD, MRS. CLARA JENNINGS, MISS EMILY MESTAYER, MISS ANNIE WARD.
Doors open at 7¼. To commence at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—ADMISSION 50c.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Commencement of the engagement of
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
When will be presented a dramatization from the French of DICKENS'
NO THOROUGHFARE,
As played at the Vaudeville, Paris, called
L'ABIME.

BOWERY THEATRE.
The new Irish Drama of A DARK NIGHT BEFORE DAY, OR THE BLACK CRAG OF WICKLOW. THE FOREST OF BONDY, OR THE DOG OF MONTARGIS, introducing the trained dog Lafayette.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS OPERA HOUSE
14th-st. Adjoining the Academy of Music. 14th-st.
BRILLIANT AUDIENCES. CARNIVAL OF FUN.
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
A genuine success, with those great burlesque artistes, UNSWORTH AND EUGENE.
Mr. Munroe Dempster, the popular tenor, as Genarro.
EPH HORN, NELSE SEYMOUR,
Hogan, Hughes, Rockefeller, Grier, Henry.
DAN BRYANT
as CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES.
The tintinnabulation will be agitated at 8 precisely, and the bliss will immediately ensue.
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, 14TH-ST. OPERA HOUSE

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 B'way.
LEONS NOEL — A Triumph! — BOULOTTES — BARBE BLEU — BLUE BEARD — A Marvel! — LEONS NOEL
In preparation, ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........................DIRECTOR.
ON TUESDAY, OCT. 6.
ON TUESDAY, OCT. 6.
ON TUESDAY, OCT. 6.
THIS FAVORITE RESORT
WILL OPEN FOR THE SEASON
WITH THE MOST SUPERB TROUPE
OF WORLD-RENOWNED ARTISTS
ever organized on this continent.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC,
No. 28 East 14th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.,
FOR INSTRUCTION IN VOCAL MUSIC.
DIRECTORS AND INSTRUCTORS:
MME. GAZZANIGA, SR. RONCONI, SR. ALBITES.
Applications received daily at the office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY NEAT, efficient, and respectable young girl to do nursing and chamberwork, or light housework; is neat in appearance, fond of children, and a very nice sewer; the best of references given; takes moderate wages. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INDUSTRIous, hard-working girl to do cooking, washing and ironing or general housework; is a good cook and baker, a superior washer and ironer, economical, respectful and willing; best of reference; City or country. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH DRESSMAKER and seamstress, who operates on Wheeler & Wilson's and Wilcox & Gibbs' sewing-machines, a few more engagements by the day or week; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses, boys suits and all kinds of family sewing. Call on or address W. W., No. 412 4th-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., situations for a large number of recommended cooks, cooks, washers, ironers, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers; also, young girls and those lately landed.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant young woman, a situation as thorough seamstress, dress and cloak maker; cut, fit, finish, trim ladies' and children's dresses and cloaks; operate on machine. Apply at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; would assist in chamberwork; has five years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 698 2d-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERMAID and fine washer, who does French fluting, &c., &c., a situation in a private family; can furnish best of City reference. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress, who thoroughly understands her business; has good City references; none but private families need apply. Call for two days at No. 207 West 13th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, WHO UNderstands dressmaking and family sewing, a few more engagements by the day or week; is a first-class operator, and would supply her own machine. Call at No. 423 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; also boning and larding; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 340 West 25th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in magnificent style; a good baker; makes pastry; wages $14. Call at or address No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business; has good City reference. Call at No. 910 2d-av., between 48th and 49th sts., first floor, front room, over the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid, and to assist in fine washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 206 East 26th-st., third floor, front room; best of City references can be shown.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COLORED MEAT and pastry cook, a situation in a private family in the City; understands all kinds of desserts, &c. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG American girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress; has excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 322 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl to do chamberwork and fine washing; good City reference. No. 249 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has five years' reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 339 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT cook, washer and ironer, a situation in country or City; is an excellent cook. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chambermaid; is willing to assist at washing, ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 578 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse in a private family; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; good City references. Call for two days at No. 40 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT nurse, a situation; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; or would take the place of chambermaid and nurse. Apply at 404 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS, who does French fluting, clear starching, &c.; a situation; would take the place of chambermaid and fine washer. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has unexceptional City references. Apply at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable woman as thorough cook; meats, game, pastry, soups of all kinds, jellies, creams; excellent bread, biscuit and rusk baker, &c. At No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—FOR A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, AN engagement to take charge of a gentleman's house; references given as to character and capacity. Address BOSTON, Box No. 183 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL A SITUation as waitress or chambermaid in a private family or boarding-house. Call at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 121 West 19th-st.

NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A LADY wishes to get a place as above for an honest, faithful and agreeable girl, who has lived with her for the past three years. Address S. M. B., Box No. 144 Times Office.

A LAUNDRESS WISHES LADIES' OR gentlemen's washing, or family washing; fluting done in the neatest style; terms moderate. Call at No. 514 East 31st-st., second floor, back room.

AT BEDELL'S LARGE AND COMMODIous rooms, Nos. 330 and 332 4th-av., corner 25th-st. will be found a large selection of first-class servants, suitable for families returning to the City.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING CAPABLE servants can be immediately suited at the New-York Employment Agency, 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 12 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.
TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST
Performance of G. L. FOX'S Comic Pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
A kaleidoscope of Fun, Fairy Enchantment, Beauty.
GEORGE L. FOX..................as..................CLOWN
A GREAT COMIC HIT.
Has attracted in the past seven months from TEN THOUSAND to THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS MORE than the receipts of any other theatre in New-York.
CROWDED EVERY NIGHT.
Only STANDING ROOM after 8 o'clock.
THE GREAT DANSEUSE, MLLE. SANGALLI.
HUMPTY DUMPTY MATINEES, 1½ SATURDAYS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
JARRETT & PALMER..................Lessees and Managers
BATEMAN'S OPERA BOUFFE.
LAST NIGHTS OF BARBE BLEUE.
LAST NIHGTS OF THE CHARMING IRMA.
Last nights of the popular tenor, AUJAC.
Notwithstanding the perfect success which has attended the production of
BARBE BLEUE,
Mr. Bateman regrets that he is compelled to announce its withdrawal on and after THURSDAY, Oct. 8.
Last nights of Jarrett & Palmer's
PARISIAN BALLET TROUPE.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office, and Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
NINTH AND LAST WEEK OF
FOUL PLAY.
MOST COMPLETE SUCCESS.
SATURDAY MATINEE.
MONDAY, Oct. 5, will be produced
CHARLES GAYLER'S
great local and sensational Drama, entitled
OUT OF THE STREETS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. Two performances daily. Afternoon at 2 o'clock, evening at 8 o'clock.
MONDAY, Sept. 28, EVERY EVENING, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS until further notice.
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON,
accompanied by Miss Pauline Markham, Miss Lisa Weber, Miss Ada Harland, Mr. Harry Beckett; Musical Director, Mr. M. Connolly, together with the full company, will appear in the famous burlesque of
IXION, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL.
To be preceded by the favorite farce of TO OBLIGE BENSON, in which Mr. Harry Beckett will make his first appearance.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES, BUT NO FREE LIST.
Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Balcony Chairs, $1; Dress Circle and Parquet, 75 cents; Upper Tier or Family Circle, 50 cents, which includes all the Museum curiosities, and thereby presents the strongest attraction in New-York, or the world, AT THE LOWEST PRICE.
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MISS ROSA COOKE
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3.	"Waltz, Hydrophaten"........................	Gung'l
4.	Fantasie, "Moses in Egypt"...................	Rossini
5.	Overture, "Don Juan".........................	Mozart
6.	Traeumerei...................................	Schumann
7.	Polka Mazurka, "Dithyrambe"; Polka, Schnell, "Lock"	Strauss
8.	Fantasie, "Midsummer Night's Dream"	Mendelssohn
9.	Overture, "Zampa"............................	Herold
10.	Fantasie, "Visions in a Dream"...............	Lumbye
11.	Waltz, "Publicisten".........................	Strauss
12.	Quadrille, "Grande Duchesse"................	Offenbach

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GRAND EXTRA GALA NIGHT.

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FIFTEENTH SEASON.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1868.
The Board of Officers beg leave to announce to the subscribers and members that they have secured the valuable services of
MR. THEODORE THOMAS
AS CONDUCTOR OF THE SOCIETY
during the season of 1868 and 1869.
They also announce that the first rehearsal of the season will be held at the Society's rooms, corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st., on
MONDAY EVENING, 28th inst.,
and every succeeding Monday evening, at the same time and place.
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Instruction also in the modern languages.
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NEW-YORK DIVISION NO. 1 SONS OF Temperance will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Order at the Spring-st. Presbyterian Church (near Varick-st.) on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 29, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by Robt. M. Foust, M. W. P.; Rev. S. McKean, G. W. P.; J. N. Stearns, P. M. W. P.; Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, and others. Music will be furnished under the direction of Prof. E. L. Merriam, organist and director of music, Spring-st. Church. N. B.—Members of the order will appear in regalia.
ALBERT TURNER,
Chairman Committee.

THE TURF.

UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—TROTTING—WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, at 2½ P. M. Purse of $2,000; mile heats, best three in five in harness. D. Pifers' b. m. Lady Thorn; S. McLaughlin's b. g. Mountain Boy. Cars leave the South, Fulton and Williamsburg Ferries every five minutes during the day for the Course direct. WILLIAM SHAW, Proprietor.

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THE BARONET'S BRIDE;

OR,

A WOMAN'S VENGEANCE.

BY

MRS. MAY AGNES FLEMING,

(FORMERLY "COUSIN MAY CARLETON.")

CHAPTER I.

THE BARONET'S BIRTH.

"And there is danger of death—for mother and child?"

"Well, no, Sir Jasper—no Sir, no certain danger you know, but in these protracted cases," Dr. Parker Godroy paused, and coughed behind his hand, "it can do no harm, Sir Jasper, for the clergyman to be here. He may not be needed—let us hope he will not be—but your good lady is very weak—very weak, I am sorry to say, Sir Jasper Kingsland."

"I will send for the clergyman," Sir Jasper Kingsland said, not looking at the grave little London doctor; "do your best, as I know you will, Dr. Godroy, and for God's sake, let me know the worst or best as soon as may be. This torture of suspense is horrible.

His voice was sharp and harsh, with inward pain. Dr. Parker Godroy looked sympathetically at him through his gold-bowed spectacles.

"I will do my best, Sir Jasper," he said, gravely. "The result is in the hands of the Great Dispenser of life and death. Send for the clergyman, and wait and hope."

He quitted the library as he spoke. Sir Jasper Kingsland seized the bell and rang a shrill peal.

"Ride to the village, ride for your life!" he said, imperatively, to the servant who answered, "and fetch the Reverend Cyrus Green here at once."

The man bowed and departed, and Sir Jasper Kingsland, of Kingsland Court, Baronet, was alone. Alone in the gloomy grandeur of the vast library; alone with his thoughts and the wailing midnight storm.

For it was midnight. A clock high up in an an ancient turret pealed noisily forth the weird hour, when "churchyards yawn, and graves give up their dead," and an army of rooks, disturbed in their "beauty sleep," by the discordant noise, cawed harshly in reply. A little toy timepiece, of buhl, on the stone mantel, chimed musically its story of the hour, and Sir Jasper Kingsland lifted his gloomy eyes for a moment at the sound. He was leaning against the old, quaintly-carven chimney piece, looking at the smouldering fire, his dark face full of unutterable trouble and pain. A tall, spare, middle-aged man, handsome once—handsome still, some people said, with iron-grey hair and a proud, patrician face.

"Twelve," his dry lips whispered to themselves—"*midnight*, and for three hours I have endured this maddening agony of suspense! Another day is given to the world, and before its close, all I love best may be cold and stark in death! O my God! have mercy and spare!"

He lifted his clasped hands in passionate appeal. There was a picture opposite—a gem of RAFAELLE'S—the Man of Sorrows, fainting under the weight of the cross, and the fire's shine playing upon it, seemed to light the pallid features with a derisive smile.

"The mercy you showed to others, the same shall be shown to you! Tiger heart, *you* were merciless in the days gone by! Let your black, bad heart break, as you have broken others!"

No voice had sounded, yet he was answered. *Conscience* had spoken in trumpet-tones, and with a hollow groan the Baronet turned away and began pacing up and down.

It was a large and spacious apartment, this library of Kingsland Court, dimly lighted now by the flickering wood fire and the mellow glow of a branch of wax lights. Huge book cases filled to overflowing lined the four walls, and pictures precious as their weight in rubies looked duskily down from their heavy frames. Busts and bronzes stood in brackets and surmounted doors; a thick rich carpet of moss green sprinkled with oak leaves and acorns muffled the tread; voluminous draperies of dark green shrouded the tall, narrow windows. The massive chairs and tables, fifty years old at least, were spindle-legged and rich in carving, upholstered in green velvet and quaintly embroidered by hands mouldered to dust long ago. Everything was old and grand, and full of storied interest, and there, on the wall, was the crest of the house—the uplifted hand grasping a dagger—and the motto in old Norman French: "Strike once, and strike well."

Sir Jasper Kingsland, the last of a long line that traced their ancestry far back beyond the days of the Baronet-making King, James the First, stood alone to-night, and took note of all these things, with a dreary sort of wonder that they could afford him no help and no comfort in his hour of supremest need.

It is a very fine thing to be a Baronet—a Kingsland of Kingsland, with fifteen thousand a year, and the finest old house in the county; but if death will stalk grimly over your threshold and snatch away the life you love more than your own, then even *that* glory is not omniscient. For this wintry midnight, whilst Sir Jasper Kingsland walks moodily up and down—up and down—Lady Kingsland, in her chamber above, lies ill unto death.

An hour passed—the clock in the turret and the buhl toy on the stone mantel toll solemnly one. The embers drop monotonously through the grate—a dog bays deeply somewhere in the quadrangle below—the wailing wind of coming morning sighs lamentably through the tossing copper beeches, and the roar of the surf afar off comes ever and anon, like distant thunder. The house is silent as the tomb—so horribly silent that the cold drops start out on the face of the tortured man. Who knows? Death has been on the threshold of that upper chamber all night waiting for his prey. This awful hush may be the pæan that proclaims he is master.

A tap at the door. The Baronet paused in his stride and turned his blood-shot eyes that way. His very voice was hollow and unnatural as he said:

"Come in."

A servant entered—the same who had gone his errand.

"The Reverend Cyrus Green is here, Sir. Shall I show him up?"

"Yes—no—I cannot see him. Show him into the drawing-room until he is needed."

"He will not be needed," said a voice at his elbow, and Dr. Parker Godroy came briskly forward. "My dear Sir Jasper, allow me to congratulate you! All is well, thank Heaven, and—it is a son!"

Sir Jasper Kingsland sank into a seat—thrilling from head to foot—turning sick and faint in the sudden revulsion from despair to hope.

"Saved?" he said, in a gasping whisper, "*Both?*"

"Both, my dear Sir Jasper!" the Doctor responded, cordially. "Your good lady is very much prostrated—exhausted—but that was to be looked for, you know; and the baby—ah! the finest boy I have had the pleasure of presenting to an admiring world within ten years. Come and see them!"

"May I?" the Baronet cried, starting to his feet.

"Certainly, my dear Sir Jasper!—most certainly. There is nothing in the world to hinder, only be a little cautious, you know. Our good lady mustn't be excited the least in life—she must be kept composed and quiet, and left to sleep; and you will just take one peep and go. We won't need the Reverend Cyrus *this* bout."

He led the way from the library, rubbing his hands as your brisk little physicians do, up a grand stairway where you might have driven a coach-and-four, and into a lofty and most magnificently furnished bed-chamber.

The sick lady lay in a bed in the centre of the room—a lofty, four-posted affair, carved and quaint, and old as the hills, and covered and draped with white. But whiter than the draperies—whiter than the winter snow—her face looked up from the pillows, awfully corpse-like in its deathly pallor. The eyes were closed—the small, bloodless hands lay loose on the counterpane; in her shroud and winding-sheet she would never look more ghastly than that.

"Quiet now, quiet," the doctor whispered, warningly. "Excite her, and I won't be answerable for the result."

Sir Jasper Kingsland replied with a rapid gesture, and walked forward to the bed. His own face was perfectly colorless, and his lips were twitching with intense suppressed feeling. He bent above the still form.

"Olivia," he said, "my darling! my darling!"

The heavy eyelids fluttered and lifted, and a pair of haggard, dark eyes gazed up at him. A wan smile parted those pallid lips.

"Dear Jasper! I knew you would come! Have you seen the baby? It is a boy!"

"My own, I have thought only of you! My poor, pale wife, how awfully death-like you look!"

"But I am not going to die—Dr. Godroy says so," smiling gently. "And now you must go, for I cannot talk. Only kiss me, and look at the baby first."

Her voice was the merest whisper. He pressed his lips passionately to the white face, and rose up. Nurse and baby sat in state by the fire, and a slender girl of fifteen years knelt beside them and gazed in a sort of rapture at the infant prodigy.

"Look, papa! look! the loveliest little thing, and nurse says the very picture of you!"

The young girl—Miss Mildred Kingsland—and until to-night, the Baronet's only child, pulled away a profusion of flannel, and displayed triumphantly a little red, wrinkled face. Not very lovely, certainly, but Sir Jasper Kingsland's eyes lit with pride and joy as he looked. For was it not a boy?—had he not at last, after weary, weary waiting, the desire of his heart—a son to inherit the estate, and perpetuate the ancient name?

"It is *so* sweet, papa!" Miss Mildred whispered, her small, rather sickly face, quite radiant, "and it's eyes are the image of your's! He's asleep now, you know, and you can't see them. And look at the dear, darling little hands and fingers and feet, and the speck of a nose, and the dot of a mouth! Oh, papa! isn't it *splendid* to have a baby in the house?"

"Very splendid," said papa, relaxing into a smile; "a fine little fellow, nurse! There, cover him up again and let him sleep. We must take extra care of the heir of Kingsland Court. And Mildred, child, you should be in bed—one o'clock is no hour for little girls to be out of their nests."

"Oh, papa!" reproachfully, "as if I could sleep and not see the baby!"

"Well, you *have* seen it, and now run away to your room. Mamma and baby both want to sleep, and nurse doesn't need you I am sure."

"That I don't," said nurse, "nor the doctor, either. So run away, Miss Milly, and go to sleep yourself. The baby will be here, all safe for you in the morning."

The little girl—a flaxen-haired, pretty featured child, kissed the baby, kissed papa, and dutifully departed. Sir Jasper followed her out of the room, down stairs, and back into the library with the face of a man who had just been reprieved from sudden death. As he reentered the library he paused, and started a step back, gazing fixedly at one of the windows. The heavy curtains had been partially drawn back, and a white spectral face was glued to the glass, glaring in.

"Who have we here?" said the Baronet to himself; "that face can belong to no one in the house."

He walked straight to the window—the face never moved. He could see the snow falling noiselessly, rapidly—the ground covered, the spectral face set in a Winter frame of white flakes. A hand was raised and tapped on the glass—a voice outside spoke:

"For Christ's sake, open and let me in, before I perish in this bitter storm."

Sir Jasper Kingsland opened the window, and flung it wide. A rush of bitter wind, a shower of snow whirled in his face.

"Enter! whoever you are," he said; "no one shall ask in vain at Kingsland, this happy night."

He stepped back, and all covered with snow, the midnight intruder entered and stood before him. And Sir Jasper Kingsland saw the strangest looking creature he had ever beheld in the whole course of his life.

CHAPTER II.

ACHMET THE ASTROLOGER.

An old man, yet tall and upright, wearing a trailing cloak of dull black, long gray hair flowing over the shoulders, and tight to the scalp a skull cap of black velvet. A patriarchal beard, abundant and silver-white, streamed down his breast, and out of a dull, white face, seamed and wrinkled, looked a pair of eyes, piercing and black.

Sir Jasper took a step backward, and regarded this singular apparition in undisguised wonder. The old man folded his arms across his bosom, and made him a profound Oriental salaam.

"The Lord of Kingsland gazes in amaze at the uninvited, midnight stranger. And yet I think Destiny has sent me hither."

"Who are you?" the Baronet demanded; "what jugglery is this?" Are you dressed for an Eastern dervish in a melo-drama, and have you come here to play a practical joke? I am afraid I cannot appreciate the humor of the masquerade. Who are you?" sternly.

The old man folded his arms again, and once more bent servilely low.

"Men call me Achmet, the astrologer."

"An astrologer! humph! your black art, it seems, could not protect you from a January storm," retorted Sir Jasper, with a cynical sneer. "But come in, come in; astrologer or demon, or whatever you are, you look too old a man to be abroad such a night, when we would not turn an enemy's dog from the house. The doors of Kingsland are never closed to the tired wayfarer, and of all nights in the year they should not be closed to-night."

"When an heir is born to an ancient name and a princely inheritance. You speak rightly, my Lord of Kingsland!"

Sir Jasper was closing the window, but at the gently murmured words he faced sharply round.

"How say you! What do you know of the events of this night, Sir Astrologer?"

"Much, Sir Jasper Kingsland, and for the very reason you deride—because I am an astrologer. I read the stars, and I lift the vail of the future, and lo! I behold your life, years before you have lived it!"

Sir Jasper Kingsland laughed a cynical, unbelieving laugh.

"You jeer at me, you scoff my words," murmured the old man, in soft, steady tones, "and yet there was no one to tell me on my way here, that a son and heir had been born to the house of Kingsland, within the past hour."

He lifted his arm and pointed to the clock, his full, dark eyes fixed in a powerful gaze upon the Baronet's changing face. There was majesty in his mien, a lofty grace in the gesture, a thrilling sweetness in his voice, that indescribably fascinated the listener.

"You deride the power I profess, yet every day you quote your English poet, and believe him when he says: 'There are more things in Heaven and earth than are dreamed of in your philosophy.' But I am accustomed to derision, and it does not offend me. Let me *prove* my power so that even the most resolute skepticism dare doubt no longer. Judge of my skill to read the future by my ability in reading the past. I have come here—I have taken a long journey—to look into the future of your new-born son. Before I begin, let me look into the past of his father. Sir Jasper Kingsland, let me read your palm."

But Sir Jasper drew back, his pale, patrician face cold and set in proud surprise.

"*You* have taken a long journey to look into the future of my son? Pray, my good astrologer, what is my son to *you?*"

"That is my secret, Sir Jasper, and my secrets I keep. Come, hold forth your hand and test my skill."

"Why should I? Even if you can bring before me my past life, of what use will it be, since I must know all better than you?"

"My power to read the past may prove my power to read the future."

"Nay, you may easily *know* the past, without magical skill. Many thanks, my venerable friend, but I will not put your necromancy to the test."

The astrologer folded his arms and looked the haughty Baronet straight in the eyes, until he quailed.

"Is Sir Jasper Kingsland afraid?" he said, slowly. "Surely not, for verily he comes of a daring race. And yet it seems like it."

The Baronet made a stride forward, with eyes that blazed up suddenly like black flames.

"By Heaven! if a younger man had spoken those words, I would have hurled him by the throat from yonder window! Be careful of your words, old man, else even your hoary hairs may fail to save you!"

Once more the astrologer bent servilely.

"I cry your mercy, my haughty Lord of Kingsland! It shall be as you say. I will depart as I came. I will not serve you, nor your new-born son, since you refuse to be served. I will depart at once. I fear no earthly storm. Good night, Sir Jasper Kingsland. Look to the heir of your house yourself. When 'angels unaware' visit you again, treat them better than you have treated me!"

With a gesture indescribably grand and kingly the silver-haired old man turned to go, folding his long cloak about him. But the voice of the Baronet called him back.

"Stay!" he said. "You speak of serving my son. What danger threatens his infant life that you can avert."

"I know of none. I have not cast his horoscope *yet*."

"Then you wish to do so?"

"With your good permission. I have taken a long and toilsome journey for that very purpose, Sir Jasper Kingsland."

"Then you shall," the Baronet cried, yielding to a swift impulse—"you *shall* cast his horoscope! If it can avert no evil, it can, at least, cause none. But, first, there is no action without its ruling motive. What are me or mine to you, to make you take a long and toilsome journey on our account?"

The old man paused, drawn up to his fullest height, imposing as a new King Lear, his deep, dark eyes glowing with inward fire.

"I will tell you," he said, in a deep voice. "Years ago, Sir Jasper, when you were a young man you did an honor and a service to one I dearly love that I have never forgotten and never will forget. You have ceased to remember it years ago, no doubt; but I never have, nor ever will until my dying day."

The Baronet started.

"A service! an honor! What could it have been? I recollect nothing of it."

"I expected as much; but my memory is a good one. It is stamped on my heart forever. Great men like Sir Jasper Kingsland, grandees of the land, forget these little things rendered to the scum and offal, but the scum and offal cherish them eternally. I owe you a long debt, Sir Jasper, and I will pay it to the uttermost farthing, so help me God!"

His black eyes blazed, his low voice rose, his arm uplifted fiercely for an instant in dire menace. Then, quick as lightning flashes, all was transformed. The eyes were bent upon the carpet, the arms folded, the voice sank, soft and servile.

"Forgive me!" he murmured. "In my gratitude I forget myself. But you have my motive in coming here—the desire to repay you, to look into the future of your son, to see the evils that may threaten his youth and manhood, and to place you on your guard against them. 'Forewarned is forearmed,' you know. Do not doubt my power. In far-off Oriental lands, under the golden stars of Syria, I learned the lore of the wise men of the East. I learned to read the stars, as you Englishmen read your printed books. Believe and trust, and let me cast the horoscope of your son."

"First let me test your vaunted power. Show me my past before you show me my son's future."

He held forth his hand with a cynical smile. The old man took it gravely.

"As you will. Past and future are alike to me—save that the past is easier to read. Ah! a palm seamed and crossed, and marked with troubled lines! Forty years have not gone, and left no trace behind!"

"Forty years!" interrupted Sir Jasper, with sneering emphasis. "Pray don't bungle in the very beginning."

"I bungle not!" answered Achmet, sternly. "Forty years ago, on the third of next month, you, Jasper Southdown Kingsland, were born beneath this very roof."

The Baronet looked considerably surprised at this very minute statement.

"Right!" he said. "You know my age. Go on!"

"Your boyhood you passed here—quiet, eventless years—with a commonplace mother and a dull, proud father. At ten, your mother went to her grave; at twelve, the late Sir Noel followed her. At thirteen, you were a lonely orphan, removed from this house to London, in the charge of a guardian you hated. Am I right?"

"You are. Pray go on!"

"At fourteen, you went to Rugby, to school. From that time until you attained your majority, your life passed in public schools and universities, harmlessly and monotonously enough. At twenty-one, you left Cambridge, and started to make the grand tour. Your life, just then, gave the promise of bright and brilliant things. You were tolerably clever—you were young and handsome, and heir to a noble inheritance. Your life was to be the life of a great and good man—a benefactor of the human race. Your memory was to be a magnificent memento for a whole world to honor. Your dreams were wild and vague, and sublimely impracticable, and ended in nothing!"

Sir Jasper Kingsland listened and stared, like a man in a dream—his scepticism fading away like mist before sunrise. Achmet, the Astrologer, continued to read the palm, with a fixed, stony face.

"And now, the lines are crossed, and the trouble begins. As usual a woman is at the bottom of it. Sir Jasper Kingsland is in love!"

There was a pause. The Baronet winced a little, and the astrologer bent lower over the palm.

"It is in Spain," he continued, in the dreamy, far-off tone of a man who sees a vision, "glowing, gorgeous Spain, and she is one of its loveliest children. The oranges and pomegranates scent the burning air; the vineyards glow in the tropic sun—and golden Summer forever reigns. But the glowing southern sun is not more brilliant than the spanish gipsy's flashing black eyes—nor the pomegranate blossoms half as ripe and red as her cheeks. Her step is light as the step of an antelope—her voice sweet as the harps of Heaven. She is Zenith, the Zingara, and you love her."

"In the fiend's name!" Sir Jasper Kingsland cried, snatching away his hand—"what jugglery is this?"

He was ashen white, and his steady voice shook. Calmly the astrologer repossessed himself of the Baronet's hand.

"One moment more, my Lord of Kingsland," he said, "and I have done. Let me see how your love dream ends. Ah! the old, old story—surely I might have known. She is beautiful as the angels above, and as innocent—and she loves you with a mad *abandon* that is worst idolatry, as only women ever love. And you—you are grand and noble—a Mi-lor Inglese, and you take her love, her crazy worship, as a demi-god might, with uplifted grace, as your birthright—and she is your pretty toy of an hour, and then, careless and happy, you are gone. Sunny Spain, with its olives and its vineyards, its pomegranates and its Zenith the Zitana, is left far behind, and you are roaming, happy and free, through *Belle France*. And lo! Zenith, the forsaken, lies prone on the ground; and tears out her hair by the handful, and goes stark mad for the day-god she has lost. There, Sir Jasper Kingsland—the record is a black one. I wish to read no more."

He flung the Baronet's hand away, and once more his eyes glowed like the orbs of a demon. But Sir Jasper, pale as a dead man, saw it not.

"Are you man or devil?" he said in an awe-struck tone. "No living mortal knows what you have told me this night."

Achmet the Astrologer smiled—a dire, dark smile. His eyes shone upon the speaker, full of deadliest menace.

"Man in league with—(he pointed downward) the dark potentate you have named, if you like—whatever I am, I have truthfully told you the past, as I will truthfully tell your son's future."

"By palmistry?"

"No—by the stars. And behold!" cried the astrologer, drawing aside the curtain, "yonder they shine!"

Surely the storm had cleared away, leaving the world wrapped in a winding-sheet of dead white, and up in heaven the silver stars swing, crystal-clear, sparkling bright.

"Take me to an upper room," the astrologer exclaimed in an inspired tone, "and leave me. Destiny is propitious—the fate that ruled your son's birth has set forth the shining stars for Achmet to read. Lead on!"

Like a man in dreamy swoon, Sir Jasper Kingsland obeyed. He led the astrologer up the grand sweeping staircases—up and up, to the very top of the house—to the lofty, lonely battlements. Cloudless spread the wide night-sky—countless and brilliant shone the stars—peaceful and majestic slept the purple sea—spotless white gleamed the snowy earth. A weird, witching scene.

"Leave me," said the astrologer, "and watch and wait. When the first little pink cloud of sunrise blushes in the sky, come to me. My task will have ended."

He waved him away with a regal motion. He stood there gazing rapt at the stars, as a king looks upon his subjects. And the haughty Baronet, without a word, turned and left him.

The endless hours wore on—two, three, and four, and still the Baronet watched and waited, and looked for the coming of dawn. Faint, the silver light broke in the orient, rosy flushed the first red ray. Sir Jasper mounted to the battlements, still like a man in a dazed dream.

Achmet, the Astrologer, turned slowly round. The pale, frosty sunrise had blanched his ever white face with a livid hue of death. In one hand he held a folded paper, in the other a pencil—he had been writing.

"Have you done?" the Baronet asked.

"I am done! Your son's fate is here."

He touched the paper, he spoke in a voice of awful solemnity, his eyes had a wild, dilated look, from which Sir Jasper shrank. They looked so horribly like the eyes of a man who has been face to face with disembodied spirits.

"Is that for me?" he asked, shrinking palpably from it, even whilst he spoke.

"This is for you." The astrologer handed him the paper as he spoke. "It is for you to read—to do with after, as you see fit. I have but one word to say—not I, but a mightier power traced the words you will read—your son's irrevocable *fate*. Don't hope to shirk it—fate is fate—doom is doom. My task is ended and I go. Farewell!"

"No, no," the Baronet cried, "not so! Remain and breakfast here. The morning is but just breaking."

"And before yonder sun is above the horizon, I will be far away. No, Sir Jasper Kingsland, I break no bread under *your* roof. I have done my work, and depart forever. *Look to your son!*"

He spoke the last words slowly—with a tiger-ish glare of hate leaping out of his eyes, with deadly menace in every syllable. Then he was gone, down the winding stairway, like a black ghost, and so out and away.

Sir Jasper Kingsland took the folded paper and sought his room. There in the pale day dawn he tore it open. One side was covered with cabalistic characters, Eastern symbols, curious marks and hieroglyphics. The other side was written in French, in long, clear, legible characters. There was a heading, "Horoscope of the Heir of Kingsland." Sir Jasper sat down eagerly and began to read.

Nearly an hour after, a servant entering to replenish the fading fire, fled out of the room and startled the household with his shrieks. Two or three domestics rushed in. There lay Sir Jasper Kingsland prone on his face on the floor, stiff and stark as a dead man. A paper, unintelligible to all, was clutched tightly as a death grip in his hand. Reading that crumpled paper, the strong man had fallen there flat on the floor, in a dead swoon.

CHAPTER III.

THE HUT ON THE HEATH.

Far away from the lofty battlemented, ancestral home of Sir Jasper Kingsland, miles away, where the ceaseless sea sparkled the long day through, as if sown with stars—where the foamy swells rolled in dull thunder up the white sands—straight to the seashore went Achmet the Astrologer. A long strip of bleak marsh land, spreading down the hillside, and sloping to the sea, arid and dry, in the burning Summer time, soppy and sodden now—that was his destination. It was called Hunsden's Heath—a forlorn and desolate spot, dotted over with cottages of the most wretched kind, inhabited by the most miserable of the miserable poor. To one of these wretched hovels, standing nearest the sea, and far removed from the rest, Achmet swiftly made his way.

The sun was high in the heavens, the sea lay all a glitter beneath it. The astrologer had got over the ground at a swift, swinging stride, and he had walked five miles at east, but he paused now, with little sign of fatigue in his strange, white face. Folding his arms over his breast, he surveyed the shining sky, the glittering sea, with a slow, dreamy smile.

"The sun shines and the sea sparkles on the natal day of the heir of Kingsland," he said to himself, "but for all that it is a fatal day to him. The sins of the father shall be visited on the children even to the third and fourth generation, saith the Book Christians believe in. Christians!" he laughed a harsh, strident laugh. "Sir Jasper Kingsland is a Christian! The religion that produces such men *must* be a glorious one! He was a Christian when he perjured himself, and broke *her* heart. 'Tis well. As a Christian he cannot object to the vengeance Christianity teaches."

He turned away, approached the lonely hut, and tapped thrice, sharp staccato knocks, at the door. The third one was answered, the door swung back, and a dark damsel looked out.

"Is it thee, Pietro?"

"It is I, Zara."

He stepped in as he spoke, closed the door, took her face between his hands, and kissed both brown cheeks. The girl's dark face—a handsome face, with sombre, shining eyes and dark tresses, lit up into the splendor of absolute beauty, as she returned his caress.

"And how is it with thee, my Zara?" the astrologer said, "and thy little one?"

"It is well. And thyself, Pietro?"

"*Very* well. And the mother?"

"Ah, the mother! Poor mother! she lies as you saw her last—as you will see her always in this lower world—dead in life! And he"—the girl Zara's eyes lit fiercely up—"didst see *him*, Pietro?"

"I have seen him, spoken to him, told him the past, and terrified him for the future. There is a son, Zara—a new-born son."

"Dog, and son of a dog!" Zara cried, furiously. "May curses light upon him in the hour of his birth, and upon all who bear his hated name! Say, Pietro, *mia*, why didst thou not strangle the little viper as you would any other poisonous reptile?"

The man laughed softly.

"My Zara, I did not even see him. He lies cradled in rose-leaves, no doubt, and the singing of the west wind is not sweet enough for his lullaby. No profane eye must rest on this sacred treasure, fresh from the hands of the gods. Is he not the heir of Kingsland? But, sweet, I have read the stars for them. Achmet, the Astrologer, has cast his horoscope, and Achmet, and Zara, his wife, will see that the starry destiny is fulfilled. Shall we not?"

"If I only had him here," Zara cried, clawing the air with her two hands, her black eyes blazing, "I would throttle the baby snake, and fling him dead in his father's face! And that father! Oh, burning alive would be far too merciful for *him!*"

Achmet smiled, and drew her long black braids caressingly through his fingers.

"You know how to hate, and you will teach our little one. Yes, the fate I have foretold shall come to pass, and the son of Sir Jasper will live to curse the day of his birth! And now I will remove my disguise, and wash and breakfast, for I feel the calls of hunger. Then I will see the mother."

"She has been waiting for your coming," Zara said. "She counts the moments when you are away."

She led the way into the room—there was but the one room, and a loft above. The lower apartment of the hut on the heath was the very picture of abject poverty and dreary desolation. The earthen floor was broken and rough, the sunlight came sifting through the chinks in the broken walls. A smoky fire of wet drift-wood suiked and smouldered, black and forbidding, under a pot on the crook. There was neither table nor chairs. A straw pallet, with a wretched coverlet, lay in one corner; a few broken stools were scattered around; a few articles of clothing hung on the wall—that was all.

"The little one sleeps," the man said, casting a swift glance over at the pallet. "Our pretty baby, Zara. Ah! if Sir Jasper Kingsland loves his first-born son as we love our child, or half so well, we are almost avenged already."

"He had need to love it better than his first-born daughter!" Zara said, fiercely. "The lion loves its whelp, the tiger its cub; but *he*, less human than the brutes, casts off his offspring in the hour of its birth!"

"Meaning yourself, my Zara?" the man said, with his slow, soft smile. "What would you have, degraded daughter of a degraded mother, his toy of an hour? And there is another daughter—a fair-haired, insipid nonentity of a dozen years, no more like our beautiful one here than a farthing rushlight is like the stars of heaven!"

He drew down the tattered quilt, and gazed with shining eyes of love and admiration at the sleeping face of a child, a baby-girl of scarce two years, the cherub face rosy with sleep, smiling in her dreams, the long, silky, black lashes sweeping the flushed cheek, the abundant, feathery, jet-black curls floating loosely about, an exquisite picture of blooming, healthful, beautiful childhood.

Zara came to where the man knelt, gazing with adoring face, her wide black eyes glistening.

"My beautiful one! my rosebud!" she murmured. "Pietro, the sun shines on nothing half so lovely in this lower world!"

The man glanced up with his lazy smile.

"And yet the black, bad blood of the Gitana flows in her veins too. She is a Spanish gipsy, as her mother and grandmother before her. Nay, not her mother, since the blue blood of all the Kingslands flows in *her* veins."

"Never!" cried Zara, her eyes ablaze. "If I thought one drop of that man's bitter blood throbbed in my heart, the first knife I met should let it forth! Look at me," she wildly cried, tossing back her raven hair; "look at me, Pietro!—Zara, your wife!—have I one look of him or his abhorred English race?"

"My Zara, no! You are Sir Jasper Kingsland's daughter, but there is no look of the great Sir Jasper in your gipsy face, nor in the face of our darling one either. She is all our own."

"I would strangle her in her cradle, dearly as I love her, else!" the woman said, her passionate face aflame. "Pietro, my blood is like liquid fire when I think of him and my mother's wrongs!"

"Wait, Zara, wait! The wheel will turn, and our time come. And now for breakfast. Dost know, wife, Sir Jasper Kingsland asked me to break his bread and drink of his cup?"

"The villain! the traitor! the dastard! I only wonder the very air of his house did not stifle you! Haste, Pietro, and remove this disguise. Your morning meal is ready."

She whipped off the pot, removed the lid, and a savory gush of steam filled the room. The man Pietro laughed.

"Our poached hare smells appetizing. Keep the choicest morsels for the mother, Zara, and tell her I will be with her presently. There! Achmet, the Astrologer, lies in a heap."

He had deftly taken off his flowing cloak, his long, silvery beard and hair, and flung them together in a corner, and now he stood in the centre of the room, a stalwart young fellow of 30 or thereabouts, with great Spanish eyes and profuse curling hair of inky black.

"Let me but wash this white enamel off my face," he said, giving himself a shake, "and Pietro is himself again! Sir Jasper would hardly recognize Achmet, I fancy, if he saw him now."

He walked to a shelf on which was placed a wash-bowl and towel, and plunged his face and head into the cold water. Five minutes' vigorous splashing and rubbing, and he emerged, his pallid face brown as a berry, his black hair in a snarl of crisp curls.

"And now to satisfy the inner man," he said, walking over to the pot, seizing a wooden spoon and drawing up a cricket. "My tramp of last night and this morning has made me famously hungry, Zara, *mia*."

"And the hare soup is good," said Zara. "Whilst you breakfast, Pietro, I will go to mother. Come up when you finish."

A steep stairway that was like a ladder led to the loft. Zara ascended this with agile fleetness, and the late astrologer was left alone at his very unmagician-like work of scraping the pot with a wooden spoon. Once or twice, as the fancy crossed him of the contrast between Achmet, the Astrologer, reading the stars, and Pietro, the tramp, scraping the bones of the stolen hare, he laughed grimly to himself.

"And the world is made up of just such contrasts," he thought, "and Pietro at his homely breakfast is more to be dreaded than Achmet casting the horoscope. Ah! Sir Jasper Kingsland, it is a very fine thing to be a Baronet, with fifteen thousand pounds a year, a noble ancestral seat, a wife you love and a son you adore. And yet Pietro, the vagabond tramp—the sun-burnt gipsy, with stolen hares to eat, and rags to wear, and a hut to lodge in—would not exchange places with you this bright March day. We have sworn *per della* to you and all of your blood, and by—" he uplifted his arm and swore a fearful oath, "we will keep our vow!"

His swarthy face darkened with passionate vindictiveness, as he arose, a devil gleaming in either fierce black eye.

"As man sows, so shall he reap," he muttered between his clenched teeth, setting his face toward England Court. "You, my Lord of Kingsland, have sown the wind. You shall learn what it is to reap the whirlwind!"

"Pietro! Pietro!" crowed a little voice, gleefully "papa Pietro! take Sunbeam!"

"The little sleeper in the bed had sat up, her bright, dark face sparkling, two little dimpled arms outstretched.

The man turned, his vindictive face turning radiant.

"Papa Pietro's darling! his life! his angel! And how does my little Sunbeam?"

He caught her up, covering her cherub face with impassioned kisses.

"My love! my life! my darling! When Pietro is dead, and Zara is old and feeble, and Zenith dust and ashes, *you* will live, my radiant angel, my black-eyed beauty, to perpetuate the malediction. When his son is a man, you will be a woman, with all a woman's subtle power and more than woman's beauty, and you will be his curse, and his bane, and his blight, as his father has been ours! Will you not, my little Sunbeam?"

"Yes, papa! Yes, papa!" lisped the little one, patting his brown cheeks and kissing them lovingly. "Sunbeam is papa's own girl, and will do what papa says."

"Pietro!" called the voice of his wife above, "if you have done breakfast, come up. Mother is awake and would see you."

"Coming, *carissima!*"

He kissed his baby girl, placed her on the pallet, and sprang lightly up the steep stair.

The loft was just a shade less wretched than the apartment below. There was a bed on the floor, more decently covered, two broken chairs, a table with some medicine bottles and cups, and a white curtain on the one poor window. By this window Zara stood, gazing out over the sun-lit sea.

On the bed lay a woman, over whom Pietro bent reverently the moment he entered the room. It was the wreck of a woman who, in the days gone by, must have been gloriously beautiful—who was beautiful still, despite the ravages years and sickness and poverty and despair had wrought. The eyes that blazed, brilliant and black, were the eyes of Zara, the eyes of the Baby Sunbeam, below—and this woman was the mother of one, the grandmother of the other.

Pietro knelt by the pallet and tenderly kissed one transparent hand. The great black eyes turned upon him, wild and wide.

"Thou hast seen him, Pietro? in a breathless sort of way. "Zara says so."

"I have seen him, my mother. I have spoken to him. I spent hours with Sir Jasper Kingsland last night."

"Thou didst!" her words came pantingly, while passion throbbed in every line of her face; "and there is a son—an heir?"

"There is."

She snatched her hand away and threw up her withered arms with a vindictive shriek—

"And I lie here, a helpless log, and he triumphs! I, Zenith, the Queen of the Tribe—I, once beautiful and powerful, happy and free! I lie here a withered hulk, what *he* has made me! and a son and heir is born to him?"

As if the thought goaded her to a frenzy of madness, she leaped up in bed, tossing her gaunt arms and shrieking madly—

"Take me to him! take me to him! Zara! Pietro! Take me to him, if ye are children of mine, that I may hurl my burning curse upon him and his son before I die! Take me to him, I say, or I'll curse *ye!*"

She fell back with an impotent scream, and the man Pietro caught her in his arms. Quivering and convulsed, foaming at the mouth, and black in the face, she writhed in an epileptic fit.

"She will kill herself yet," Pietro said. "Hand me the drops, Zara."

Zara poured something out of a bottle into a cup, and Pietro held it to the sick woman's livid lips. She choked and swallowed, and, as if by magic, lay still in his arms. Very tenderly he laid her back on the bed.

"She will sleep now, Zara," he said. "Let us go."

They descended the stairs. Down below, the man laid his hands on his wife's shoulders and looked solemnly in her face.

"Watch her, Zara," he said, "for she is mad, and the very first opportunity she will make her escape and seek out Sir Jasper Kingsland; and that is the very last thing I want. So watch your mother well.

The continuation of this story will be found in *Saturday Night*, No. 3, for sale by all newsdealers. *Saturday Night* will be sent to any address four months for $1. Address DAVIS & ELVERSON, publishers of *Saturday Night*, Box No. 2,839, Philadelphia, Penn.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

AN ORDINANCE.

TO DIVIDE THE CITY OF NEW-YORK INTO CONVENIENT ELECTION DISTRICTS, PURSUANT TO SECTION EIGHT, ARTICLE THREE, TITLE THREE, OF ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE PASSED APRIL FIVE, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO.

(Containing all amendments to Aug. 1, 1868.)

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The twenty-two wards of the City of New-York (comprising seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as constituted under the fiftieth section of the Amended Charter, passed April 14, 1857) shall be and are hereby severally divided into Election Districts, the extent and limits of which said Election Districts shall be as follows, that is to say:

FIRST WARD.

SEC. 2. The First Ward shall be divided into six election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Morris-street, Greenwich-street, Battery-place, Bowling-green, Whitehall-street, and the East River, including Governor's, Ellis', and Bedloe's Islands in the Bay, and belonging to the City, and within its jurisdiction—all parts contained within these parts shall be the First Election District of the First Ward.

The Second Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Rector-street, Broadway, Battery-place, Greenwich and Morris streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Second Election District of the First Ward.

The Third Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Liberty, Greenwich and Rector streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Third Election District of the First Ward.

The Fourth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Liberty streets, Broadway and Rector streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fourth Election District of the First Ward.

The Fifth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within corner of Broadway and Beaver-street, through Broadway to Liberty-street, Maiden-lane, East River, Old-slip and Beaver-street to Broadway—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fifth Election District of the First Ward.

The Sixth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Whitehall, Beaver-street, Old-slip and East River—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Sixth Election District of the First Ward.

SECOND WARD.

SEC. 3. The Second Ward shall be divided into two election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham, Spruce, Gold and Liberty streets.

The Second Election District of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Gold and Ferry streets, East River and Maiden-lane.

THIRD WARD.

SEC. 4. The Third Ward shall be divided into four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Vesey-street, Broadway and Liberty-street.

The Second Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Robinson, Greenwich and Murray streets, Broadway and Vesey street.

The Third Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Chambers-street, Broadway, Murray, Greenwich and Robinson streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Reade-street, Broadway and Chambers-street.

FOURTH WARD.

SEC. 5. The Fourth Ward shall be divided into seven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Duane, Rose, Frankfort and Dover streets, East River, Peck-slip, Ferry, Gold and Spruce streets.

The Second Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rose, Duane, Chatham, Roosevelt, Madison and Pearl streets, New Bowery and Frankfort-street.

The Third Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within New Bowery, Pearl, Madison and Roosevelt streets, East River and Dover-street.

The Fourth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and Catharine streets, East River and James-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Roosevelt, Chatham, James and Oak streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and James streets, East River and Roosevelt-street.

The Seventh Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham-street, the Bowery, Catharine, Oak and James streets.

FIFTH WARD.

SEC. 6. The Fifth Ward shall be divided into eight election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Reade-street, West Broadway and White-street.

The Second Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal-street, West Broadway and White-street.

The Third Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, North Moore, Hudson and Reade-streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, Canal, Hudson and North Moore streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Reade, Hudson, Harrison and West streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Harrison, Hudson, Beach and West streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Beach, Hudson, Vestry and West streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Vestry, Hudson, Canal and West streets.

SIXTH WARD.

SEC. 7. The Sixth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham and Chambers streets.

The Second Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Third Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Franklin, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Centre, Franklin, Baxter, Pearl and Chatham streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bayard, Mott, Park, Mulberry, Chatham and Baxter streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Chatham-street, Mulberry-street, Park-street, Mott-street and Bayard-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Walker, Elm, White, Baxter and Franklin streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal-street, Bayard-street, Mott-street and the Bowery.

The Tenth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal, Baxter, White, Elm and Walker streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal-street, Bayard-street, Mott-street and Baxter-street.

SEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 8. The Seventh Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Catharine, Madison, Market, and Division streets.

The Second Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Catharine streets, East River, and Market-street.

The Third Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Pike, Madison, and Market streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Pike streets, East River, and Market-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Clinton streets, East River and Pike-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Clinton, Madison and Pike streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Division, Gouverneur and Madison streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Gouverneur streets, the East River and Clinton streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Grand, Jackson, Monroe and Gouverneur streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Monroe and Jackson streets, East River and Gouverneur-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand and Jackson streets, and East River.

EIGHTH WARD.

SEC. 9. The Eighth Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal, Wooster and Spring streets.

The Second Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Spring, Wooster and Prince streets.

The Third Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Prince, Wooster and Houston streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Canal, Sullivan and Broome streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Spring, Sullivan and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Spring, Sullivan and Prince streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Prince, Sullivan and Houston streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Canal, Varick and Spring streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Spring, Varick, Charlton and Prince streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Prince, Charlton, Varick, King, Macdougal and Houston streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Macdougal, King, Hudson and Houston streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Canal, Hudson and Spring streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Spring, Hudson and Charlton streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Charlton, Hudson and King streets.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Canal and Spring streets.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Spring, West and Charlton streets.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Charlton, West and West Houston streets.

NINTH WARD.

SEC. 10.—The Ninth Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston, Varick, Clarkson, Hudson, Leroy and West streets.

The Second Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston-street, College-place, Bleecker, Leroy, Hudson, Clarkson and Varick streets.

The Third Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy, Hudson, Christopher and West streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy, Bleecker, Barrow, Bedford, Christopher and Hudson streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Carmine-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourth, Christopher, Bedford, Barrow and Bleecker streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Greenwich-avenue, Charles and Fourth streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Eighth avenues, Fourth and Charles streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, West Twelfth-street and Greenwich-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street, Greenwich and Eighth avenues and West Twelfth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southerly side of West Fourteenth-street, the westerly side of Eighth-avenue, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Jane-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Fourth-street, the northwesterly side of Perry-street, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the southeasterly side of Jane-street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Fourth-street, the southeasterly side of Perry-street, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Christopher-street.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northwesterly side of Christopher-street, the easterly side of West-street, the southeasterly side of Charles-street, the southwesterly side of Hudson-street.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Charles-street, the easterly side of West-street, the southeasterly side of Hammond-street.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Hammond-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of West Twelfth-street.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of West Twelfth-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of Gansevoort-street.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Gansevoort-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southerly side of Fourteenth-street.

TENTH WARD.

SEC. 11. The Tenth Ward shall be divided into twelve election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Rivington, Allen and Delancey streets.

The Second Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Allen, Delancey and Broome streets.

The Third Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Broome, Allen and Grand streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Rivington, Norfolk and Delancey streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Delancey, Norfolk and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Norfolk, Broome and Grand streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Ludlow, Division and Norfolk streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Allen, Canal and Ludlow streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Allen, Canal and Forsyth streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Forsyth, Bowery and Canal streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Canal, Forsyth, and Division-streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forsyth, Canal and Division-streets.

ELEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 12. The Eleventh Ward shall be divided into twenty-five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Houston, Ridge, and Rivington-streets.

The Second Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Houston, Pitt, and Rivington-streets.

The Third Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Pitt, Houston, Sheriff, and Rivington streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sheriff, Houston, Columbia and Rivington streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Columbia, Houston, Lewis, and Rivington streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Lewis, Houston, and Rivington streets, and East River.

The Seventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Avenues B and D and Second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-street, Avenues B and D and Third-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-street, Avenues B and C and Fifth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-street, Avenues B and C and Seventh-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-street, Avenue B and Avenue C and Eighth-street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth and Ninth streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth and Tenth streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth and Eleventh streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Twelfth streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twelfth and Fourteenth streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third and Fifth streets, Avenue C and Avenue D.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth and Seventh streets, Avenue C and Avenue D.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh and Ninth streets, Avenue C and Avenue D.

The Twentieth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth and Tenth streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth and Eleventh streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Fourteenth streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Fourth-street, Avenue D and East River.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth and Sixth streets, Avenue D and East River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth and Ninth streets, Avenue D and East River.

TWELFTH WARD.

SEC. 13. The Twelfth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limit of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-street, the Hudson River, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Tenth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-street, East River, One Hundredth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Third Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundredth-street, East River, One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, including Ward's Island.

The Fourth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, East River, Third-avenue, and One Hundred and Twentieth-street, including Randall's Island.

The Fifth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-avenue, One Hundred and Tenth-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Third-avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Harlem River, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Harlem River and Fifth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Eighth-avenue, Harlem River and Fifth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, North River, One Hundred and Forty-second-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Forty-second-street, North River, Spuyten Duyvil Creek and Harlem River.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 14. The Thirteenth Ward shall be divided into fourteen Election Districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Norfolk, Grand and Suffolk streets.

The Second Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Suffolk, Grand and Clinton streets.

The Third Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Norfolk, Division and Clinton streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Clinton, Broome and Ridge streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broome, Clinton, Division and Ridge streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Ridge, Division and Pitt streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Pitt, Rivington and Willett streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Sheriff, Rivington, and Willett streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Sheriff, Rivington and Columbia streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Columbia, Rivington and Cannon streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Cannon, Rivington and Lewis streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Lewis, Rivington and Goerck streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Delancey, Goerck, Rivington and East streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Goerck, Delancey and East streets.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 15. The Fourteenth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Mott, Prince streets and Broadway.

The Second Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Bowery, Prince and Mott streets.

The Third Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince-street, Bowery, Spring and Mott streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince, Mott and Spring streets and Broadway.

The Fifth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Marion, Centre and Grand streets, and Broadway.

The Sixth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Mott, Grand, Centre and Marion streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring-street, Bowery, Grand and Mott streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand-street, Bowery, Canal and Mott streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Mott, Grand, Mulberry and Canal streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Mulberry, Grand, Centre and Canal streets.

The Eleven Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Centre and Grand streets, Broadway and Canal street.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 16. The Fifteenth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Macdougal, Houston, Thompson and Fourth streets, Sixth-avenue, and Amity to Macdougal streets.

The Second Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thompson, Houston, Wooster and Fourth-streets.

The Third Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Wooster and Fourth-streets, and Broadway.

The Fourth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Sixth-avenue, Tenth-street and University-place.

The Fifth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Twelfth-street and University-place.

The Sixth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-street, University-place, Fourteenth-street and Broadway.

The Seventh Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth, Wooster and Eighth streets and Broadway.

The Eighth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Broadway, Fourth-street and Bowery.

The Ninth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Broadway, Fourteenth-street, Fourth-avenue and the Bowery.

The Tenth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twelfth-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and University-place.

The Eleventh Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Carmine and Bleecker streets, College-place, Houston, Macdougal and Amity streets.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 17. The Sixteenth Ward shall be divided into eighteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Second Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Third Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Fourth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Fifth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth and Twentieth streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Sixth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth and Twenty-second streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Seventh Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Eighth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth-street, Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue and Eighth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Sixteenth-street, Eighth-avenue and Hudson River.

The Tenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Eighteenth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth-street, Twentieth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that portion of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, Twenty-second-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-street, Twenty-fourth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth-street, Twenty-fifth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fifth-street, Twenty-sixth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Twenty-second-street, Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-street, Twenty-sixth-street, Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 18. The Seventeenth Ward shall be divided into thirty-five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within the Bowery, Rivington, Allen and Stanton streets.

The Second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Allen, Essex, Rivington and Stanton streets.

The Third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Essex, Rivington, Stanton and Clinton streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Clinton, Houston, Essex and Stanton streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Essex, Houston, Allen and Stanton streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Allen, Houston, Bowery and Stanton streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Houston-street, Bowery, First-avenue and Second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Second-street, Bowery, First-avenue and Fourth-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Fourth-street, Bowery, Seventh-street and Second-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Fourth-avenue, Second-avenue, Seventh and Eleventh streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Fourth-avenue, Second-avenue, Eleventh and Fourteenth streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Twelfth and Fourteenth streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Tenth and Twelfth streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Seventh and Tenth streets.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Fourth and Seventh streets.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fourteenth and Thirteenth streets.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Thirteenth and Eleventh streets.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Eleventh and Ninth streets.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Ninth and Seventh streets.

The Twentieth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Seventh and Sixth streets.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Sixth and Fifth streets.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fifth and Fourth streets.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fourth and Third streets.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Third and Second streets.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Second and Houston streets.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Second and Houston streets.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Second and Third streets.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Third and Fourth streets.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Fourth and Fifth streets.

The Thirtieth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Fifth and Sixth streets.

The Thirty-first Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying between Avenue A, Avenue B, Sixth and Seventh streets.

The Thirty-second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying between Avenue A, Avenue B, Tenth and Eleventh streets.

The Thirty-third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

The Thirty-fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

The Thirty-fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 19. The Eighteenth Ward shall be divided into twenty-four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Eighteenth-street, Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

The Second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-second-street, Sixth-avenue and Eighteenth-street.

The Third Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue, and Twenty-second-street.

The Fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twentieth-street, Third-avenue, and Fourteenth-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Third-avenue and Twentieth-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, East River and Twenty-fifth-street.

The Seventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Twenty-fifth-street, Second-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Twenty-second-street, Second-avenue and Eighteenth-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Eighteenth-street, Second-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, Seventeenth-street, First-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Second-avenue, Nineteenth-street and First-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth-street, Second-avenue, Twenty-first-street and First-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-first-street, Second-avenue, Twenty-third-street and First-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-third-street, Second-avenue, Twenty-fifth-street and First-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, First-avenue, Sixteenth-street and Avenue A.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, First-avenue, Seventeenth-street and Avenue A.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, First-avenue, Eighteenth-street and Avenue A.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth-street, First-avenue, Nineteenth-street and Avenue A.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth-street, First-avenue, Twentieth-street, and Avenue A.

The Twentieth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, First-avenue, Twenty-fifth-street and Avenue A.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Avenue A, Sixteenth-street and Avenue B.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Avenue A, Seventeenth-street and Avenue B.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Avenue A, Twenty-fifth-street and East River.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Avenue B, Seventeenth-street and East River.

NINETEENTH WARD.

SEC. 20. The Nineteenth Ward shall be divided into thirty-one election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-second-street and the East River.

The Third Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-second-street, Third-avenue, Forty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-second-street, Third-avenue, Forty-fourth-street and the East River.

The Fifth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-fourth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-fourth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-sixth-street and the East River.

The Seventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-eighth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-eighth-street and East River.

The Ninth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Fiftieth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Fiftieth-street and East River.

The Eleventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fiftieth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-second-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fiftieth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-second-street, and East River.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-second-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-fifth-street, and Sixth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-second-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-fifth-street, and East River.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-ninth-street, and Fifth-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-seventh-street, and the East River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Sixty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-seventh-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-ninth-street and the East River.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Seventieth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Sixty-third-street, and the East River, including Blackwell's Island, in the East River, belonging to the City, and within its jurisdiction.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventieth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-third-street, Third-avenue, Seventieth-street, and the East River.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Eightieth-street, and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventieth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-fifth-street, and the East River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eightieth-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-third-street, and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-[illegible]-street and the East River.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-third-street, Third-avenue, [illegible] and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Eightieth-street and the East River.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eightieth-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-third-street and the East River.

The Thirtieth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-third-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and the East River.

The Thirty-first Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-street, Sixth-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

TWENTIETH WARD.

SEC. 21. The Twentieth Ward shall be divided into twenty nine election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Tenth-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Hudson River.

The Second Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Tenth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Hudson River.

The Third Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Tenth-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and Hudson River.

The Fourth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-street, Tenth-avenue, Fortieth-street and Hudson River.

The Fifth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-street, Ninth-avenue, Fortieth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-eighth-street and Hudson River.

The Seventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirtieth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Ninth-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Eighth avenue, Thirtieth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-second-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Eighth-avenue, Thirty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, Eighth-avenue, Thirty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-seventh-street, Eighth-avenue, Fortieth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirtieth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Seventh-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Seventh-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street, Sixth-avenue and Thirtieth-street.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Thirtieth-street, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-second-street.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Thirty-second-street, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue and Fortieth-street.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

SEC. 22. The Twenty-first Ward shall be divided into nineteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, the East River, Twenty-eighth-street and Third-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, the East River, Twenty-ninth-street and Third-avenue.

The Third Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, the East River, Thirtieth-street and Third-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, the East River, Thirty-first-street and Third-avenue.

The Fifth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-first-street, the East River, Thirty-second-street and Third-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, the East River, Thirty-third-street and Third-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-third-street, the East River, Thirty-fourth-street and Third-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street, the East River, Thirty-fifth-street and Third-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, the East River, Thirty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, the East River, Thirty-eighth-street and Third-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-street, the East River, Thirty-ninth-street and Third-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-ninth-street, the East River, Fortieth-street and Third-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Fortieth-street and Madison-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Third-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and Madison-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Madison-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Twenty-ninth-street and Madison-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, Madison-avenue, Fortieth-street, and Sixth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Madison-avenue, Thirty-fifth-street, and Sixth-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Madison-avenue, Thirtieth-street, and Sixth-avenue.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

SEC. 23. The Twenty-second Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-second-street and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-second-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Third Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-second-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-fourth-street and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-second-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-fourth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Fifth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-eighth street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-eighth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fiftieth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fiftieth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth-street the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the Southerly side of Fifty-second-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-second-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Sixty-second-street and the Hudson River.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Sixty-second-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Seventieth-street and the Hudson River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Seventieth-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Eighty-sixth-street and the Hudson River.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Sept. 23, 1868.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to have published in all the papers employed by the Corporation, the amended ordinance dividing the City into convenient election districts, as amended Aug. 1, 1868, twice in each week until the last meeting of the Boards of Registry.

In accordance with which the foregoing is published.

JOSEPH SHANNON,
Clerk Common Council.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For building sewers in Second-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-fifth streets.

2d. For paving Pearl-street, from Wall to Hanover-street, with Nicolson pavement.

3d. For building a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

4th. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Sixty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

5th. For flagging Forsyth-street, west side, at Rivington-street.

6th. For flagging the sidewalks of Forty-second-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues.

7th. For laying crosswalks on west side of Fourth-avenue, across Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets.

8th. For flagging sidewalks in Elm-street, on southeast corner of Broome.

9th. For paving Liberty-street with Nicolson pavement, from Maiden-lane to West-street.

10th. For paving Bridge-street with Nicolson pavement, from State to Broad-street.

11th. For paving Marketfield-street, from Broad to Whitehall-street, with Nicolson pavement.

12th. For laying crosswalks at each of the crossings of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street and Fifth-avenue.

13th. For paving with trap-block Fifty-second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue.

14th. For flagging and reflagging sidewalks in Thirtieth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue.

15th. For flagging the sidewalks on the west side of Second-avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.

16th. For paving William-street with Nicolson pavement.

17th. For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging sidewalks in Sixty-third-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1st. Both sides of Second-avenue, from Forty-first to Forty-fifth-street; also, both sides of Forty-second and Forty-third streets, from First to Second-avenue.

2d. Both sides of Pearl-street, from Wall-street to Old-slip; also, both sides of Beaver-street, from Wall to Hanover.

3d. Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; also, the east side of Sixth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-seventh to One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street.

4th. Both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

5th. The west side of Forsyth-street, to a point 100 feet north and south of Rivington-street.

6th. Both sides of Forty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

7th. Both sides of Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, to the extent of half the block west of Fourth-avenue; also, the westerly side of Fourth-avenue, from Forty-ninth to Fifty-fourth-street.

8th. The easterly side of Elm-street, to the extent of 120 feet from the southeast corner of Elm and Broome streets.

9th. Both sides of Liberty-street, from Maiden-lane to West-street, and both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block north and south of Liberty-street.

10th. Both sides of Bridge-street, from State to Broad-street, and both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block either way from Bridge-street.

11th. Both sides of Marketfield-street, from Broad to Whitehall-street, to the extent of half the block on Broad and Whitehall streets.

12th. Both sides of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, and both sides of Fifth-avenue, to the extent of half the block either way from the corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street and Fifth-avenue.

13th. Both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue, to the extent of half the block on said avenues.

14th. Both sides of Thirtieth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue.

15th. The westerly side of Second-avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.

16th. Both sides of William-street, throughout its entire length, and both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block from William-street.

17th. Both sides of Sixty-third-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT,
E. HARRISON REED,
GUERNSEY SACKETT, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-House, Sept. 23, 1868.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the MAYOR, ALDERMEN and COMMONALTY of the City of New-York, relative to opening One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner, or owners, occupant, or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First, That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to John Nesbit, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42) in this City, on or before the 17th day of October, 1868, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days, next after the said 17th day of October, 1868, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 12 o'clock M.

Second, That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which were used by us, in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 29th day of October, 1868.

Third, That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, bounded on the north by the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and One Hundred and Fifteenth-street; on the south by the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and One Hundred and Thirteenth-street; on the east by the centre line of the Eighth-avenue, and on the west by the Hudson River.

Fourth, That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the second day of November, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JOHN NESBIT,
ANDREW BLEAKLEY,
MATTHEW TULLY, } Commissioners.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1868.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms,
No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE DEALERS AND FURNITURE makers are invited to call at the office of the undersigned to see specimen of finest albaster marble, beautifully variegated, quite a variety; part interest in the quarry for sale; location near at hand and very accessible. PHELPS, FALLON, & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS, OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 21st day of September, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES H. CHURCH, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

SEPT. 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES R. FESSENDEN, of the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 209 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York City, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 21st day of October, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

SEPT. 28, 1868.

NO. 1,602.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL P. WILLIAMS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 10th day of September, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel P. Williams, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
s14-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 23d day of September, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE M. WETHERN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

SEPT. 28, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD B. ABBOTT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edward B. Abbott, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of September, 1868.

s14-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT S. WARD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Albert S. Ward, in said district, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and a certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register, No. 161 Broadway, New-York City, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proven their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Sept. 12, 1868.

s14-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES C. LEWIS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charles C. Lewis, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of October, 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of September, 1868.

s14-law3wM* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN F. RUTTMAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John F. Ruttman, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of October, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of September, 1868.

s28-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, the 18th day of September, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of SPENCER SCOTT, of the City of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, and CHARLES G. DAVISON, of the City of Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, heretofore transacting business in said City of Louisville under the firm name of Scott, Davison & Co., and who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district of New-Jersey. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,

s21-law3wM* No. 291 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FERDINAND BRANDEIS, PHILIP LOEB, SOLOMON WEIL and ISAAC WEIL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 21st day of October, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 209 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, 16th September, A. D. 1868.

s21-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROSWELL GRAVES, a bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Roswell Graves, of Brooklyn, County of Kings, doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of September, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
s21-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISRAEL ELIAS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 18th day of September, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Israel Elias, of the City and County of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. JOHN SEDGWICK,
No. 137 Broadway, City of New-York.

s21-law3wM*

NO. 1,041.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM WHITTY HALL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Whitty Hall, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of September, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
s21-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,434.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MENTHEIN LOWENSTEIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Menthein Lowenstein, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 31st day of July, A. D. 1868.

s21-law3wM* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

NO. 1,335.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNHARD RUDOLPH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Bernhard Rudolph, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of June, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
s21-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES G. PATTERSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles G. Patterson, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of September, 1868.

HENRY H. RICE, Assignee,
s21-law3wM No. 288 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JENKS SUDLONG, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jenks Sudlong, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of August, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
s21-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT S. WARD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 8th day of September, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Albert S. Ward, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
s14-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS SIMONS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Morris Simons, of the City of Newburgh, in the County of Orange, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburgh, New-York, the 11th day of September, 1868. MICHAEL H. HIRSCHBERG,
No. 5 Law Building, Newburgh, N. Y., Assignee.

s14-law3wM

NO. 1,308.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. CORLIES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 10th day of September, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George W. Corlies, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
s14-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALFRED GILL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Alfred Gill, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 21st day of January, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
s28-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES KINGON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of James Kingon, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 26th day of June, A. D. 1868. STEPHEN V. WHITE, Assignee,

s28-law3wM* No. 86 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, PREPARATORY AND POST-GRADUATE DEPARTMENTS. NO. 40 SOUTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.

Progress (of pupils of all ages preparing for business or college) rapid, and terms reasonable. Little boys are watched over with special kindness and care. Messrs. A. R. Wetmore, Robert Bonner, John Hillhouse, W. T. Rusk, Charles Stivers, Hon. F. A. Conkling, are patrons, with 150 other well-known citizens, whose names, with those of their sons, are in the Catalogue, to be had at the Institute, now open for inspection and the reception of pupils.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE, NOS. 48, 50 AND 52 EAST 24TH-ST. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Fourteenth year. Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Pupils prepared for West Point, Naval Academy, college and business. Complete instruction in English studies, German, Spanish and French, which is the language of the school at large. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. See prospectus for all details and names of pupils, over two hundred. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES; NO. 1[illegible]0 MADISON-AV., COR. 32D-ST., NEW-YORK. MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will open Sept. 21. Thorough instruction in English and French. Mr. and Mrs. C. are French, have taught thirteen years in this country, and wish to establish a substantial, not a fashionable, school. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway; Christern's, 863 Broadway, and at the school.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY, Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 14—Thirteenth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years 14 have entered college—7 Columbia, 3 Yale, 3 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired. Attendance 130. This year's patrons of from 3 to 12 years' standing:

H. M. Alexander,	Geo. E. Hawes,	Dan. L. Schanck,
A. M. Allerton,	Josh. J. Henry,	Robert Schell,
John Auchincloss,	Clement Jewett,	Henry Shaw,
John S. Boyd,	Calvin E. Knox,	John Sherwood,
Josiah H. Burton,	Charles Lamson,	Cyrus A. Smith,
Nath. W. Chater,	L. Lockwood,	Gilbert M. Speir,
Jos. M. Cooper,	Theo. McNamee,	Ferdinand Stagg,
Kenny Couillard,	Dr. T. M. Markoe,	Geo. P. Trigg,
Henry Day,	Henry Meyer,	A. S. Underhill,
Wm. A. Hadden,	Wm. Morrison,	H. C. Van Vorst,
Oliver Harriman,	James L. Phipps,	Ralph Wells.

ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL. A DEPARTMENT OF PACKARD'S NEW-YORK BUSINESS COLLEGE. WILL BEGIN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 14, AT HIS SPLENDID ROOMS, NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY. The course of study is thorough and exhaustive; the training is logical and practical. There are different departments, corresponding to the ages and advancement of the pupils. The object-method of instruction will be pursued in the elementary year. We fit young men for the second year of college. Send for a circular. S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24. Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST., first house below Park-av., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study. A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 820 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn, WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868. SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN. Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices. Instruction also in the modern languages. Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Villanova, and at the Conservatory.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE. MORRISTOWN, N. J. A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL. Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

PAVILION FAMILY SCHOOL. REV. I. BIRD AND JAMES BIRD, A. M., PRINCIPALS. Suburbs of Hartford, Conn., furnishes a pleasant home and superior educational privileges for fifteen boys. Location is healthy and playgrounds ample—10 acres. For circulars inquire of Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, D. D., office New-York *Observer*, or of Principals.

MR. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL For a limited number of boys, will commence on the 21st of September, at No. 907 Broadway. The aim of this school, especially, is THOROUGH INSTRUCTION IN THE ELEMENTS of the several studies. Mr. Tyng will also be happy to give PRIVATE LESSONS to pupils of either sex, IN ANY BRANCHES, AT CONVENIENT HOURS.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY. MISS C. E. FERRIS Will open a school for young ladies at No. 209 West 34th-st., on Sept. 15.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 22 West 15th-st. Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. GRUGAN, Successor to Mrs. J. W. Bligh, begs to announce that her School for Young Ladies, conducted on the same system which was so successful under her predecessor, will open at No. 50 West 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made at the above address, either personally or by letter.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN, No. 13 East 49th-st., Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

THE MISSES HOPKINS' English and French School for young ladies. NO. 165 WEST 45TH-ST., a few doors east of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 22. The number of Teachers has been increased, and the Classes will be conducted on the same plan of *Individual* Instruction which has hitherto characterized the school.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 171 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be reopened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Mrs. REED will be at home after Sept. 8. Circulars sent on request.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE REGULAR exercises of this institution, for the one hundred and fifteenth academic year, will commence on MONDAY, the 5th day of October. Candidates for admission will be received at the College on FRIDAY, Oct. 2, at 9½ o'clock A. M. Students of the College classes who have conditions to fulfill, will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at the same hour. Candidates for admission to the School of Mines are desired to apply on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, also at 9½ o'clock. F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL.D. President.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., FOR the last eight years Principal of the "North Granville Ladies' Seminary," has recently bought the "Temple Grove Ladies' Seminary," in Saratoga, N. Y., where he has enlarged accommodations and very complete facilities for educating young ladies in both the solid and ornamental branches. The expenses for board and tuition in the solid studies will be $300 per year. The year will begin Sept. 15. For particulars address the Principal, or HENRY M. DOWD, Agent. SARATOGA, N. Y., July 15, 1868.

IRVINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, IRvington, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York—a French, English, classical and commercial school for boys—will reopen on the 15th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches, including book-keeping. The French is the language of the school. The German and Spanish are taught daily and practically. For circulars, address A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Instruction in Mining-Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Assaying, Analytical and Technical Chemistry, &c., with laboratory practice; reopens Oct. 5; examinations for admission to regular courses, Oct. 1. For further information and for catalogue apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—French Classes are now to commence, under the direction of Th. DELOUEST. For ladies: MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 2 to 4 P. M. For gentlemen, the same days, in the evening. Apply at the desk, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. For private lessons, to the teacher, No. 183 East 23d-st.

MR. DUANE S. EVERSON, FOR FOUR years classical tutor in Columbia College, will reopen Sept. 16 at No. 1,183 Broadway, near 28th-st., the Select English Classical and Mathematical School for Boys, lately under the charge of Mr. E. P. Jenks. Numbers limited. For circulars apply at the school or at Randolph's, Sheldon's, Lockwood's or Hastie's bookstores.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of J. M. J. Bates, No. 1[illegible] Broadway, or address Principals.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 18 East 21st-st., reopened MONDAY Sept. 14. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 1; number limited to fifteen. For circulars apply to Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERcial Academy, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY, A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. Lectures upon NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL, WITH WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15. BENJAMIN, GILMAN & ALLEN, Principals.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 2 West 43d-st. References—Right Rev. H. Potter, Right Rev. A. C. Coxe, Right Rev. T. F. Davis, Prof. Charles Davies, Prof. Henry, Prof. Bartlett, Wm. H. Appleton and others, as per circular, for which apply as above.

MR. WILKINSON'S SCHOOL, At Tarrytown, on the Hudson. This school, just reopened (Sept. 10) for its third year, has still four vacancies to fill. Mr. Wilkinson has declined applications more than sufficient in number to fill them, in the fixed purpose of receiving only such pupils as will contribute to maintain a generous moral and intellectual spirit in the school. Each boarder may occupy a room, every way comfortable and pleasant, by himself. For the character of the teaching, and for the character of the pupils, as well, reference is invited to the following gentlemen, all present patrons of the school:

Hon. WM. E. DODGE,
Hon. WM. KELLY, Rhinebeck.
Mr. L. ROBERTS, No. 17 Sand-st.
Mr. A. S. HATCH, (Fisk & Hatch.)
Mr. L. E. CHITTENDEN, No. 808 Broadway.
Mr. JAMES O. SHELDON, Geneva, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 261 and 263 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 273 4TH-AV., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MR. CORNWALL'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND FRENCH SCHOOL, No. 1,329 Broadway, corner of 37th-st., Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. No. 139 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE—No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Civil and mechanical engineering, full courses, including field practice and office work. Degrees [C. E.] and [C. E.] are conferred. Preparatory courses given. Individual instruction in all branches. Students received at any time. For catalogues, address JOSEPH G. FOX, C. E., Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 101 (old No. 69) West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.—Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector (successor to GEO. P. QUACKENBOS, LL. D.) The forty-ninth annual session commences on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1868. Boys fitted for college or for business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.; Carter & Bros., No. 530 Broadway, and at the School.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MISS REYNS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 238 East 13th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. English, French and German in the regular course. Special attention to music and needlework. Miss Reyns will be at home from the 7th inst., except on Saturdays.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, 37 West 32d-st.—E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Day and boarding pupils; modern languages, classical, scientific, commercial and primary departments; preparation to College, West Point, Navy and Mining schools. Reopening on Sept. 15.

MRS. VALENCIA'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 124th-st., second brown-stone house east of 3d-av., will reopen Sept. 16. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Chas. L. Jones', No. 843 Broadway, or by letter addressed as above.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway. Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 811 Broadway. Four pupils received into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights, twenty minutes by rail from the City. Terms $600.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 22. The members of this institution receive the personal attention of the Principals. Special provision is made for the practical acquisition of the French language.

MISS SPRING WILL OPEN A PRIvate class for girls under 13 at No. 124 East 28th-st., Sept. 28. Hours from 9½ A. M. to 12½ P. M. Numbers limited. Reference—Rev. G. Spring, Rev. H. Crosby, Rev. J. McElroy.

MISS DU VERNET WILL OPEN A PREparatory School for Boys, at No. 113 West 41st-st., near 6th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 28. Circulars can be obtained at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway, and Miss Du Vernet can be seen at her school-room after the 21st, from 9 to 1.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY.—BOYS THORoughly prepared for college and business; instruction given in all English branches, modern languages, mathematics and music. Apply for circulars to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—This institution offers superior advantages. Number limited to 25. A few vacancies to fill. Send for a catalogue. T. H. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' BOARDING and Day School, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. The class for boys under twelve connected with this school will reopen same date, at No. 63 West 11th-st. The reading class will commence Nov. 1.

MISS WALSH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH School for young ladies, No. 22 East 28th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Four young ladies received as members of the family circle, in which French and Italian are spoken.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL — NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Principal, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel, Oxford. Unsurpassed advantages for the healthy education of boys.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY, NOW LINDEN Hill, at Orange, N. J., near St. Mark's Church, will commence its tenth school year Sept. 12. Grounds spacious and high. Boys enjoy home comforts with rare advantages. Number limited to 12. No day scholars. Address PRINCIPAL, Post box No. 152, Orange, N. J.

LESPINASSE'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, Fort Washington. French, language of the school. Graduating courses for business, modern languages, mathematics. Circulars—Broadway, No. 183, Milhau; No. 701, Schirmer; No. 913, Leroy.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSES, DEsigned for pupils preparing for college, will reopen Sept. 21, at No. 1,1[illegible] Broadway. Four of the senior pupils entered college last year—three Columbia, one Princeton.

MISS ILIONE HOWLAND BEGS TO inform her friends and patrons that circumstances compel her to defer until OCT. 1 the reopening of her school for children. Apply at No. 22 East 28th-st.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education, with home care and training. Reopens Sept. 9. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

MISS WARREN'S PRIMARY SCHOOL for Boys opens MONDAY, Sept. 21, in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. French and English taught.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. [illegible] Bowery. Special instruction, day and evening, in commercial and English branches. Rooms for ladies, and private instruction.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French School for young ladies, Sept. 24, at No. 1[illegible]6 East 38th-st. Miss PERINE will be at home from Sept. 5.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—MR. LEGGETT'S Classical French and English School will be reopened Sept. 21. Circulars may be obtained in the store, or of the Principal, No. [illegible] East 10th-st.

MRS. H. SIMONS, NOS. 265 AND 267 West 39th-st.—English, French, German and Hebrew Institute for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS THEODORA ERNST'S FRENCH and English Family School will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14. No. 40 West 30th-st., southeast corner of Broadway.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, [illegible] West [illegible]d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 1[illegible]th.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS, FREE for parents, at J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO'S Bookstore, No. 14 Bond-st. Also complete record of reliable teachers wanting positions.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her French and English Day-school for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. E. BERTHET will open Sept. 21, at No. [illegible] Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

G. ECKHARDT, TEACHER OF THE German language, No. 96 6th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.—Persons desirous of acquiring this language are requested to address as above.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PRIVATE LESSONS by a native Frenchman; best references. Address in writing Prof. BEAUGEZ, care of Prof. E. Charlier, No. 48 East 24th-st.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY, 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. This boarding and day-school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 16. Place unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., will open Oct. 1. For circulars, apply to D. Appleton & Co., New-York, or B. Williams, Stamford, Conn.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

THE MISS MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES. Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal. Miss EMILY NELSON.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their School at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 24th of September.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS FOR BOYS, 604 6th-av., near 36th-st.; Girls, 66 W. 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 14. Miss E. M. COE, Princ., 66 W. 36th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, With Primary Department and Gymnasium, Nos. 252 and 254 5th-av. Will reopen Sept. 7. The circular of the school will be found in the advertising columns of *Harper's Monthly* for September.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE. NOS. 487, 489, 491 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK. This institution will reopen on Wednesday, Sept 16. Applications for admission, made either in person or by letter, will be received at the College after Sept. 1. The examination of candidates for entrance to either the regular or the partial course, will take place on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 14, 15 and 16, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Latin, Greek, French and German form a constant and prominent part of the regular course, and are included in the general rates of tuition. Full particulars of the English, Mathematical and Scientific department, and those of Music and Art, may be found in the College catalogue. The academic and preparatory schools will open at the same time as the College. Students who desire board can be received into the family of Mrs. Jackson, a leading teacher, in the immediate vicinity of the College. Early application is desirable, as the number of boarders is limited. H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MR. McDOUGALL'S SCHOOL, (HOSACK Hall,) No. 57 West 44th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars at the Broadway bookstores.

AN OFFER EXTRAORDINARY FOR THIS MONTH ONLY.—The subscriber will issue Scholarships for unlimited instruction in WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c., for $30; regular charge $60. Evening Writing Classes, $5. Private instruction during the day. College No. 43 East 14th-st., Union-square. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 22. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting. Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE. Nos. 267, 269, 271 West 23d-st. A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for both sexes, With GYMNASIUM, DANCING HALL and KINDERGARTEN, reopens TUESDAY, SEPT. 8. H. GERCKE, R. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MISS HAVENS Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. [illegible] Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMES' English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE. NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y. The Fall term will commence Sept. 17. Charges reduced to $260 per annum for board and English tuition. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

DE CRAUZAT FRENCH INSTITUTE. Fourth year, for young gentlemen, No. 324 4th-av., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 15. French is the language of the school. The prospectus contains the names of the pupils. There is a primary department. E. DE CRAUZAT has been a teacher at Mr. Charlier's institute for seven consecutive years.

FRENCH SCHOOL. Prof. LOUIS LANGUELLIER has resumed his course of lessons in French language and literature, at his residence, No. 118 Bleecker-st., and has charge of the French Department in Mr. Cornwall's French and English Classical Institute for boys, No. 1,329 Broadway, corner of 37th-st.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS DANBURY, CONN. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

WANTED—BY A LADY RESIDING IN A country village, who has had several years' experience in teaching, a few young ladies to board and instruct. For particulars address Post Office Box No. 36, Portland, Conn.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French boarding and day school for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen the Fall term Sept. 23. For circulars, &c., address the principals at Hanover, N. H., till Sept. 12.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, HEMPstead, L. I., 20 miles from New-York by railroad. Rev. J. J. A. MORGAN, A. M., Principal. Rev. ROBT. C. SCOTT, A. M., Associate Prin.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARrington, Mass.—A family school for twenty boys. Home comforts, kind care and thorough teaching. Term begins Sept. 14. S PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 44 West 46th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

UNION HALL—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I. Miss STEVENS, Principal. Reopens Sept. 14.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON'S SCHOOL, late of Cromwell, Conn., will reopen at Hartford, Conn., No. 90 Farmington-av., Sept. 23.

AARON RAND'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English school will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 1,267 Broadway.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS WATSON'S BOARDING AND Elementary School, No. 29 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 203 East 19th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 252 West 20th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS MASON WILL RESUME HER CLASS FOR young ladies at No. 113 West 44th-st., on Thursday, Oct. 1.

MISS BEAL'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS BALLOWS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MRS. ARTOIS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 131 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph.D.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Eleventh Annual Term of this Institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, and will continue until May 19, 1869. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Catalogues and other information may be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by letter addressed at the same place to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.—The next annual session will commence on the 1st of October, 1868. Application may be made for all further information, to the subscriber personally, or by letter, at University Building, Washington-square, New-York City. JOHN NORTON POMEROY. Dean of the Law Faculty.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE," Founded 1855, has unrivaled facilities for aiding all who seek good teachers, and for representing teachers wanting positions. See circulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF EXPERIENCE wishes an engagement as resident or daily governess, English, music and French. Address INSTRUCTION, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF YALE College, having the best of testimonials, and every way qualified to teach, desires two pupils preparing for college. Address U. T. C., Post Office Box No. 1,441.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF experience will give private instruction in the Classics, Mathematics and English branches. Highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH YOUNG GENTLEMAN would like to give lessons in the French language at the pupils' residence. Address URFE, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES NAVY SUPPLIES. PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1868. Sealed proposals, to be indorsed on the envelope, "Bids for Navy supplies," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 1st of October next, for the following supplies, which must be of the very best quality, delivered *within ten days*, free of expense, at the New-York Navy-yard, subject to the usual inspection thereat. Parties making proposals are invited to be present at the hour named, at which time the bids will be opened.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS. Two yoke of oxen to weigh not less than 3,600 pounds per yoke; 5,000 pounds ground feed, 3,000 pounds Indian meal, 300 bushels oats, (32 pounds to the bushel,) 2 sacks salt, and 40 lights rough plate glass, [illegible].

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING. Two hundred gallons alcohol, 95 per cent. Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms for bidders to be had at this office. J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster United States Navy.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT. TO CONTRACTORS: Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., of MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1868, for the construction of stone block pavements in 56th-st., from 5th to 11th avs., and in Perry st. from Bleecker to 4th st., and for crosswalks at the intersection of Waverly-place and West 10th-st., and across West-st. at the intersection of Dey-st. Plans may be seen and specifications and forms for bids obtained on application at this office. THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, GEO. S. GREENE, Croton Aqueduct Board. NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1868.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT	Bocande	SATURDAY, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont	SATURDAY, Oct. 17
PEREIRE	Duchesne	SATURDAY, Oct. 31

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE. First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85. TO PARIS (including railway tickets, furnished on board). First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88. *These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.* Medical attendance free of charge. American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.: MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA, MINNESOTA, COLORADO. With other first-class steamers building.

MANHATTAN	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
MINNESOTA	WEDNESDAY, Oct. [illegible]
COLORADO	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2[illegible]
NEBRASKA	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4

From Pier No. 46 North River. Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $150, gold; in steerage, $30, currency. Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st. For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
CUBA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7
JAVA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14
SCOTIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21
RUSSIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28
CHINA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4

Chief cabin passage......$130
Second cabin passage......80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage......145
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

MALTA	Oct. 1	ALEPPO	Oct. 15
SIBERIA	Oct. 8	SAMARIA	Oct. 22

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK: Cabin......$80 Gold. Steerage......$30 Currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates. For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green. For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA, RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE. Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, FOUR TIMES A MONTH On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous. One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free. Oct. 1—RISING STAR, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. CAVERLY. Steamer leaving Oct. 9 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Nov. 2, 1868, for China and Japan. For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, Via Panama Railroad. NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT. THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon. Oct. 5—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship NEVADA. Oct. 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN. These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE. For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent. WM. H. WEBB, President. CHAS. DANA, Vice-President. No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP	SATURDAY, Oct. 3
CITY OF NEW-YORK (via Halifax)	TUESDAY, Oct. 6
CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY, Oct. 10
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY, Oct. 17

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons *wishing to send for their friends.* For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY. THE ANCHOR LINE, favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail EVERY SATURDAY. From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock noon.

HIBERNIA	Oct. 3	COLUMBIA	Oct. 24
EUROPA	Oct. 10	CALEDONIA	Oct. 31
IOWA	Oct. 17	BRITANNIA	Nov. 7

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion Tickets, good for 12 months, $160. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates. Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain. For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NATIONAL LINE. THE STEAMSHIP ERIN, WEBSTER, Will leave SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River. Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency. Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES. DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES. For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT. To San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR sailing on THURSDAY, Oct. 1. FIRST-CLASS—Per cubic foot, 90 cents; per pound, 1½ cents. SECOND CLASS—Per pound, 1¼ cents. Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about TWELVE DAYS IN ADVANCE of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Oct. 5. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co. Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT. Freight taken as low as by any other line. First Steamer. THE FAVORITE STEAMSHIP TYBEE, Capt. D. CAULKINS, Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, for Galveston, Texas, direct. For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The favorite steamship WILMINGTON will succeed the TYBEE.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Oct. 1. COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Oct. 8. EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Oct. 15. For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P. UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month. MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23. SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23. MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23. These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT, STOPPING AT FERNANDINA. The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamship MIAMI, on SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29, North River. Is now receiving freight. Cargo delivered at Mobile without lighterage. Through rates given and bills of lading signed to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior, lower than by any other line. For freight or passage apply to L. K. ROBERTS, No. 174 Chambers-st. The steamer FLAG follows, Oct. 3.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA. BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE. OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY. The first-class steamship [illegible] will leave Pier [illegible] North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, and MONTGOMERY on SATURDAY, Oct. [illegible], at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to [illegible] LOWDEN, Agent, No. [illegible] West-st. OCTAVUS COHEN & Co., Agents, Savannah. Freight received at all times under covered Pier.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. THE CROMWELL LINE. Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL	Vaill	SATURDAY, Oct. 3
GEO. WASHINGTON	Gager	SATURDAY, Oct. 10

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st. The fine steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Thursday.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamer ALABAMA, Capt. LIMEBURNER, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $60 currency. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Beaver-st.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 5 P. M. THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS. The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 509 state-rooms. BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city. Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 5:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent. JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER. BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET. Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line. One of the Magnificent Steamboats NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY, Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted. By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:30 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours. E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent. NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE, TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE. Fare always as low as by any other Line. The new and elegant side-wheel Steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M. Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:30 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains. Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK. President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 25, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers ST. JOHN and DREW.—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare $2.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M. and 34th-st. at 8:15 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting with 6 and 11 P. M. trains on New-York Central, with 6 P. M. train on the Susquehanna, and with Troy without charge, on arrival at Albany, by steamboat SENECA.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 19th, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, 21st, 7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 22d, 7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 22d, 11:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 23d, 8:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 23d, 12:30 P. M.
Thursday, 24th, 9 A. M.	Thursday, 24th, 1 P. M.
Friday, 25th, 10 A. M.	Friday, 25th, 1 P. M.
Saturday, 26th, 2:30 P. M.	Monday, 28th, 2 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M.; Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR NEWBURG, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton, THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 3:20 P. M., and foot of 27th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¼, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M. Stops at 27th-st., East River, each way.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES. PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, 162 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

DR. E. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 28 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—DR. AND Mme. DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine; no pain or inconvenience. Female restoratives, $5. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. Office, No. 33 3d-av., below 10th-st., N. Y. No deception, no quackery.

A SURE CURE, WITH OR WITHOUT medicine, for ladies in trouble. Doctress ESTELA, No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Her pills are certain. Consultation free. She never fails.

VIGOR AND MANHOOD REGAINED by using Dr. POWERS' Life Elixir; recommended to all contemplating marriage. Office 116 Chatham-st.

THE WORST PRIVATE DISEASES cured immediately, without mercury, by Dr. POWERS, No. 116 Chatham-st.; only medicine to cure.

LADIES—DR. POWERS, NO. 116 CHATHAM-st., will relieve you, whatever the cause, with or without medicine; his powerful medicines, $5, certain.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $4 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $5 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 22,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DENTAL STUDENT.—A YOUNG MAN WISHing to study dentistry, or one with a partial knowledge of the profession, can obtain a situation by addressing, with name, &c., DENTIST, Station E, Post Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 597 FOR 100 SHARES Quicksilver Mining Company stock, in name of RIGGS & CO. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost. Signed MARVIN BROS. & CO.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME. Leave Hunter's Point: 7 A. M., for Greenport and all way stations except Woodside and Willow Tree. 9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way stations except Willow Tree. 3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east. 4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way stations except Willow Tree. 6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way stations. All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove. Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; returns at Hunter's Point at 8:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868. I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND. CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Sept. 1, 1868, trains will run as follows: Leave New-York, Grand-st. and Roosevelt-st. ferries, for South 7th-st., Williamsburg, at 9:35 A. M.; 3:40 and 4:30 P. M. for Islip and intermediate stations, and at 6:15 P. M. for Jamaica. Returning, leave Islip at 6:15 and 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., stopping at intermediate stations; and from Jamaica, 7 A. M., arriving in New-York at 7:50, 8:35, 9:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M. Passengers for Rockaway and Fire Island will leave by the 9:35 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. trains. Passengers ticketed and baggage checked to and from Fire Island. E. WHITE, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal [illegible].

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.

A Sunday train will also run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 8 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and [illegible] A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National *Piano-forte Association*, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

NEW PATENT PIANOS. RAVEN & BACON, PIANO MANUFACTURERS, Salesroom, No. 648 Broadway, cor. Bleecker-st., N. Y.

MRS. WM. VINCENT WALLACE Begs respectfully to announce to her friends, pupils and the public that she has returned to the City for the season. Address Chickering & Sons and Wm. Hall & Son, Broadway.

A FEW ADDITIONAL PUPILS ON THE piano are desired by a young lady who is a competent teacher, and herself a pupil of one of the first professors in the City. Address Miss N., Station L, New-York City.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY WAREROOMS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, offer the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country, including the celebrated Mason & Hamlin cabinet organs, fifty styles; Metropolitan organs, five styles; portable organs, four styles. Also second-hand organs and melodeons. Organs rented or sold payable by installments.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

J. & D. WALKER'S PIANO-ROOMS, formerly Astor-place, now No. 47 12th-st., a few doors west of Broadway.—A large assortment of new and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at low prices. N. B.—Allowance made for hire, if purchased.

PIANOS—50 SECOND HAND PIANO FORTES OF various makers in thorough repair and good order, which in consequence of removal, we offer for sale at low prices. CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A.—100 GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT Pianos at bargains for cash. Also to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

DANCING

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING. At the old location, corner 26th-st. and Fifth-avenue, commencing Oct. 5th. Classes for children on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, or TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M.

At Mr. Dodworth's residence, No. 681 Fifth-avenue, commencing Oct. 3d. Morning class for children on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 10½.

Afternoon class for children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4.

SATURDAY MORNING class, at 10½.

Evening class for advanced pupils on FRIDAYS, at 8.

Evening class for gentlemen on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

Circulars may be had at either Academy, or by addressing a note to Mr. Dodworth's residence.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMY. NO. 361 BROOME-ST. will open TUESDAY, Sept. 29, 1868, for adults, SATURDAY, Oct. 3, for children. All the fashionable dances in one course of lessons. Ladies' primary classes instructed by Mrs. Brookes. Private Lessons at separate hours. Private Lessons will also be given at Mr. Brookes' residence, No. 124 West 23d-st., which is now being fitted and furnished in elegant style expressly for that purpose.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 34 4th-st. Class—WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, children and ladies; gentlemen, evenings. All dances taught in one quarter; six in six lessons.

C. E. RIVERS' NEW AND ELEGANT Dancing Academy, No. 130 State-street, corner of Court-st., Brooklyn. The opening soiree will take place MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 5. Tickets $1. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

HLASKO, INSTRUCTOR OF DANCING to all the leading seminaries of New-York, will open his academy, No. 54 West 25th-st., WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21. Gentlemen's evening classes, Monday and Thursday. Best music in the City.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, northwest corner of 28th-st. and Broadway. Classes will commence SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 4 P. M. Circulars at the Academy.

BROOKES' ASSEMBLY ROOMS, NO. 361 Broome-st. Opening Soiree, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 30. F. L. LARAMIE, Manager.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 29, 1868. Circulars at the Academy.

REMOVALS.

M. A. DOUGLASS Has removed from No. 173 5th-av. to NO. 13 EAST 17TH-ST., Between Broadway and 5th-av.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS, 14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York. D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't. Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges,

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES M. MILLER, AUCTIONEER. EXECUTORS' SALE OF 128 ACRES IN 151 PLOTS, AT FORT WASHINGTON, PART OF THE ESTATE OF ISAAC DYCKMAN. JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction, Oct. 14, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the celebrated **FORT GEORGE PROPERTY,** Consisting of 128 acres in 151 plots, extending from Broadway, on which it has a frontage of half a mile, to Harlem River, and from 192d-st. to 203th-st. The most desirable locations for suburban residences on the island are included in this tract. The plots are staked out, and men will be found on the ground every day to show visitors the property. SALE POSITIVE. Fifty per cent. may remain on mortgage. For maps and descriptive pamphlets apply to the auctioneer, No. 10 Pine-st., or to Lockwood & Crosby, attorneys for executors, No. 132 Nassau-st.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer. SUPERB BOOKS AT AUCTION. **THE LIBRARY AT OAKWOOD, N. J.** The owner of this library, contemplating a residence abroad for a number of years, offers for public competition his entire collection of books, comprising one of the most valuable, extensive and elegant collections of fine books ever offered to the American public. It embraces many very rare and choice ILLUSTRATED WORKS, STANDARD BIOGRAPHIES, TRAVELS, HISTORIES, POETRY, THE DRAMA, NATURAL HISTORY, &c., of the best editions, in the finest possible condition, many of them bound by Riviere, Hayday, Bedford, Bain, Mathews, &c. The whole to be sold by auction at the Clinton Hall Book Sale Rooms and Art Galleries, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York, MONDAY, Sept. 28, 1868, and following days, commencing at 7 o'clock P. M. each day. Books now on view.

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., Auctioneer. **CHERRY HILL.** By A. W. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., Auctioneers, and dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, positive sale of 300 building lots at Cherry Hill, 10 miles from New-York, in the suburbs of Hackensack. These lots are beautifully situated on high ground, commanding beautiful views of the surrounding country, are in the midst of handsome improvements, and are unexceptionable in every respect. The streets and avenues are thoroughly graded, sidewalks made and gutters established. Cherry Hill is a beautiful park of residences, forty-five minutes from New-York by rail, and within ten miles' drive of 42d-st. ferry. A special train will leave New-York on the morning of the sale by the Hackensack Railroad. For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 26 Pine-st.

SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES. By direction of the President of the United States, the following condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered at public auction, at the Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, on TUESDAY, the 20th of October, at 10 o'clock A. M., viz.:

54 cast iron cannon.	1 boring machine.
Artillery implements and equipments.	1 vertical drill.
Muskets, rifles and swords.	1 hand force-pump.
Infantry equipments.	Blacksmiths', carpenters' and finishers' tools.
Spare parts of small arms.	Scrap iron and steel.

Catalogues giving more detailed information can be had by application at the Arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington City. C. P. KINGSBURY, Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding. WATERTOWN ARSENAL, Massachusetts, Sept. 19, 1868.

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., Auctioneer. **ABSOLUTE SALE OF 600 VILLA PLOTS,** At Perth Amboy, N. J. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO. will sell at auction, Oct. 1, at 12 M., on the premises, about 1,200 LOTS, beautifully located within the city limits and an easy walk of the depot and steamboat landing. This property fronts on the Raritan River, and commands most magnificent views of Prince's Bay, the Narrows, Long Island, Staten Island and the Highlands of Neversink. Terms of sale will be very easy. A special train will leave foot of Cortlandt-st. on the day of sale at 9:45 A. M., reaching Amboy in less than an hour. A liberal collation will be served at the Brighton House. For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES. A large amount of CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES will be offered for sale at public auction, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. The following list comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz.:

219 iron guns, various calibre.
2,400 pounds shot, shells, &c.
200 field carriages.
100 sets of artillery harness.
[illegible] carbines, various models.
3,373 muskets and rifles, various models.
[illegible] revolvers, various models.
10,000 sets of infantry accoutrements.
2,000 McClellan saddles.
3,000 curb bridles.
6,000 watering bridles.

Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C.; of Brevet Col. S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Greene sts., New-York City, or by application to this arsenal. T. J. RODMAN, Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance, Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., commanding. ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Sept. 4, 1868.

66TH AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL, On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, 1868. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, at 12 o'clock, noon, 80,000 TONS of coal, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at Elizabethport, N. J., during October, 1868. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

SUSPENSION OF GOVERNMENT SALES OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES. UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1868. Notice is hereby given that all sales of condemned ordnance stores, now advertised to take place at the several arsenals and armories of the United States, have been suspended, by authority of the War Department, until further orders. S. CRISPIN, Bvt. Col. U. S. A., Maj. of Ordnance.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer. **ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS** & CO., real estate auctioneers and brokers, No. 7 Pine-st.—Auction sales real estate and stocks.—The undersigned will, as heretofore, give their personal attention to the selling at auction of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, BONDS and other SECURITIES. Sales made at the Exchange Salesroom, or on the premises, (whether in City or country,) as may be desired by the seller. Also to the selling of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at the residence of owners. REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE. Special attention will be given to the selling of improved and unimproved real estate at private sale. Also to the LEASING OF STORES AND DWELLINGS. Executors, administrators and others wishing to dispose of real or personal property, whether at public or private sale, will find our terms as liberal as those of any responsible house. No charge (except the actual disbursements for printing, advertising, &c.) will be made unless sales are effected. The services of the undersigned are tendered to the public, believing that their experience of twenty-five years will enable them to give entire satisfaction to those intrusting business to them. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer. **CARVED BLACK WALNUT PARLOR AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, PIER GLASSES, LACE CURTAINS, OIL-PAINTINGS, BRONZES, ROSEWOOD MILLINERY HAT-STANDS, RICH MILLINERY GOODS AND FRENCH FLOWERS, GLASS CASES, BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c.** LAWRENCE & STRATTON will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, Sept. 29, at 11 o'clock, at No. 1,125 Broadway, richly carved black walnut parlor suites, in crimson and green reps; pier glasses, lace curtains, carved black walnut marble-top centre tables, rosewood millinery hat-stands, rich millinery goods and French flowers, glass cases, elegant artistic bronze and bisque statuettes and [illegible], bronze and marble clock, black walnut extension tables, glass and china ware, carved black walnut bedsteads, spring and hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, carved black walnut marble-top dressing bureaus, wardrobes, Brussels carpets and oil-cloths; also, stove and pipe, kitchen utensils, &c., &c. Catalogues at office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Pine-st.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.; Art Gallery No. [illegible]

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Sept. 28 and 29, at 10½ o'clock each day, at salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a large invoice of costly Carrara marble and bronzes just received from Paris and Italy, the importation being selected by F. [illegible], who is at present in Florence. This assortment will be for richness of goods and novelty of designs, one of the most attractive sales at auction by the above firm, comprising about fifty figures of statuary Carrara marble, a large number of alabaster groups, figures and animals, fine variety of vases, urns, tazzas, of yellow and Bardiglio marble, new styles and expensive; verde prato pedestals for statues or busts, mosaic tables, and many more articles of which the catalogue will give full description. Also a fine statuary figure of an angel six feet high, suitable for a monument.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer. **BY ROBERT SOMERVILLE, AUCTIONEER AND REAL ESTATE BROKER**—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post Office—Art Gallery No. [illegible]. ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction, on MONDAY, Sept. 28, at 10½ o'clock, all the household furniture contained in private dwelling No. 15 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., consisting of parlor and bedroom suites, carpets, mirrors, cooking utensils, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer. **HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL** sell by auction, on TUESDAY, Sept. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 13 Lafayette-place, corner 4th-st., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, viz.: Brussels, Wilton and ingrain carpets, black-walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, and chairs, hair mattresses, feather beds, pillows, counterpanes, sheets and blankets, elegant black-walnut secretary, [illegible], black-walnut and rosewood extension dining tables, French plate mirrors, lace curtains, silver ware, cutlery, &c., &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer. **SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE ON FOREIGN ACCOUNT, OF PACKAGES SUPERB FRENCH DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, &c., SEVRES VASES, STATUETTES, MARBLE AND BRONZE CLOCKS.** BY EDWARD SCHENCK, ON WEDNESDAY, 30TH INST., AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., AT NO. 8 LIBERTY-ST. EXHIBITION THIS DAY AND TO-MORROW.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer. **BY T. E. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.**—THIS DAY, (Monday,) Sept. 28, at 11 o'clock, within the store, 354 boxes fresh Messina lemons. 182 boxes fresh Palermo lemons. Landing.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER; THE DEMANDS OF one of the best patent medicines of the day being too large for one to control; an active partner with capital is wanted. Address C. E. G., Box 3,772, New-York.